ATLAS
OR
A Geographicke deſcription,
of the Regions, Countries and Kingdomes of the World, through EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, & AMERICA, repreſented by new and exact Maps.

The ſecond Volume.

Tranſlated by HENRY HEXHAM, *Quarter-maiſter to the Regiment of Colonell* GORING.

EDITIO

Sumptibus & typis ... Henrici Hon...

BIBLIOTECA DUCAL

THE GENERALL

DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVENTEENE NETHERLANDISCH PROVINCES.

BELGIVM, or *Netherland*, heretofore famous for their militarie Inhabitants, is commonly devided into seuenteene Provinces; in regard that the Princes ruling ouer them, bare 17. titles, and for some other remarkable considerations. For, whensoeuer the States of these Countries held a generall assembly, or meeting, they had not wont to appeare in such a great number, but some resorted under others, as for exemple: the Dukedome of *Limburg*, with the appendances; as also the Marquisate of the *holy Empire*, gaue their voices and contributed with *Brabant*, and the Earledome of *Zutphen*, made the fourth quarter of *Gelderland*. And *Dornick* with the Countries belonging to it, together with *Ryssell*, *Douay*, & *Orchies* (being otherwise townes of Welch Flanders) had their speciall voices, and contributed a part. So likewise did *Valenciennes*, which is notwithstanding a towne, and member of *Hainalt*. But seing there is an alteration, since the time of the ancient Gouvernment of these Countries, and the devision of them, we haue thought good to follow the order of the ancient titles, which the Princes of these Netherlands had, and which are yet in use to this day.

The Dukedomes then of the Low Countries are foure in number, namely: *Brabant*, *Gelderland*, *Limburg*, and *Luxenburg*.

The Earledomes are seuen, to wit, *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainalt*, *Hollandt*, *Zeeland*, *Zutphen*, and *Namurce*. The third order in dignitie, is the Marquisate of the *holy Empire*. The fourth are the *Baronies*, or *Seignories*, of *VVest-Friezland*, *Mechlin*, *Vtrecht*, *Over-Yssell*, and *Groyning*. These Countries are commonly called the Netherlands, from the low site of them, in regard of Germanie, and other high-land Countries, which frountiers upon them.

The Spaignards, Italians, and some other Westerne Nations call them *Fiandera*, that is *Flanders*, and the Inhabitants *Flemmings*, by an improper manner of speech, taking a part for the whole: for *Flanders* is properly but the name of one of the seuenteene Provinces.

The bounds. The *Netherlands* on the one side are bounded with the North-Sea, and on the Landside, with the Earledome of *Embden*, the riuer of *Eems*, the Countries of *Benthem*, and *VVestphalia*: the Dukedomes of *Gulick*, & *Cleve*: the Bishopricks of *Collen* & *Triers*, the Dukedome of *Lorraine*, and the Kingdome of *France*. Within the limits whereof lye also the Arch-bishoprick of *Camerick*, the Dioceese of *Luyck*, and some other Lordships, which doe not properly belong unto the seuenteene Provinces.

The largenesse. *Netherland*, according to *Guicciardine* his dimension (who, though he was an Italian, excelleth herein the Netherlanders themselues) is about a thousand Italian miles in circuit: in the Circumference whereof, there are aboue 200. Cities, and Walled Townes: the chiefest of them being famous for their riches, and might, as *Amsterdam*, *Middelburgh*, *Rotterdam*, *Lovaine*, *Antwerpe*, *Brussells*, *Bolduc* or the *Bosch*, *Mechlin*, *Luxenburgh*, *Nieu-megen*, *Gent*, *Brugesse*, *Dornick*, *Ryssel*, *Atrecht*, *Valenciennes*, *Bergen in Hainalt*, *Dordrecht*, *Haerlem*, *Delph*, *Leyden*, *Ter Goude*, *Namurce*, *Zutphen*, *Leeuwarden*, *Vtrecht*, *Deventer*, *Groyning*, and diuerse others, which shal be described in their particular Mappes.

Besides the number of these walled Townes, there

are in the Netherlands aboue 150. Hamlets, which haue rights, and priviledges of a towne, and before the laſt fortie yeeres warres, which haue miſerably ſpoyled and ruined the plaine Countries, there were more then 6300. Villages with Churches, Steeples, & Bells in them, beſides an infinite number of rowes of houſes, manſions, Gentlemens-houſes, & Caſtles: in ſo much that many yeeres ſince the power of theſe Countries was ſo great and flouriſhing; that not onely the Emperour *Charles* the fifth (in whoſe time they were all under him) but alſo long before his great Grand-fire *Charles Duke of Burgundie*, ſurnamed *the vvarrlike*, intended to haue made them a Kingdome, and to haue entituled them, *The Kingdome of Burgundie*.

But for as much as euery Countrie ſtood upon his ſouveraignity, & had not onely their ſeuerall Coines, Ells, Meaſures, and Weights: but alſo their particular Rights, Lawes, and Priviledges, and were neuer obedient to their Princes; but upon limitted conditions, this was not effected, but came to nothing: howſoeuer ambition, and the deſire of domineering was the Source, and Fountaine of theſe long, great, and bloodie warrs in the Netherlands.

Navigation. The might, and welfare of the *Netherlands*, conſiſts principally in their Navigation, and Fiſherie, which as two inexhauſible mines, keeps and preſerues them in continuall trading, riches, and proſperitie. For, the Sea lyeth ſo commodiouſly for them, that with a faire winde, they can ſaile out of Holland, and tranſport their commodities by ſhipping, in two dayes and two nights into *Norvvay*, in fiue or ſixe into *Denmarke*, and ſo forwards into *Svveed-land*, *Pruſia*, *Lyvonia*, and ſome other parts upon the Eaſterne Sea. And being bound Weſtward they can ſaile in ſome houres to *Douer*, and the *Fore-land* of England, in 4. 6. 8. 10. 12. or 14. daies into *France*, and unto ſome of the Sea-havens of *Spaigne*, according as they lie, either farre, or neere. The Inhabitants of theſe Countries, are very able and ſkillfull Marriners, which doe not onely content themſelues with the Navigations abouesaid; but alſo tranſport their marchandiſes unto all the Ports of the *Mediterranean* Sea, as farre as *Conſtantinople*, and *Soria*, yea unto the Weſt-Indian Coaſts, as into *Braſil*, the *South-Sea*, *Eaſt-India*, *China*, *Perſia*, and other Regions, Northward, as farre as *Nova-Zembla*, & *Green-land*: Briefly, into all the parts of the world. For the Low Countries haue ſuch abundance of ſhipping, that one may ſee upon the Sea at once (which one would ſcarcely beleeue,) ſeuen or eight hundred ſhipps, bound Eaſtward, which haue ſett ſaile from *Amſterdam*, *Enckhuyſen*, *Hoorn*, *Medenblick*, *Rotterdam*, *Middelburgh*, and *Flishing*. Beſides diuerſe others, which goe for *France*, *England*, *Spaigne*, *Italie*, the *Mediterranean* Sea, the *Eaſt* and *VVeſt-Indies*, and *Moſcovie*.

They driue ſuch a great trade in fiſhing, eſpecially *Fishery.* for the taking of Herrings, Cod, and Saulmons, that euery yeere they ſett out ſeuen or eight hundred Herring-Buſſes, or Fiſher-Boats, which make commonly three Voyages in a Summer, and as *Guicciardine* relateth in his times, before the laſt troubles haue returned euery voyage with ſeuntee Laſt of Herrings, reckoning each Laſt at 12. Tonnes, amounting to the number of 50. thouſand Laſt, which were ſould for nintie or a hundred gilders the Laſt, which makes in Starling-money betweene 9. and 10. pounds for each Laſt.

The Saulmon, & Cod amounted to in thoſe daies, being ſould for two gilders a peece, aboue hundred thouſand Crownes yeerly: whence the Reader may eaſelie perceiue, what an infinite treaſure they fetch out of theſe two Goulde-mines, ſince which time it hath daylie encreaſed.

For a third Mine in theſe Countries, we may alſo *Manufactures.* account the ſingular ſkill, and induſtrie of the Inhabitants in making of all ſorts of Manufactures, as namely Woollen and Linnen Cloth, Tapiſtrie, Sayes, and Fuſtians. Alſo diuerſe ſorts of wares, which are ſould and carryed into other Countries by water and by Land: not onely into *Spaigne*, *Italy*, *Germanie*, and other Countries of Europe; but alſo into *Barbarie*, *Guinea*: yea into the *Eaſt*, and *VVeſt-Indies*. But not to dwell long in this matter, wee will onely alledge that which *Guicciardine* reporteth, namely, that the revenew of the Princes of the ſeventeene *Netherlands*, was not much leſſe, then the reveneus of the King of England, excepting the Lands and Rents of the Engliſh Church, which the King in thoſe times appropriated to himſelfe.

The aire in theſe Countries is ſomewhat groſſe, *Temperature.* and moiſt: yet nevertheleſſe wholeſome, and fitt for digeſtion, and very good for the breeding of all kinde of Cattaile, and the yeelding of fruits.

The Summer is faire, pleaſant, and delightfull: *Summer.* for the heate being not ouer hott is to be endured, ſo that one is not much troubled here with Gnatts, Flies, and Waſpes, ſaving in Zeeland, where they abound more.

Thunder, Lightning and Earthquaks happen ſeldome

dome here: for the coldneſſe of the aire doth not produce them.

Winter. The Winter is commonly longe, cold, and ſharpe, eſpecially when the winde bloweth from the North-East: but when it is South, or South-Weſt, in ſtead of cold, there is ordinarely great ſtore of rayne.

The Paſtures in the Netherlands are for the moſt part plaine, and euen, without any hillocks, much leſſe hills, ſaving in *Luxenburg*, *Limburg*, *Namurce*, & in ſome parts of *Hainalt*, which Countries are montainous, and full of hills.

The Soile. A Great part of *Brabant*, *Emperiall Flanders*, *Gelderland*, and *Overyſſell*, is Sandie, but in diverſe places is well manured, and a very fruitfull ſoile, for all kind of Encreaſe.

In Gallike *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainalt*, and *Zeeland*, there growes abundance of good Wheate', neither is there any wanting in *Gelderland*, and in the Dioceſſe of *Vtrecht*.

Euery where there are great ſtore of Fruit-trees, which yeeld yearely abundance of Apples, Peares, Plumes, Cherries, Mulberries, Peaches, Abricocks, Wallnutts, Haſle-nutts, and Medlowes. In ſome places there growes Cheſtnutts: but Figgs, Granad-apples, Oranges, Citrons, Lemons, Oliues, and ſuch like fruits growe not here, but are brought thither in abundance out of Spaigne & from other Countries.

There are Grapes in many places, but by reaſon of the cold, they growe not ripe in convenient time & ſo not fitt for the Wine-Preſſe: there are no wines made in the Low-Countries, except about *Lovaine*, in the Province of *Namurce*, & in the Dutchie of *Luxenburg*, where there are ſome ſmall wines made, which are ſowriſh.

Trees for timber, & fyring grow here in abundance, chiefly faire Linden, or Teile-trees, the Coles whereof are very good for the making of Gunpouder. In the Foreſt of *Ardenna* there growes many Yewe-trees, which ye ſhall ſee betweene *Namurce*, and *Hoey*, the wood whereof is very good to make Bowes off, but the ſap is poyſon: for Iulius Cæſar teſtifyeth, that *Caticulus* poyſoned himſelfe with the Sap thereof. There is alſo a Tree here, which growes not in other Countries, namely the *Abeel-tree*, which is a kinde of white Popplar, and is found moſt in Brabant.

For Herbes and Garden fruits, there are as faire here as in any other Countries, for Pompions, Melons, Cucumbers, Artichoks, Aſparages, and diverſe other faire plants and herbs, the ſeeds whereof came firſt out of Italie, and are now as faire here as there.

Here is no kind of Cattaile wanting (ſaving Buffles) needfull for the ſuſtentation of man. The Oxen, eſpecially in Holland, and Friezland are ſo huge, that of late there hath bene found thoſe, which haue weighed 2800, and 3000 pounds: Sheepe and Muttons are here alſo great, fatt, and well taſted. Heere likewiſe are large and ſtrong Horſes and Mares, eſpecially in Friezland. Wool is not ſo fine here, as in other Countries, by reaſon of the aire, & moiſtneſſe of the grounds.

Rivers. The rivers in the Low Countries are as faire, large, and many in number, as in any other Countrie of *Europe*: yea perhapps of the whole world. The chiefeſt whereof are the *Rhyne*, the *Maze*, the *Scheld*, and the *Ems*, which fall into the Sea. The *Rhyne* ſpringeth out of the Alps in *Svviſſerland*, & traverſing through *Germanie*, at laſt looſeth his name in the *Maze* at *Crimpen* in *Holland*. The *Maze* commeth out of the Mountaine *Vange*, which *Cæſar* calleth *Vogeſus*, lying upon the Confines of *Langres*, not farre from the ſprings and Fountaines, out of which the *Seine*, & the *Marne* flowe, and falleth into the North-Sea, betweene *Graveſand*, and the *Brill*. The *Scheld* ariſeth in *Picardie*, in the territorie of *Vermandois*, from a hill, out of which alſo the *Somme*, and the *Sambre* haue their heads, and at *Saftingen*, foure miles from *Antvverpe*, devided himſelf into two armes, or branches, whereof the one of them falleth into the Sea betweene *Sluiſe* in Flaunders, and an Ile in *Zeeland* called *VValcheren*, taking by the way the name of *the Hound*; and the other parteth the *Zeelandish* Iles, and looſeth the name of the Eaſterne, and Weſterne-Scheld, berweene *Schouvven*, and *VValcheren* aboue-ſaid, where he meeteth with the Sea. The *Ems* taketh his head-ſpring in *VVeſtphalia*, neere unto the Village of *VVidenborg*, and a litle beneath *Embden* disburdeneth himſelf into the *North-Sea*. Theſe foure braue rivers abounding in fiſhe, receiue into them all the other leſſer rivers in the Netherlands, which are many in number.

VVoods and Foreſts Among the woods and Foreſts, which are in the high land Countries of the Netherlands, the chiefeſt is the Foreſt of *Ardenna*, which at this day (though it be nothing ſo great as it was formerly) exceedeth in greatneſſe all the Foreſts of *Gallia*. At this time where it is longeſt, which is from the towne of *Theonville* in *Luxenburg*, unto the Dioceſſe of *Liege*, it is not much leſſe then thirtie Dutch miles.

For brevitie ſake wee will paſſe by other woods, & mention onely that foreſt of *Soina*, which lyeth cloſſe by *Bruſſels* in Brabant and is aboue ſeuen Dutch miles in compaſſe, making eight thouſand Acres of Land: and euery yeere there was hundred Acres hewen downe, which before the troubles, or laſt warrs, yeel-

deth

deth the Prince aboue fifthie thouſand Gilders.

Deare and game. Within and without the ſaid Foreſt, there lie many faire Villages, Cloiſters, and Abbeys. In all the Woods and Foreſts of the Netherlands, there are many Staggs, Hinds, fallow-Deere, Badgers, Roe-deere, Wilde-hoggs, Hares, Connies, and ſuch like game. In ſome parts of them there are Wolues, Foyes, and Pole-catts, but there is good order taken for the deſtroying of them. The Land-fowle in the Netherlands, are Peacocks, Hearnes, Swanns, both tame and wilde Storkes, Geeſe, Ducks, Henns, Turkies, Pigeons, Woodcocks, Partridges, Quailes, Finches, and all kind of ſmall birds. Alſo Eagles, Kites, and diverſe kind of Hauks for hawking. The water-fowle ſhalbe ſpoken of in the particular deſcription of Holland.

The Inhabitants. The Inhabitants of the *Netherlands* are for the moſt part, tall, ſtrong, faire, and well proportioned, ſomewhat Sympathizing of the nature of their Neighbours in each Countrie: as Eaſtward of the *Eaſterling*, Southward of the *High Dutches*, and Weſtward of the *French*. The Netherlanders are able, ſtoute and valliant Souldiers both by *Sea*, and by Land, fearing no perills or daungers: eſpecially when they haue a carefull Commaunder and a good Leader. They are faithfull in all their actions, but chiefly able Sea men; for there is no place in the world, where they ſee there is any profit to be gotten (for they are greedie of gaine) but they finde it out, and ſaile unto it with their ſhipping. For their ſtout Sea-fights their Arch-Ennemy the Spaignards themſelues can witneſſe. They are very capable, and induſtrious; for they make all ſorts of manufactures, which are found elſwhere, and doe not onely make them themſelues, but are alſo the Inventers & Authours of many fine Arts, which were never found out before. For they invented Clocks, Printing, and the Compaſſe, the making of Chariots, the laying of Colours with oyle, and the baking of Glaſſes. They gaue ſeuerall names to the winds, which are yet to this day in uſe among the Tranſmountaine Nations. They reſtored Muſicke, when it was almoſt loſt, and brought it to perfection as it is now, and found out diverſe Muſicall Inſtruments. And what a luſtre the Latine tongue (which was as it were wholy forgotten) receiued from *Eraſmus* of *Rotterdam*, that great reſtorer of Learning in theſe parts, all Learned men may iudge. The *Netherlanders* are curious Painters, excellent Engravers, Architectours, Image-Carvers, workers of Pictures in glaſſe, yea to conclude skillfull in all Arts & Sciences in the World.

Manners. The Manners of the *Netherlanders* are in manie commendable, for they are meeke and moderate, not highminded, not trecherous, warie in ſpending that which they haue gott, not lightly dejected in adverſity, not proud in proſperitie: for the moſt part of them, having by their labour and diligence gott as much as will mainteyne them honeſtly, they take their eaſe, and lay out their meanes in lands, and houſes: for this people aboue all other Nations are giuen much to building and manuring of Lands. Luxurie or whoredome is not ſo common with them, as among other Nations. They are truſtie and will truſt others; but being once deceiued by any, they will never truſt him againe. The greateſt vice among the Netherlanders is Drunkenneſſe: which is not ſtraunge, becauſe they dwell under a raw and cold Climate, which begetts ill blood, and therefore to cheere themſelues, are giuen more to drinking, then other Weſterne Nations. But this vice is not ſo much, as it hath beene heretofore, eſpecially in men of qualitie.

Women. The women here are happie, for beſides this that Nature hath made them generally of a faire complexion, and well porportioned: they attaine alſo to ſuch a capacitie that the moſt part of them rule their huſbands. Their libertie is great, for they converſe with all men, and come into all companies, which makes them able for marchandiſe and trading, ſo that they knowe how to buy and ſell, aſwell as their huſbands: yea manie of them gett their husbands, and their Childrens living: yet notwithſtanding this converſation and freeneſſe it makes them not unchaſt, or immodeſt: for the Netherlandiſh women are very chaſt, modeſt, and diligent: ye ſhall ſeldome ſee them idle: yea the richeſt ſort of them, are alwais buyſie in their famillies, and ſo curious in keeping of their houſes and houſhold ſtuff, neate and cleane, that they make rather Idolls of them, then houſes: for the very Floures in Holland are kept fairer and cleaner, then the Platters, Potts, and Diſhes in Italie, and France. They are frugall and ſparing in their houſe-keeping, and husband all things to the beſt, having moſt by them all proviſions within doores: for there is ſcarcly a houſe, where they haue not an Oxe or two powdred and as many fatt Hoggs, beſides Butter, Cheeſe, Salt fiſhe, Barrells of Beare, Meale, Peaſe, Beanes, and other victuals, which they lay in for their winter proviſion: and though they liue neerely, when they are by themſelues: yet they entertaine their frends liberally, & when a frend comes to viſite them, they entertaine him freely, and thinke nothing too good for him.

The Netherlanders had wont to be more commended

Apparell. mended heretofore for their Apparell, then they are at this day: for now Pride is growne to ſuch a heigth among them, that they followe the new fashions of euerie forraine Nation. Their language is very ancient, copious, and perfect: but hard to be learned by ſtraungers, for they can hardly pronounce it well, though they haue liued 20. yeers in the Countrie.

Language. Contrariewiſe the Netherlanders quickly learne all forraine languages and tongues, for many of them, which haue dwelt in forraine Countries, ſpeake as good Engliſh, French, high Dutch, Italian, Spaniſh, yea the Perſian, and Syriack tongues, as if they had bene borne and bred up in theſe Countries. And for the Learned languages, as Latine, Hebrew, & Greeke in theſe they excell all the Nations and Learned men of the World.

But to returne againe to our Dutch tongue, and to ſpeake ſome thing of the antiquitie thereof: It is well knowne, that in the time of *Iulius Cæſar*, which is aboue 1600. yeeres agoe, yea perhaps long before the ſame ſpeech, which is now ſpoken, was then uſed in theſe Countries; & if need ſhould require, may be ſhowne out of diverſe Authours. True it is, that there is hapned ſome alteration in it, becauſe euery Countrie hath gotten the toone, and pronunciation of their neighbours; but nevertheleſſe is in effect, one and the ſame ſpeech, being fluent and copious in ſhort and plaine words, for the expreſſion of the thoughts of the heart. This ſpeech goeth further then many others, for they ſpeake Dutch from *Calais* in France, as farre as *Livonia*, or Liefland and further.

Pietie. The Netherlanders are pious people, and of the firſt among other nations that were converted to the Chriſtian faith, & receiued the Goſpell. This appeares by the many faire Churches, Abbeys, Cloiſters, Gaſthouſes, and Hoſpitalls, wherewith both Townes, Villages, and Countries are beautified and adorned. And thus much briefly of the ſituation, nature, and propertie of the Netherlands.

The Provinces & Gouvernments on both ſides. Now followeth their politique Gouvernments, which by the inteſtine diſſentions, and warrs are devided into two, namely, in the Provinces, that were gouverned by her *Alteſſe* of famous memorie, the late Arch Ducheſſe of *Brabant Iſabella Clara Eugenia Infante of Spagne*, daughter unto Phillipp the ſecond King of Spagne, heretofore Lord of the Netherlands, as the Dukedomes of *Brabant* (ſaving ſome Townes, to witt, The *Boſch, Maſtricht, Bergen op Zoom, Grave, Steenbergen, VVilliamſtadt* with their juriſdictions) *Luxenburg*, a part of the upper quarter of *Geldres*, and the towne of Gelders, with ſome ſmall places lying thereabouts, then the Earledomes of *Flanders* (except *Sluyſe, Axell, Ardenburgh* with diverſe Schanſes and Forts) of *Artois, Hainalt*, and *Namurce*, the Marquiſate of the *holy Empire*, whereof *Antvverpe* is the Metropolitan City, and the Seignorie of *Machlyn*. And in the Vnited Provinces, which are ruled by the noble, high and mightie Lords, the Lords the States Generall of the Countries, & the illuſtratious his Excell. *Frederick Henry, Prince of Orenge, Earle of Naſſavv, &c.* whereof the firſt is all *Gelderland* (ſaving *Gelders* it ſelfe) the Dukedome of *Limburg*, the Earledomes of *Holland, Zeeland, Zutphen*, with the Seigneuries of *Frieſland, Vtrecht, Over-Yſel*, and *Groyning*: alſo the Townes in Brabant and Flanders aboue mentioned, ouer which the Spagnard hath no commaund: We will ſpeake of each Government in order, which they had in common before the troubles; and afterward of the particular Gouvernments, as theſe Countries now ſtand under the obedience of the King of Spayne, & under the High & mightie Lords the States, and deſcribe them before the Maps of Holland and Brabant.

Concerning the politique Gouvernment, and the State Eccleſiaſtique: the ſame is maintained in that mãner, as it was obſerved heretofore before the troubles under the houſe of Burgundie: whereof Guicciardine, and others write at large. But after the 17. Provinces were devided, & ſeparated one frõ an other by the warrs, the forme of Gouvernment (eſpecially in the Vnited Provinces under the obedience of the high and mighty Lords the States Generall) was altered and ordered as time, and occaſion required. To ſpeake then briefly of the policie obſerved aſwell in the Provinces under the Commaund of the King of Spagne, as at this day in thoſe of the free Vnited Countries. It is manifeſt, that the countries, which are under the King of Spagne are gouverned almoſt according to the ancient mãner: which forme conſiſteth in the Counſellours of State, reſiding by the Prince, or in his abſence by the Gouvernour of the Countries: this is formed ſometimes out of a greater, and other whiles out of a leſſer number of Counſellours, being moſt of them noblemẽ, or particular Gouvernours of Provinces. In this Councill they treat of peace and warre, receiue and ſend out Ambaſſadours, make and caſſeere Officers, and in fine handles all occurrences, which concerne the welfare and good Gouvernment of the Countries.

The privie Councill holds alſo their reſidencie neere unto the Prince, or the Gouvernour of the Land, and conſiſts of tenne or twelue Counſellours, moſt of them Doctors, and Licentiats in the Lawe: this hath à Preſident, who is Keeper of the broad-

BRITANNICVS OCEANVS

OCEANVS GERMANI

De Noord Zee.

PARS.

PICARDIA.

GALLIÆ

Circa Insulam loca aliquot numeris signata.

1 S. Aarde
2 't Nieuwe Pas
3 't Oude Pas
4 S. Maarten
5 S. Kat
6 S. Frederijck
7 't Fort Spyckbroeck
8 Nieuwe Schans
9 Hendrix Schans
10 Maes Vrijsen Schans
11 Slijkenburgh
12 S. Katlijne
13 het Nefstede
14 Een nieu Fort aende dijcken gelegt
15

Circa Insulam loca aliquot numeris notata.

1 Schans
2 Schans
3
4 't Fort van Strombergen
5 Schans
6 Schans bijde Molenen
7 Schans opde Sandtvaert
8 Boyer Schans
9 Nassouw
10 Nieuwer haven
11 't Fort op Hoogen Werve
12
13

Circulatum Zeelandiæ numerus in singulis Provinciis.

Brabantia — 28 — 300
Cadzand et Zuydtsandt — 23 — 300
Limburgi — 5 — 123
Luxemburgi — 23 — 268
Flandriæ — 30 — 1154
Artesiæ — 240 — 720
Hannoniæ — 84 — 360
Hollandiæ — 29 — 400
Zelandiæ — 4
Namurci
Marchionat. Sacri Imperij
Mechliniæ
Virgiochi
Frisiæ
Transisalaniæ
Groningæ

Nostrorum
Vrbes
Pagi
Arces
Cæsaris
Forestæ

Abbeville
La Cassine
Amiens
Corbie
Peronne
Montdidier
Roye
Compiegne
Noyon
Soissons
Laon
Rheims
Rocroy
Braine
Dreux
Crevecœur
Cambray
Bouchain
Valenciennes
Mauberge
Lumigny
Namur
Dinant
Bouvines
Briolle
Rumigny
Rumigny sur Meuse
Mouson
Artenay
Ville Franche
Dun
Dampuillers
Marville
Pais
de Barrois
Auxerre
Metz
Toul
Verdun
Bar
Clairf
Vaudemont
Nancy
Rheinberg
Schaneck
Ridberg
Wildenburg
Blanckenheim
Monster eyfel
Lechnich
Arenbergh
Cleve
Duysburg
Rees
Wesel
Emmerick
Arnhem
Nimmegen
Zutphen
Deventer
Zwol
Coevorden
Groningen
Embden
Leeuwarden
Harlingen
Staveren
Enchuysen
Medenblick
Horn
Alckmaer
Haerlem
Leyden
Amsterdam
Gouda
Rotterdam
Delft
Dordrecht
Briel
Goree
Vlaerdingen
Middelburg
Vlissingen
Sluys
Ostende
Nieuport
Dunkerck
Calais
Boulogne
Montreuil
Abbeville
Gravelingen
Ysendyck
Hulst
Axel
Sas van Gent
Terneuse
Philippine
Ter Goes
Reimerswael
Tholen
Bergen op Zoom
Breda
Gertruydenberg
Heusden
Bommel
Crevecœur
Loo
Utrecht
Amersfort
Naerden
Muyden
Weesp
Gorcum
Schoonhoven
Oudewater
Woerden
Montfoort
Vianen
Culemburg
Schoonhoven
Gouda
Leerdam
Arkel
Gorcum
Dordrecht
Papendrecht
Alblasserdam
Ysselmonde
Ysselstein
Rotterdam
Schiedam
Delfshaven
Delft
Rijswijck
Leyden
Haerlem
Amsterdam
Muyden
Naerden
Weesp
Amersfort
Utrecht
Loo
Bommel
Heusden
Gertruydenberg
Breda
Bergen op Zoom
Tholen
Reimerswael
Ter Goes
Philippine
Sas van Gent
Axel
Hulst
Ysendyck
Gravelingen
Montreuil
Boulogne
Calais
Dunkerck
Nieuport
Ostende
Sluys
Vlissingen
Middelburg
Vlaerdingen
Goree
Briel
Dordrecht
Gouda
Schoonhoven
Culemburg
Montfoort
Woerden
Oudewater
Vianen
Arkel
Leerdam
Gorcum

OCEANVS GERMANICVS.

De Noord Zee.

BELGII
Ave
GERMANIÆ
INFERIORIS
accuratissima tabula.
Auctore
Henrico Hondio
1631

Circa Slusam loca aliquot numeris signata.

1 S. Aarch
2 't Nieuwe Pas
3 't Oude 't Pas
4 S. Donaes
5 S. Job
6 S. Frederijch
7 't Fort Spitsbrouck
8 Nivelts Schans
9 Hendrix Schans
10 Hans Vriesen Schans
11 Elsheuvbergh
12 S. Katlijnen
13 ter Hofstede
14 Een nieu Fort aende duijnen gelejt
15

Circa Sanctietam loca aliquot numeris notata.

1 Gregoirs Schans
2 Augustins Schans
3 Bollingha
4 't Fort van Stronbergen
5 Cruits Schans
6 Schans bij de Molens
7 Schans opde Sanctstraet
8 Hoyt Schans
9 Nassouw
10 Nieuwer haven
11 't Fort op Nieuwer Werve
12
13

Oostende
Sluys
Wielingen
Duynkerken
Sluys
Gelderen
Aerlschot
Diest
Leeuw
Landen
S. Truden
Peer
Tirlemont
Brecht
Breda
Bilsen
Liege
Valkenborg
Nyestat
Gulick
Dueren
Nydeck
Zulch
Kerpen
Lechnich
Aken
Linnich
Erkelens
Dalem
Monfort
Reynsberg
Geldersche
Wachtendonck
Venlo
Roermond
Sittert
Maesseyck
Hoern
Wyck
Bommel
Crevecoeur
Keulen
Maes
Peel
Zutphen
Deventer
Zwol
Coevorden
Drente
Groningen
Comitatus
Oldenburgensis
Embden
Leer
Borch Sre: envorde:
Rochlinchusen
Hattingen
Lyversveld
Salingen
Montjoye
Ducatus
Iulia:
Cleen:
Montanus
COPATVS
ENSIS-EPISCOPATVS
ZUYDER
ZEE

AMSTELODAMI,
Sumptibus Henrici
Hondii.

Milliaria Germanica communia.
Milliaria Gallica communia.

ſeale. This Councill hath power to giue Priviledges, Graunts, and Pardons, and to decide all controverſies, touching the partition of Lands, Bounds, and Limits.

The Councill of the *Finances*, or treaſurie, in which commonly there are three of the Chiefeſt Lords of the Countrie, called the *Superintendants* of the Finances, a Treaſurer, a Receiuer Generall, and three other States men, which are Commiſſioners, with two Secretaires, and ſome other Miniſters: theſe haue the chiefe charges ouer the Princes Domaines, and revenews, and giue out Ordinances for the payments, aſwell of the Charges of warre & Fortifications, as other expences about the ſervice of the Land. In this Councill alſo they farme out the Princes revenews, ſo that this Councill is held for the Princes Exchequer.

The Red-Rod This Councill, as alſo the Marſhall of the Court, who becauſe he carrieth a long hathorne Rod, as a ſigne of Iuſtice, is commonly called the Red Rod, and which the Princes whole Court muſt followe.

Beſides the Princes Councills aboue ſaid, there are others called the Chambers of Account, whereof the principaleſt is held at *Ryſell* in Gallike Flanders, the other at Bruſſels in Brabant: they haue alſo their Preſident, and certaine Receivers with ſome other officers belonging to them, and are as members, and Dependants of the Chamber, or Councill of the Finances, or revenews.

The Provinciall Councill conſiſts of a certaine number of Counſellours, being Doctors or at leaſt Licentiats of the Lawe, and is called the high Councill, ot Parliament of *Machlyn*: hither they maye appeale, and no further for moſt ſuits and Cauſes in the Countries. In Brabant they name it the *Chancerie*, becauſe there is a Lord Chancellour, or a Preſident joyned with ſome other Counſellours. Moreouer, there is an Advocate *Fiſcall*, an Atturney Generall, Recorders, Secretaires, and other inferiour Officers, which receiue Stipends from the Prince. In this Court are heard all Appeales for ſentences, pronounced by the inferiour Benches, belonging to euery Court.

The Bands of *Ordonnance*, which the Prince of the Countrie had in the times of peace, and when his highneſſe had no ordinarie footemen in his ſeruice, conſiſted in foureteene Companies, aſwell *Curaſsiers*, as *light Horſemen*, whereof ſome of them were not aboue 50. or 30. ſtrong, ouer whome ſome chiefe Lord, or noble man of the Countrie commaunded.

Neither had he in thoſe times any ordinarie Sayiours or Mariners, but ſuch as ſerved upon the men of warre, under the Eſquadron of the Admirall of the Sea, who was commonly one of the Chiefeſt Lords of the Countrie.

The Maſter of the *Ordinance* hath Charge ouer the *Magazins* and *Storehouſes*, and giues Order to the Officers and Miniſters to take out of the Magazins the Ordinance and all manner of Amunition, and to receiue them in againe. This Office is executed by one of the principalleſt Lords and Noblemen of the Land.

Moreouer, there are Maſters of the Game, Maſters of the Forreſts, Keepers, and Rangers and ſuck like Officers, which are for the moſt part men of qualitie, and whoſe charge is to preſerue the Game, and to looke to hunting, hawking, fiſhing & ſuch like things. And thus much briefly of the State, and Policie in the Countries of the King of Spagns ſide, which hath beene in uſe a long time, and is yet obſerved to this day: ſo that there hath hapned but litle alteration, onely during the Inlandiſh warrs, in which their highneſſes were driuē to ſpend ſome Spanish money, and ordained to that end a *Spanish Councill* for the Treaſurie, which they called *El Conſeio de la Haziendo*, which conſiſteth onely of ſome Spagnard, who beare the greateſt ſway and authoritie, as likewiſe the Spanish Councill of warre.

Whenſoeuer the Prince, or Gouvernour intends to aſſemble the States of the Countrie to demaund any thing of them, either for money, or any other aſſiſtance, or to propound ſome weightie buſineſſe unto thē, as for the raiſing of new taxations, and Cuſtoms, or to enact any new Lawes or Statuts: then he ſends fourth his letters into euery Countrie, and appoints a certaine day, where and when the Deputies of the States ſhall meete. Theſe being come, & all of them preſent, firſt thoſe of *Brabant* take their place, next unto them thoſe of *Flanders*, then *Artois*, *Hainalt*, *Valenciennes*, *Ryſel*, *Douay*, & *Orchies*, then thoſe of *Namurce*, *Dornick*, and the *Dornick* Countrie, and laſtly thoſe of *Machlyn*. But concerning the other Countries they are under their owne Princes, and haue their ſpeciall priviledges, and immunities. Theſe States then conſiſt in three members, The Lords Spirituall, the Nobility, & the Chiefe townes of euery Province. Thoſe of *Brabant*, *Artois*, *Hainalt*, and *Namurce*, ſend their Commiſſioners for all theſe three members, Abbots for the Spirituall; Earles, Marquiſſes & Barons for the Nobilitie & Gentrie; and à Bourrough Maſter or two, with the Recorder of euery towne. Theſe States appearing thus upon the *Land-day* appointed, doe not aſſemble all at once, but commonly one Province after an other, in the great hall of the Princes palace; where in the preſence of the Gouvernour

nour Generall, the Preſident, or ſome one of the Counſellours of State, in the name of the Prince, propoundeth that, which the Prince deſireth of thē: uſing many apparant reaſons, to gaine the hearts of the Aſſembly. The propoſition being made, the Deputies requeſt ſome time to deliberate upon it, and having conſulted thereupon, after ſome uſuall Ceremonies euery member a part, in the behalfe of the Countrie, which ſent them, giues up their anſwere in writing: wherewith if the Prince be not cōtented, thē he ſeeks to juſtifie his cauſe with reaſons, and to moue the Committies to conſent their unto: for according to their Priviledges, the Prince maye not conſtraine them, but muſt ſtay, till he hath gottē all their Voices: for if but one towne onely, when all the others haue conſented should oppoſe it, the former conſent were nothing: for the Deputies will conſent to nothing, but upon condition, that the other States alſo shall all agree & conſent unto it; ſo that not onely the chiefe men of the Deputies, but alſo all the Members muſt giue their voices joyntly together, before any thing be concluded. And thus much touching the policie uſed in the Provinces under the ſubjection of the King of Spagne.

The State Eccleſiaſticall is almoſt mainteyned in the abouesaid Countries, as it is in France: for the nomination & choiſe of fitt perſons for Bishops, Abbots, Prelates, and the like, is made by the Prince, & confirmed by the Pope of Rome; who notwithſtanding, hath no power to cite any man out of the Countrie, be he a Clergie or a Lay-man, but when he hath any thing to ſay againſt him, he muſt ſend heither his Legats, to decide the cauſe in controverſie. Neither hath the Pope authority to conferre any Church-benefice upon any man, nor to ſend out his Bulls, or his Brievets (if he meanes they ſhall take any effect) without the Princes conſent. To this end, the Emperour Charles the fifth made a very provident decree, namely, that no Eccleſiaſticall perſon of what quality ſoeuer he were, ſhould not from that time forward appropriate unto him ſelf any Houſes or Lands, without the expreſſe commaund, and conſent of the Prince of the Countrie. For his Majeſtie moſt providently conſidered, that in proceſſe of time, the Clergie would haue devoured the whole Countrie, & ſeing they might not ſell, but buy, and that their ſucceſſion was perpetuall, & they euery day grew richer, at laſt of neceſſitie muſt followe, that they would haue become Maſters of the Countrie, and ſo much concerning the State Eccleſiaſticall and the Gouvernment under the Commaund of the King of Spagne.

The ſupreme Commaund in the Vnited Netherlands, or (as the French ſay) the Souverainty ouer all cauſes, which concernes the Common-Weale of the ſaid Countries, is adminiſtred by the noble, high, & mighty Lords the States Generall, whoſe aſſembly conſiſts of ſuch, and ſo many Committies, as euery Countrie shall thinke good from time to time to depute, aſwell out of the knights & gentrie, as out of the Magiſtrates, and the Rulers of Townes. Theſe giue not their Voices *Capitatim*, or head by head, but *Provincialiter*, that is, in the behalfe and as repreſenting their owne Province, and their Commiſſion extendeth not onely to adviſe, and reſolue upon diverſe points, for which they are called and aſſembled, but alſo upon all accidentall occaſions, which may happē, and to reſolue upon that, which may tend beſt to the good and the ſervice of the Land.

The order which they obſerue then in giving their voices is this: *Gelderland*, and the Earledome of *Zutphen* hath the firſt, next unto them *Holland* and *VVeſtvrieſland*, then *Zeeland*, *Vtrecht*, *Vrieſlant*, *Over-Yſſel*, and laſt of all *Groyning*, and *Ommeland*, & Each Province hath his Preſident euery weeke by turnes. The Preſident makes the propoſition, collects the voices, and concluds by the moſt opinion and the pluralitie of voices. and this in Generall concerning the Souverainity, and ſupreme Magiſtrate of the Vnited Provinces.

Now touching the Gouvernment, and power of each Province in particular (for the one is aſwell Souveraigne, as the other (and that from the leaſt to the greateſt) both in matters of policie, and juſtice, with all their Priviledges, Rights, Liberties, and Cuſtomes, for which they haue their ordinarie Officers, & Miniſters, according to the ancient forme, onely with this alteration, that thoſe which had wont to adminiſter juſtice, in the name of the Lord of the Countrie, doe it now in the name of the States of each Countrie: aſwell the States Generall, as thoſe of the particular Provinces whereof ſome are deputed for the execution of their reſolution, as alſo for the ordering of all accidentall cauſes, concerning the wellfare of the Provinces in Generall out of the Gentrie, and Magiſtrates of Townes, as Counſellours, which are bound by oath, as likewiſe others of their Committies, appointed for the furtherance, hearing and shutting up of the accounts of the Land, and other particular cauſes, all according to their limitted power, and inſtruction.

The Provinces of *Holland*, *Zeeland*, *Vtrecht*, and *Over-Yſſel*, as alſo the Townes and Lands lying in *Brabant*, *Flanders*, *Limburg*, and other places, being under

the obedience of the ſaid Lords the States Generall, haue for their Gouvernour the Illuſtrious Lord, *Frederick Henry* Prince of *Orange*, and Earle of *Naſſavv*, who is likewiſe Captaine Generall of the Armie in the ſervice of all the Vnited Provinces. The Gouvernour of *Fries-land*, *Groyning*, with Ommeland and Drent is *Henricus Caſimirus* Earle of *Naſſavv*, the Sonne of *Erneſtus Caſimirus* Earle of Naſſaw of famous memorie, who in the yeere 1632. was ſhott dead with a bullet before *Ruermond*.

The Lords of the Councill of State in the Vnited Provinces, after the nomination & deputatiõ of each Province, receiue their Commiſſions, & Inſtructions from the Lords the States Generall, to whome they are bound by oath to be true and faithfull unto them, and to gouverne themſelues according to the inſtruction, which they giue them.

Notwithſtanding, the Lords the States Generall reſerue unto themſelues the libertie to doe al things, which they haue preſcribed, and commaunded the ſaid Councill in their inſtructions, when they ſee it may ſerue for the ſeruice of the Land, in ſuch a caſe altering & diminishing, or enlarging their Inſtructions, & interpreting them if they finde any obſcuritie in them.

In this Councill of State ſits alwaies one in the name of the King of Great *Bretaigne*, by vertue of the alliance renewed and confirmed betweene his Majeſtie and the Vnited Netherlands.

The Privie Councill, and that of the *Finances*, or revenews, are not in uſe in the Vnited Provinces: but in ſtead thereof, during the warres there is a Chamber for the Revenews erected. In former times they had a *Treaſurer* and a *Receiuer Generall*, with ſome inferiour Receivers, which had the Ordering and mannaging of all moneys, and Treaſure concerning the Generality. The Chambers of *account* in *Holland*, and *Gelderland* continue ſtill upon the Old Burgunian foote: but in the yeere 1594. there was a new Chamber of Account erected at *Middelburg* in *Zeeland*.

For the Ordering of Sea-affaires, the Lords the States Generall, beſides his Excell. Lord Admirall of the Sea, haue appointed as Vice-Admirall *Monſieur Dorp*. The Councellours of the Admiralitie conſiſts of certaine perſons nominated and choſen by euerie Province, & theſe are to followe thoſe orders, and Inſtructions, giuen them by the Lords the States Generall: the Aſſemblies, or Colledges of this Councill are fiue in number, namely, the firſt at Middelburgh, the 2. at Rotterdam, the 3. at Amſterdam, the 4. at Hoorn or Enchuyſen, and the 5. at Harlingen, or Dockhum, each towne taking his turne.

The Chanceries of Gelderland, and Friezland, together with the Courts, or Provinciall Councills of Holland, Vtrecht, and Overyſell, continew ſtill upon the old foote; but in ſtead of the Grand Councill, or Parliament of Machlyn, Anno 1582 there was erected in Holland a chiefe Court of Iuſtice, for all ſuits in law called the High Councill, unto which any man maye appeale from the ſentences pronounced by the Provinciall Courts of Holland, Zeeland, and Weſt-Friezland; wherein they may ſue for a reviſion for any errour ſuppoſed. In this Councill, the Lords the States may depute ſome Learned Lawyers, and Counſellours to revew, & ouerſee the determined ſuits & evidences, & if they finde any errour in them, to pronounce ſẽtence, according to which euerie mã is to gouverne himſelfe, & not to appeale any higher. Theſe Counſellours are nominated, and choſen by the Provinces of Holland, Zeeland, and Weſt-Friezland, and conſiſt commonly of a Preſident, and nine or tenn other Counſellours of the Lawe.

Touching the Eaſt, and Weſt Indian Companies, they haue alſo diuerſe chambers, as at Amſterdam, Hoorn, Enckhuyſen, Rotterdam, Delf, and Middelborgh. Their ordinarie returnes from Iava, Perſia, the Coaſt of Cormandel, the Molucos, China, Ambon, and other places in the Eaſt Indies, are all ſorts of Spiceries, Silks, Cottons, Dyamants, Peerles, Muſk, Radix-China, and diverſe other coſtly wares, which ſometimes are valued to be worth fiue hundred thowſand pownds ſtarling: ſo that the Participants of this Companie, receiue great gayne and profit for the moneys which they haue laid into it: beſides, this navigation brings great trading into the Townes, and ſetts many poore men a worke, which gett their living by it.

The Weſt Indian Companie hath done great harme to the Crowne of Spagne: for Anno 1624. with their Shipping under the Conduct of Generall Willekes, they tooke in the towne of Salvador, lying in Braſile in the Bay of Todos Los Sanctos, and kept it diverſe months. Alſo (in the yeere 1627) that valiant Sea-Captaine *Peter Peterſz Heyn*, ſurpriſed the King of Spagnes Silver fleete in the Havanes, by the Ile Cuba, and brought in for the Companie the worth of aboue three milions of pounds ſtarling. And finally, within three yeeres after upon the ninth of Marts, Generall Lonck, and Theodore Wardenburgh tooke the towne of Olinda in Farnambucq: which the Directours of te ſaid Companie hold yet unto this day: with ſome other Forts, and Ilands taken in ſince, lying upon the Coaſt. What an infinite loſſe, and dommage this Companie hath done

done and doth daylie to the Crowne of Spagne, the Spagnards themselues knowe best, which would be too long here to relate.

The Quarters, and Villages in the Countries are gouverned also according to their seuerall rights, and priviledges, and haue Rulers over them, as well in Generall, as Particular, to wit, for the mainteyning of their Dykes, Draines, Causies, Seas, and Waterbancks, and all things depending on them: they haue their Dike-Graves and his Councill, that is, Banke-Lords, whose charge is to looke to them, and cause them to be kept and repaired. For Criminall causes, and the execution of Iustice they haue their Bayliffs, Schouts, or Pretours, which are Gentlemen well borne: and in civill matters their Officiers and Iustices for the administration of Iustice, whose charge is to looke to the politique order & gouverment of the goods and incomes of the Villages in particular. There are also some Townes, and Villages, which haue their owne Lords, that haue authoritie of a superiour & inferiour iurisdiction which are notwithstanding under the Soveraigntie of the Countrie.

Concerning the publick exercise of Religion in the Churches of the Vnited Netherlands, aswell within the Townes, as abroad in the Villages of the Countrie, it is maintained, and taught upon the same foote, as the reformation was receiued in these Provinces manie yeeres since, according to the Confession of their faith published in print. The *Remonstrants*, also those of the Confession of *Ausburgh*, the *Annabaptists*, yea the *Papists* and *Ievves*, in some places (by connivencie) haue their publick Conventicles, and no man forbidden to goe to them: but their Ministers, and Preachers are not maintained upon the Common charge of the Land. Onely the publick exercise of the Romish Religion (for some weightie reasons) is most of all prohibited; and yet so, that neither those of the Romish Religion, nor any man else, is constrayned to receiue the Reformed Religion, but all of them may liue, and are maintained under the protection, and gouvernment of these Countries, without any molestation of Conscience for their religion, or beliefe. yea, diuerse church men & women, which liued here before the troubles, and stayed in the Land, haue had and doe enioye yet reasonable allowance, and maintainance out of the Church livings, whether they continued in the Romish Religion, or betooke themselues to the Reformed Church. And thus much in Generall of the seuenteene Provinces: nowe what is furthers to be considered shalbe communicated to the benevolent Reader in the particular description of every Countrie apart.

THE GENERALL DESCRIPTION OF THE DVKEDOME OF BRABANT.

AMONG the Dutchies lying in the ſeuenteene Provinces, the Dukedome of *Brabant*, is the moſt famous and chiefeſt: though the Princes of theſe Countries ſett not downe firſt this name in their Generall titles; but in ſtead thereof the Dukedome of *Lorreine*, which uſe hath cõtinued from ancient times untill this day: for her Highneſe of famous memorie, the moſt excellent *Infante* of Spaigne, had wont to write her title thus: *VVe Iſabella Clara Eugenia, Infante of Spaigne, by the grace of God Archducheſſe of Auſtria, Ducheſſe of Lorreine, of Brabant, Luxesburg, &c.* and that for this cauſe, Lorreine, which the Latine Writers call *Lotharingia*, the French *Loraine* and ſometimes *Lothier*, tooke the name from *Lotarius* Sonne unto the Emperour *Lotharius*, whoſe Grand-father was *Charles the Great*, Emperour of Rome, and King of France. This *Lotharius* being heretofore Emperour, out of devotion (as *Paulus Æmilius*, and ſome other Authours teſtifie) went into a Cloiſter, and there in the yeere of our Lord 856. became a Monke, ſharing firſt thoſe Countries and Domaines, which he poſſeſſed, among his three Sonnes, whereof the youngeſt named *Lotharius* had giuen him a great part of the Dukedome of *Burgundy* with the whole Countrie of *Auſtria*, that afterward from him, or as ſome ſay, from his Father came the name *Lotharim*, or in Latin *Lotharingia*, conteyning in it the Dukedome now called *Loreine*, with the Countries of *Brabant, Hainault, Cleve, & Gelderland*. This *Lorcine* came by Duke *Lotharius*, and his Succeſſours from the houſe of the Emperour *Charles the Great*, which gouverned it ſo long, till at laſt the King of France, called *Charles the Simple* gaue it to the Emperour *Henry* the firſt. Some yeeres after this Countrie was giuen in fief, by the Emperour *Otho* the ſecond, to *Charles* of France, who ſought to alienate it from King *Lotharius* his brother, but pared the Limits Loraine ſo neere, that he gaue a great part thereof to the Biſhops of *Collen* and *Luyck*. Now the foreſaid *Lotharius* coming to deceaſe, he left one onely Sonne after him, named *Levves* the fifth, who was the laſt King of *France* ſprang from the ſtemme of *Charles the Great*, and gouverned but one yeere. Whereupon the ſaid *Charles* Duke of *Loraine*, as lawfull heire, and the next unto the Crowne of France, came into the poſſeſſion, and Gouvernment of the Kingdome. But *Hugh Capet* (of whoſe blood all the Kings of France are deſcended to this day) made warre againſt him, tooke him priſonner, and caſt him into the priſon of *Laon*, where he dyed. This Duke *Charles* left three Sonns behinde him, who alſo dyed ſhortly after him. They being deceaſed, there a roſe a new warre about the ſtate of Loraine, betweene the French and the High Dutches, which at laſt was pacified, becauſe the Emperour *Henry* the ſecõd beſtowed the aforeſaid State, by fee farme on *Godfrey* of *Ardenna*, giuing him alſo the towne of *Valenciennes*, and ſome other places with this reſtriction, that he muſt doe hommage to the Romiſh Empire. From this Godfrey the Princes of Loraine are lineally deſcended, who gouverned it, till the time of the Emperour *Henry* the fifth, about the yeere 1106. For in that time, the ſaid Emperour devided this Countrie into the Vpper, and Nether *Loraine*, giuing the one part thereof, namely, *Vpper Loraine* (which is now the Dukedome of Loraine at this day) to *Richard* the Couſin Germanie of the aforeſaid *Godfrey*, & the other part, to wit the *Nether Lorreine* (which is now *Brabant*) to Godefry with the Beard, Earle of Loraine: This Godefry then was the firſt among the Earles of Loraine, who bore the title of Duke of *Brabant*, & yet notwithſtanding held that of Loraine, for his pretẽce was to both the Lorains, though he poſſeſſed but one of them. This title his ſucceſſours held, and called themſelues Dukes of Loraine, though they poſſeſſed it not: for that which is alledged touching the Manſion houſe of *Gennep* in Gallike *Brabant*, that it was called the Court of *Loraine*, is frivolous, ſeing this place lieth in and under Brabant, and therefore can make no Dukedome a part, and thus much in briefe of this title of *Loraine*.

Emperour Lotharius.

The ancient bound of Loraine or Auſtratia.

Hugh Capet.

Vpper & Nether Loraine.

From whence the name of Brabant came, is not certainely knowne, ſome deriue it from *Brennus Gallus* a famous Captaine, ſerving againſt the Romans: Others from a towne in Brabant, which was deſtroyed long agoe, but we finde no mention made thereof in any Hiſtories: Others from *Bratuſpandius* a towne of the *Belloni*, of whome *Cæſar* writeth in the ſecond book of his *Commentairies*: Other againe from *Salvius Brabus* of *Arcadie*, who couragiouſly followed *Iulius Cæſar* into the Netherlands: Some againe think that Brabant tooke its name from *Godfridus Barbarus* Earle of Lovaine, and that formerly, it was called *Barbantia* in ſtead of *Brabantia*: Others from *Brachland* for a good part of it lieth barren, and untilled. But for theſe diverſe nominations, wee leaue them to the judgment of the Reader, for it is enough for us, to ſhewe that *Brabant*, and the princely title thereof is very ancient, which among the reſt appeareth by the teſtimonie of *Iean le Maire*, who in his deſcription of *Gaule* ſaith that he had read a very ancient manuſcript, wherein their was written the *Epitath* of *Charles Martel* the fourth Duke of *Brabant*, who was the Grand Father of *Charles the Great*, and who not long after about the yeere of

Brabant.

HANNONIÆ PARS

LANDRIÆ PARS

NAMURCENSIS COMITATUS PARS.

LEODIENSIS EPISCOPATŌ PARS.

LVYCK.

GELDRIÆ PARS.

NOVISSIMA
ET ACCVRATISSIMA
BRABANTIÆ
DVCATVS
TABVLA.

Occidens.

Meridies.

Oriens.

10 Occidens. 20 30 40 50 52

LANDRIÆ PARS

Ter Tolen.

Over Flackee.

Beverlant HOL Stryen

T'Lant van Isselmonde

LANDRIÆ PARS

Gouda

Gorcum

Gr. Culenborg.

Gr. Bueren.

Den Bies Bos

Ablasser: Waert.

t'Lant van Altena

Raveſteyn.

Maeslant.

Tiele r Waert.

Veen landen.

Ryen. Baronie

Breda.

Oosterwyck

De Maye Ryen

Keyen van Bosland.

Peel landt.

Hoorn.

Die Peel

t'Landt van Cuyck.

Kessel.

Ducat. pars.

Geldriæ pars.

Cliviæ pars.

Comitatus Hoochstraten.

Comitatus Lvyck.

Comitatus Sherpenheuvel.

Comitatus Tilenburg.

Comitatus Zutphen.

Comitatus Culenborg.

Comitatus Buren.

Comitatus Leerdam.

Comitatus Arckel.

Comitatus Altena.

Comitatus Gorcum.

Comitatus Vianen.

Comitatus Ysselstein.

Comitatus Meurs.

Comitatus Moers.

Comitatus Gulick.

Comitatus Berg.

Comitatus Mark.

Comitatus Ravenstein.

Comitatus Cleef.

Comitatus Buren.

Comitatus Culenborg.

Comitatus Leerdam.

Comitatus Arckel.

Comitatus Altena.

Comitatus Gorcum.

Comitatus Vianen.

Comitatus Ysselstein.

Comitatus Meurs.

Comitatus Moers.

Comitatus Gulick.

Comitatus Berg.

Comitatus Mark.

Comitatus Ravenstein.

Comitatus Cleef.

Amstelodami, Sumptibus Henrici Hondii, habitantis in Damo ad intersigne Atlantis. Anno 1629.

Milliaria Germanica communia

Milliaria Gallica communia

10 Oriens. 20 30 40 50 52

25 Septentrio. 30

our Lord 700 gouverned ouer it with great fame. The said Latin Epitath is this:

Ecce Brabantinus Dux quartus in Orbe triumphat
Malleus in mundo ſpecialis Chriſticolarum
Dux Dominuſque Ducum: Regẽ quoq; Rex fore ſprevit.
Non vult regnare, ſed Regibus imperat ipſe.

Now for the better underſtanding of this Epitath, ye muſt knowe that *Charles Martel* after the deceaſe of *Hilderick* King of *France* hauing the Crowne preſented him, gaue this anſwere to the Ambaſſadours, which offred it him: I had rather (ſaid he) commaund Kings, then to be a King, for preſently after the death of the King, he eſtabliſhed *Dagobert* in his Fathers place. Who, after he had reigned foure yeeres, dying, *Childerick* the nephew of both theſe Kings deceaſed, ſtood for the Kingdome, but *Charles Martel*, not willing thereunto, gaue him battaile, and overthrew him: whereupon he ſending Ambaſſadours to the Vanquiſher, did earneſtly requeſt him, and moved him ſo farre, that he put the Crowne upon his head. But this honour laſted not long: for a while after he was driuen to ſurrender up the Kingdome to *Pepin*, the Sonne of the aforeſaid *Martel*, whom *Charles the Great* had begott, as ye may read at larg in the particular Hiſtoriographers of Brabant; and diverſe others.

The Site. *Brabant* is bounded Northward with the *Maze*, which ſeparateth a part of *Gelderland* from a part of *Holland*, Southward with *Hainault*, *Namur*, and the Biſhoprick of *Luyck*, Eaſtward with the *Maze* againe, which ſeuereth it from an other part of *Gelderland*, Weſtward part of it lyeth upon the *Scheld*, which ſeparateth it partly from Flanders, and partly from the Countie of Aelſt. *Length.* The length of it from *Gemblours* to *Geertruydenbergh*, that is, from the South to the North part, is counted to be 75 miles, and from *Helmont* to *Bergen* upon the *Zoom*, where it is broadeſt, about 60 miles; ſo that the circumference thereof is about 240 miles. *Aire.* *Brabant* hath a very healthfull aire, and ſo temperate, that when as the Countries Fronting upon it are infected with the plague or ſudden ſickneſſes, it is commonly free, and not troubled with them.

Grounds. The Grounds are plaine and even, and without hills, yea for the moſt part fruitfull, and yeeld good ſtore of Corne, ſaving about *Kempen*, which quarter is very barren and heathie, but by the labour and dilligence of the Inhabitants growes euery day better, and more fruitfull for a number of Cattaile, which they turne into it. *Rivers.* The chiefeſt rivers in Brabant are the *Maze*, and the *Scheld*, with many other ſmaller rivers, ſprings, and ſtanding waters, which for brevities ſake wee will paſſe by, and ſend the Reader unto Guicciardine, and others who haue written at large of them.

Woods. The woods in *Brabant* are theſe: the *Sonian*, *Zaventerloo*, the *Great-vvood*, the *Great-heget*, *Meerdale*, and diuerſe others beſides, wherein there are all kind of Deere, wild Swine, Hares, Foxes, and other game in abundance, and it is free for euery man, to hunt in all the woods: ſaving in ſome few, which are reſerued for the Princes delight. There are in the Dukedome of Brabant beſides *Antvverpe* (which is one of the foure Capitall Cities of this Countrie, and which ſhal be deſcribed under the Marquiſate of the Holy Empire) 25 walled townes, namely (*Lovaine*, *Brvſſel*, *Boſch*, which are the three Capitall Cities) moreouer *Aerſchot*, *Bergen op Zoom*, *Megem*, *Breda*, *Dæſt*, *Maeſtricht*, *Steenbergen*, *Lier*, *Vilvoord*, *Gemblours*, *Iudoigne*, *Hainalt*, *Land-Halen*, *Sichenen*, *Herentals*, *Eyndhoven*, *Helmont* and the *Grave*. *Townes.*

There are beſides theſe eighteene other places, which though they be no walled townes, yet enjoy the ſame Rights, Priviledges, Immunities and Cuſtomes as the others doe, theſe are called Liberties, to wit, *Ooſtervvyck*, *Oorſchot*, *Turnhout*, *Hooghſtrate*, *Duffel*, *VVaelem*, *Merchten*, *Aſche*, *Vueren*, *Duysburg*, *Vpper-Hulpe*, *VVaveren*, *Breyne*, *Alend*, *Gennep*, *Geele*, *Arendonck*, and *Dormal*. *Liberties.*

Villages. There are ſeuen hundred ſteeples with bells, and Parochiall Churches, whereof the chiefeſt of them are *Saint Odenroy*, *Boxtel*, *Rooſendael*, *Grimbergen*, and *Gaeſbeeke* with others. The Lordſhip of *Raveſteyn* is likewiſe counted under Brabant, but properly belongs to the Dukedomes of *Gulick*, *Berge* and *Cleve*.

Alſo the Marquiſate of the Holy Empire, which is indeed comprehended under *Brabant*, but ſeing the Prince beareth a title of it a part, it ſhalbe deſcribed in the particular Map. *The nature of the people.* The Inhabitants of Brabant are for the moſt part of them a merrie, pleaſant and a frendly people, which nature they retaine as long as they liue: for though the ancient people of Brabant looſe their ſtrength through age; yet are they of a frolick diſpoſition, and as the Common proverbe is: The older a Brabanter is, the merrier. But at this day they alter much in the greater townes, in regard they frequent and converſe with the Spainards, Italians & other forraine Nations, ſo that many of them become proud, highminded, and deceiuable. Since the yeere 1599, aſwell Brabant as ſome other Countries, are ſeparated from the Vnited Provinces, & remaine under the obedience of the King of Spaigne. The forme of gouvernment is mainteyned by the Councill of ſtate, the privie Councill, likewiſe of the Finances, and Chambers of Account, which are held at Ryſſell and Bruxels, and the great Councill, or Parliament of Machlin, which is the higheſt appeale for the moſt part of theſe Countries. Since the deceaſe of the Archeduke the militaire gouvernment is much altered, and the Spainards beare the greateſt ſway: ſo that the Councill of warre is ruled, according to the humours & pleaſure of the Spainard. What concerneth further the ancient gouvernment is mentioned in the generall deſcription of the ſeuenteene Provinces: and thus much briefly in generall touching the deſcription of Brabant, now followes the particular Lordſhips, Liberties, and Townes lying in it.

The deſcription of the Marquiſate OF THE HOLY EMPIRE.

LEarned *Cornelius Grapheus* in his life time Recorder of Antwerp writeth, that the Marquiſate of the Holy Empire, was firſt created by the Emperour *Iuſtinianus*, but others which are more ancient, as *Ioannes Aventinus* a famous German Hiſtoriographer relateth, that one Util brother to the Prince of *Bavaria*, called Theodon for his magnanimous actions, had cõmaund from Theodoricke the firſt King of the Franks to be Gouvernour over the Countries, lying betweene the *Scheld*, the *Meuſe*, the *Rhene*, and the Sea: for in thoſe dayes, the Danes and the Normans, did much harme to theſe Countries, and deſtroyed them miſerably. This Prince then entituled himſelfe Marqueſſe of the Antwerpian limits, which lay then upon the utmoſt borders of the Romane Empire. *Iean le Maire* ſheweth likewiſe, that this Marquiſate was inſtituted long before the time of Iuſtinian, and called by the name of the Marquiſate of the holy Empire, beginning from the midſt of the Citty of Valence, reaching along the *Scheld* to Antwerpe, & ſo forward to the Sea-ſide. This reaſon is probable by two things, which are to be ſeene yet to this day within Valence: the one is the imperiall hall, which hath yet their Marſhall and other Officers, where they keepe Seſſion, and adminiſter juſtice: the other is the libertie, reaching into a good part of the Cittie called the Baliewike: this is ſo great, that Man ſlayers of every Countrie may freely dwell in it, as we have mentioned in our deſcription of Valencines. The ſame Author writeth alſo, that the firſt Marqueſſe, which left it as an inheritance to his children, was one Anſelbertus a Roman Senatour, whome his Sonne Arnold ſucceeded. But Paulus Æmelius, a famous Hiſtorian of France affirmeth, that it was firſt made a Marquiſate by Otho the ſecond of that name, then Emperour of Germanie, who about the yeare of our Lord 973 gave it as a dowrie to his Aunt Queene *Gerberta*, the Mother of *Lotharius* King of France, under whoſe juriſdiction in theſe dayes, were the Citties of Nivell, Lovanie, Bruxells and Antwerpe. Whether it be ſo or noe, they all agree in this, that Antwerpe is the Metrapolis of the Marquiſate of the Holy Empire, in ſo much, that from that time forward, the glorie of this gallant Citty hath bene famous, which wee will here deſcribe in order: Allthough it be now accounted under the Dutchie of Brabant, being indeed the chiefe towne of a third quarter of this Countrie. *Aventinus* and *le Maire* concurre alſo herein, that this Marquiſate came at laſt to be under Anchiſes, the Father of Pipin the ſecond, who is ſaid in the deſcription of Brabant, to be the firſt Duke of it: ſo that from him the other Dukes were lineally deſcended, & ſucceeded him in this noble Marquiſate. Theſe ſaid Marqueſſes are created & ſworne after a ſpeciall manner, as appeareth by the reciprocall oaths taken on both ſides, & laſt by the moſt mighty King of Spaine, who tooke his oath as Marqueſſe to the Magiſtrates of Antwerpe, to maintaine all their priveledges, liberties and imminities, and they likewiſe were ſworne againe to his Majeſty, to be true and loyall unto him.

Name. Now to come to the deſcription of Antwerpe it ſelfe, ye muſt note firſt, that whence it hath this name is not certainely knowne. Some fetch it from the huge Gyant called *Druon*, others from *Antigonus*, who in the dayes of Iulius Cæſar, built here a ſtrong Caſtle upon the *Scheld*, that when Merchants ſhipping paſſed by it, tooke the half of their Marchandiſes for toule, & when they dealt deceitfully with him, and gave him not the halfe, then he with held the Marchant, and cutt of his hand, which he caſt into the Scheld, ſo that from this action, it gott the name of *Hand werpen* or *Hand-caſt*, becauſe *werpen* in dutch ſignifyeth to *caſt*. From theſe diverſitie of opinions, the Reader may be pleaſed to take his choiſe, becauſe we cannot certainely determine thereof. Wee will now proceede to the ſituation *Site.* of this Cittie, which lyeth under the longitude of 25 degrees, and 45 minuts, and under the latitude of 51 degrees and 15 minuts, and under the Celeſtiall ſigne Virgo, in a great plaine field: on the right ſide of the *Scheld* weſtward, where the ſame River parteth the Dukedome of Brabant from the Earledome of Flanders. *Maclaine* lyeth 8 leages from it, *Gaunt* 10, *Bruges* 15, *Calis* in France 33, *London* in England ſome 60, *Collen* 29, *Paris* and *Roan* about 70. from the Mouth of the Sea, if ye take it along the *Scheld*, it is counted 17, but by land noe more then 15. It is a ſtrong & a brave Cittie, girt about with ten great & ſtrong Bulwarkes, with ſeven ſtately Gates, whereof 6 of them have ſtone bridges before them. There are eight principall Channells cutt out of the *Scheld*, on which the towne is ſeated, the greateſt of them, being able to receive a hundred great ſhips; round about the walls there are wide and deepe moates, into which by the helpe and accomodation of two water-mils, ſtanding by S. Johns gate, they may let in as much water into the moate as they liſt. The circumference of this cit- *The largenes of the Citty.* tie being an Orbicular forme, is about 6179 paces, which is in circuit five Italian miles. Her length as ye goe through the midſt is 800, and the bredth 1020 paces. On the South-ſide of it lyeth a faire, and a ſtrong Cittadell or Caſtle, almoſt invincible, which ſtands about a muſket ſhot without upon the plaine, where the houſes being broken downe it commaunds the towne, and can play point blanck into it with their ordinance. It is kept continually with a Spaniſh garniſon, the King not daring entruſt any other nation with it. The walls about it are very large, beſet with rowes of Line-trees ſo broad, that 4 or 5 coaches or waggons may meete upon it, & paſſe one by another. Upõ the ſhore of the Scheld before Antwerpe lyeth a high Kay or head, where ſhipping may lye on with their full fraught, which had wont to come thether in abũdance out of the Sea, but ſince the warres beganne, the navigation is altogether decayed: for before the civill warres, it flouriſhed & was a towne of infinite trading: the things bought and ſould here amounting to more in one month, then that of Venice in two yeares, but now the Hollanders have ſo blocked up the haven, by their Forts and Sconces upon the Scheld, that the traffick is removed hence to Amſterdam. The ſtreets & lanes in this cittie are counted to be 212 in number, & moſt of them large, and going out right. The Mar- *Market-places.* ket-places (whereof the greateſt is that which is by the Senate-houſe) are 22, but the faireſt of all, is that which the Marchants call the *New-Exchange*, a very faire & ſumptuous worke, having two towers with two brave clocks and chimes in them, above are rich ſhops

and caſſes adorned, with all manner of choiſe wares & commodities. Beſides there is the Engliſh houſe, and exchange a ſtately ſtructure (where now the Ieſuits neſſle) which was the ſtaple for our Engliſh Marchant adventurers. The Churches, Cloiſters, Geſthouſes, & *Churches.* other Hoſpitalls in Antwerpe are 42 in number. The Cathedrall was built in honour of the Virgin Marie, called now our Ladies Church. It is a great, coſtly, & a magnificent ſtructure, having an exceeding high ſteeple, wrought up with carved ſtone, which is above two hundred Florentine ells high. There is alſo the new Church, which the Ieſuites built there of late yeares, a moſt excellent peece of workemanſhip and coſtly, for all the pillars, floores, pedeſtalls, footſtalls, windowes and barrs, yea all the ſtone-worke are made of Iaſper, Marble, Alablaſter, & other curious ſtones. *Houſes.* There are in it ſome 13500 houſes, beſides which there are many other publike houſes & edifices, as the Mint, the Tapiſtrie houſes, & Silver-ſmithes, the Shambles, the Fiſh-market, the Weigh-houſe, the Akon-houſe, the Portingals-houſe, the Glaſs-houſe, the Haſſian-houſe, & an other which puts them all downe for faire-neſſe, called the Eaſterne or Hans-townes houſe, ſtanding betweene two waters in the new towne, and the beautifull and ſumptuous Senate-houſe, which coſt more then a hundred thouſand crownes the building. *The number of the Inhabitants.* The number of the Cittizens, & inhabitants betweene the yeare 1556, & 1577, in which time Antwerpe flouriſhed moſt according to the calculation of a Ieſuite, who tooke it out of the Senate-houſe booke, conſiſted of above a hundred thouſand ſoules beſides Marriners and Sailers, which dayly came in and went out uf the Cittie: yea wee read that in the yeares 1549, 56, 59, & 61, they did reckon up above two hundred thouſand heads, which dwelt within this Cittie. All proviſions were heretofore in it in abundant manner, exceeding good and cheape, and the Citty furniſhed bravely with all things, which invited the inhabitants to liquoriſh-neſſe, ryot and wantonneſſe. This towne is alſo an imperiall Citty, and is a Vicountie, which title was formerly given to the Gouvernour of the Caſtle, but now trading and commerce is much decayed.

Policie. The Cittie of *Antwerpe* though it hath for her Lord the Duke of Brabant, as the Marqueſſe of the holy Empire: yet ſhee enjoyes and keepes a great many excellent priveledges, obtained from old times, that it is like a free Citty, & a Republike of it ſelfe; yet ſo that the Soveraigne Lord, retaines his Lawfull right & ſupreame authoritie. The government and whole adminiſtration of this townes Common-weale, is adminiſtred by foure members of the ſame, whereof the firſt containeth the Superiour Magiſtrate, conſiſting of Bourrough-maſters, Aldermen, Treaſurers and Receivers. The ſecond of thoſe who having bene heretofore Bourrough-maſters and Aldermen, after their limited time is expired, execute the inferiour Magiſtrates Duties. The third is called the Burgeſſie, or Porterie, comprehending 26 Captaines over the Burgers, who are choſen out of the 15 wikes in the Cittie, with the foure Headſmen appointed over them. The fourth is tearmed the Deaconie, which conſiſts of 54 Deacons, or Overſeers of the 27 Gildes. Theſe foure members makes the corporation, or bodie of the Cittie and Republike.

In the yeare 1583, the Duke d'Alanzon under the coullour of frendſhip, had like to have betrayed this Cittie, his armie which came to aſſiſts the States, lying then without it: for on the 17 of Ianuary that yeare, he ſends Marſhall Biron out of the towne to drawe his armie in armes under the pretext of a revew or a muſter, & had appointed one Rochepot his chiefe inſtrument for the effecting of his treacherie, who cõming to the Gate fained himſelfe lame, upon the bridge while the French entred, the Duke himſelfe riding after as faſt as he could to encourage them, crying to his Souldiers *Marchez, marchez mes enfans, & ne pille point; Vive le Meſſe, & ville gaignée,* there got in 17 Companies before ever the old Prince of Orange (who was then in the Cittie, and had the day before forewarned them of this plott) and the Burgers could get into armes, ſome marching forward, others beſetting the walls and the next bulwarkes, maſſacring and killing the Cittizens as faſt as they entred, but in the interim the Burgeſſes and Souldiers taking courage, gott into armes, recouvered the gate, ſhut it, and let downe the percullis, & reſiſted them bravely, in ſo much that they damd up the gate with dead bodies, & ſlew a great many of the French within the Citty, beate them back, and made them leap over the wall into the moate, where a great many of them, (thinking to ſave themſelves by ſwimming) were drownd, for out of the gate where they entred, they could not get, but tumbled over one another. In the furie Rochepot, who had kalled ten or 12 Burgers, himſelf was ſlaine, Count Aignau, & the yong Count *Chaſteau Rou*, Son to Marſhall *Biron*, beſides ſome 250 gallants and Cavillieros, which lay dead in their Satins and Velvets, ſo that there were in all ſlaine 1538 men, which were the next day all taken up, & buried. *The French furie.*

In the yeare 1585, this Cittie after a long ſeege, was taken in by the Prince of Parma, ſince which time it hath ever ſince bene under the command of the King of Spaine, and the Arch-Duke Albertus, and Iſabella his wife, but the trading and flouriſh thereof is greatly decayed, having now a ſtrong Cittadell before their noſes to curbe them, and thus much for Antwerpe, & the Marquiſate of the holy Empire.

The Map of this deſcription followveth.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIORALITIE And the City of 'SHERTOGENBOSCH,

Together with the Lands, and territoires lying about it.

THE Capitall Citie of one of the foure Quarters of Brabant is *Bolduc*, or *'sHertogen-boſch*, that is, *the Dukes-vvood*, under the juriſdictiõ whereof, theſe foure members are comprehended, to wit: *Kempland*, *Peeland*, *Mazeland*, and *Ooſtervvyckland* in which there lie theſe townes, namely, *Helmond*, *Eyndhoven*, *Meghem*, and the *Grave*. This Citie tooke its name firſt from a fine, and pleaſand wood, which grew there, and where it was built, and founded anno 1185. in the dayes of Pope *Alexander*, and the Emperour *Frederick* the firſt ſurnamed *Barbaroſſa*, in which time the other three Capitall Cities of Brabant, *Lovaine*, *Bruxells*, & *Antvverpe* to helpe it forward, built each of them a Gate in it upon their owne charges. Now in proceſſe of time, by the manie Benefices, and priviledges of diverſe Princes and Lords, it became a very ſtrong towne, and had good trading in it. This Citie is ſeated upon a running riuer called the *Dieſe*, and lyeth foure Engliſh Miles from the *Maze*, 8. from *Bommel*, and ſome 12. from *Raveſteyn*. It was heretofore gouverned by the Biſhop of *Luyck*: But after King *Philip* the ſecond of Spaigne, departed out of the Low Countries, and that Pope *Paul* the fourth created diverſe new Biſhops in theſe parts, it was advanced to a Biſhoprick, and with fiue other Biſhopricks was ſubordinate to the Arch-biſhop of *Machlyne*. The firſt new Biſhop then of the *Boſch* was Doctour *Franciſcus Sonius*, who in a generall proceſſiõ was brought into it, by *Nicolas Godaert* Knight Baronnet of *Ranſt*, Lord of *Rynenant*, and *Nicolas vander Steghen*, both Counſellours of the Provinciall Counſell of Brabant, who were deputed in ſpeciall thereunto. Since which time the *Boſch* hath bene diuerſe times enlarged, & fortified with large Moates, ſtrong Forts, faire Bulwarkes, Horneworks, and Ravelings. It is built triangle wiſe, and is environned about with Low, and Mooriſh grounds, which are ſo full of water, that it is unapprochable, ſaving on the Vuchterſide, and towards the Heath, where the great and the litle Schance ſtands, and onely no more firme ground left, then a paued Banke, or cauſey to come into it. There are two riuers runne through it, the *Aa*, and the *Dommel*, which was dammed up at the laſt ſiege. It hath ſeven ports or gates. 51. ſtone, & 58. wodden bridges, two faire Churches: *S. Iohns* the Cathedrall (which hath in it as faire a paire of Organs, & as ſtatly a Quire, as any Church in Europe) and S. Maries, beſides eight ſmaller Churches, 16. Cloiſters for men and women, & 26. Hoſpitalls, and houſes of Charity. This Citie hath held out againſt many aſſaults, entrepriſes, and beſiegings, the chiefeſt whereof we will briefly relate unto the Reader.

Anno 1585. *Count Hohenlo* having gathered a head together of ſome 4. or 5. thowſand horſe and foote, to amuze thoſe of the *Boſch* made a ſhew as if he had drawne them together to relieue *Antvverpe*, which was them beſieged by the Prince of *Parma*: but his deſſigne being upon this towne turned Back the 19. of Ianuary, and laying his men in ambuſcado neere the Port, ſome of them climed ouer the Paliſſado, which ſtood before the Port, and gott closſly into two ſmall Courts of gard, which ſtood upon the bridg, ſo that in the morning about eight of the Clock, when the Majour with the gard came to open the Gate they fell out upon them, cutt their throats, and became maſters of the Gate. Some of the reſt of his men hearing the alarme, horſe and foote rann as faſt as euer they could and entred the towne, and advanced as farre as the mercate place, and comig thither, ſeing ſome horſmen in armes, which had come in the day before with a Convoy, fearing that their entrepriſe was deſcouvered, their harts miſgiuing them, the firſt ranks turned faces about: which the Burgers perceiving tooke Courage, and gott into Armes. In the meane while hapned an other diſaſter, for the Porter being an old man and grevouſly wounded at their entrance (the ſurpriſers imagining that he had bene dead) reviued and gott with his hammer to the Percullis, ſtrook looſe the pinns, which falling hindred & ſtopped both their entrance and retreate, ſo that his men retyring (as is ſaid) were ſo putt to it, that they were driuen to leape downe the walls & to ſwimme ouer the moate to ſaue their liues, and thus the Boſch eſcaped this ſcowring: Count Hohenlo leaving behinde him ſome 300. men, and theſe of the towne had about 50. ſlaine.

In the yeere 1594. his Excell. Prince *Maurice of Naſſavv* had an other entreprize upon the Boſch, but failled. Alſo in the yeere 1601. upon the firſt of November when the Archduke had beſieged *Oſtend*, His Excell. of famous memorie, ſate downe before it and ſent Count *VVillem of Naſſavv* betimes in the morningh with 13. Companies of *Friezes*, ſeuen coullors of *Scotch*, 6. of *Zeelanders*, and 14. Cornets of Horſe under the commaund of the Droſſart *Zalland*, *Monſieur du Boys*, *Cloet*, and *Ryhoven*, horſe Captaines, with foure half Canon, and all neceſſarie amunition to *Barlicom* of *Hintom* and with the reſt of his forces came himſelf to *Vucht*, lay at the houſe of *Heim*, and Count *Solms* at the manſion of *Herlaer*, and quartered all his Officers and men in and about the Village, that night brake ground, advanced his approches with ſuch dexteritie and courage, that within a few daies after he gott under the wall; but the extremitie of the froſt and cold was ſuch, that diuerſe of his men being frozen to death in the approches, his Excell. upon the 27. of the ſaid Month, was forced to raiſe his ſiege and leaue it. Nothwithſtanding this towne was

AMPLISSIMIS, CONSULTISSIMIS
PRUDENTISSIMISQ; DOMINIS, DOMINIS

Henrico de Bargaigne Thetens
Henrico Kuyfien Præsidi.
Georgio de Bernage.
Adriano Ploos.
Isaaco Gothofridi de Graef.

Ioanni Tierlinck.
Ioanni Vlooty.
Danieli ab Hamel.
Cornelio Cuyck I.Doct.
Paulo Pels

Inclytæ Reipublicæ Sylvæ Ducensis Gubernatoribus, hanc dictæ Ditionis Tabulam de novo in lucem editam Dat, Dicat Dedicatq; Henricus Hondius

ACCURATISSIMA DITIONIS SYLVÆ-DUCENSIS TABULA.

Amstelodami Sumptibus Henrici Hondii.

Milliare Germanicum commune.

L D R I Æ P A R S

Batenborg

Megen Cō.

LANDT TEIN BAR. RAVESTEIN

MAESLANDT

PEELLANDT

CUYCK

Locus Palu d o.

Diœcesis Traiectensis

Hamont Pars

Hoornn. Com.

Nunc cupatus

Thuys
Varick
Heßel
Herwerden
S. Andries
Groot Ribroeck
Kesselbroeck
Herenhuys
Oyen
Gheele Oyen
Tesselen
Machbaren
Megen
Bietem
Diemen
Langel
Ravestein
Haren
Huesenack
Keen
Ballegoye
Ouer Asselle
Neer Asselle
Maes flu
Huem
Moock
Groot Linde
Catwyck
Cuyck
Middelaer
Capel
Grave
Veteren
Beers
Haps
S. Aechten
Looen
Volg
Langel
Berchem
Scheyck
Schayck
Rerpen
Oß
Reeck
Wechna de Graef
Hees
Nistelree
Zeelant
S. Hubert
Wanray
Op Leeke
S. Anthonis
Buegen
Op Loo
Ouwater
I. Pelt
Berlicum
Eyckendonck
I. Pauteri
Gruuninne vande Berg
Rent mr Cesters
Petteler Schants
Duyven
Fort S. Anthonio
I. Kruysstuys
Cathuysers
Out Oirlaer
I. Rauschbroeck
I. Boecop
Gerenberch
St. Michiels Gestel
Gemunde
Thuys Heeren houen
Vecken
th Vecken
th Bos huysen
Dither
Heesuyck
thuys te Heesuyck
Volkel
Uden
Boeckelt
Erp
thuys Ießchot
Ießchot
Wat. molen
Ollant
Lunde
Boxtel
thuys van Brederoe
Wat. molen
I. Lager
Soedenroy
I. vande Laer
I. Reßmen
Watermolen
Schuts van Pepellant
Canonesse
I. Boxmer
Boerdonck
I. Regier Monincx
Herlec
Ricxtel
Wat. molen
thuys te Rixtell
thuys te Gemert
Gemert
Laarmade
Byndoren
Helmont
Helmont
Aa flu
Wat. molen
Doorne
thuys te Doorne
Baksel
Lielsel
Block huys
I. Euerard
Vlierden
Closter Ommelen
Asten
I. Beeck
Rut mollens
Luerop
Castteel van Luerop
thuys te Heesen
Heesen
Den Seßegehum
Water molen
Geeldorp
Castteel tot Geldorp
Aelst
Thuys van Jongeren
Coolsche mut molen
Jongeren
Myerle
thuys te Mierle
Eyndhouen
Castel
Closter van Hagen
Gestel by Eyndhouen
I. Eyck
thuys te Blaerten
Blaerten
Wat. molen
Waelree
S. Agnieten dael
Water molen
Dommelen
Loender mole
Vurberge
Werckem weert
Leende
Bruegel
Op Acht
Oirsch ot
I. Greuebroeck
Woensel
Soetenbeeck
Wat. molen
Nederwetten
Nuenen
Gerwen
Herdonck
Wat. molen
Water molen
Liesschout
Strip
I. van Byck
I. Gerwen
Ließ hout
S. Pieters Capel
Cuoye
Ses huysen
Steersfel
Huechten
Maes heese
Cranendonck
Soerendonck
Achel
Castteel Greuenbroeck
Buell
Thuys
Minnebroers Clooster
Weert
Neerweert
Huechten
I. Witvliet
I. Boshuyse
I. Pelin nu
I. Gerwen
Someren
Seuen Moeren
Wat. molen
Wat. molen
Wat. molen

once more ſtrongly beſieged (upon the laſt of Aprill Anno 1629) by his brother the illuſtrious *Frederick Henry Prince of Orange*, and ſo girthin with Lines, Batteries, ſtrong Forts, Horneworks, Halfemoones, Spurrs, and Traverſes, that notwithſtanding Count *Henry* of the *Berge*, came with the Spaniſh army, and made diuerſe tryalls to relieue it, yet he could not prevaile, but marched away, ſo that after his Excellencie had taken both the Schances, ſapped and beate the ennemie out of all their workes, ſhutt them into the Towne, lyd a Gallery of 300 foote ouer the moate, gott into the Vuchter Bulwarck, and ſprung a Mine: And ſo tooke it in upon the 14 of Sept. following, being (as is ſaid) one of the foure chiefe townes of Brabant, which is now under the commaund of the Lords the States Generall of the vnited Provinces, ſince which time it hath bene ſo fortified with new Schances and workes, that it is now invincible. The Iuriſdiction of the Citie of *Boſch*, and the Maiorality thereof, beſides ſome townes, extended ouer aboue 109 faire Villages, ſo that it is a very rich Citie and Iuriſdiction.

Creve Cœur. *Creve Cœur* is a ſtrong Fortreſſe lying about 4 Engliſh miles from the Boſch, and hath held out manie beſiegings, and is now under the States of the vnited Netherlands.

Grave. *Grave* is a ſmall towne ſeated upon the left ſide of the *Maze*, 6 miles from *Raveſteyn*, & ſome 15 from the *Boſch*. It is the chiefe towne of the Land of *Kuyck*, and during the warres, was well fortifyed with Bulwarcks, Ravelins, and Counterſcharps. On the one ſide of it, there is a mooriſh ground, which makes it vnapprochable; ſince the States tooke it in, it is now ſo fortified that it is held to be one of the ſtrongeſt townes in the Low Countries, it is alſo under the States Generall of the vnited Provinces, but doth properly belong to the Prince of *Orange* that now is, as Lord, and heire unto the inheritances of his brother deceaſed Prince Maurice, Earle of Naſſaw of famous memorie, whoſe Father *VVilliam* Prince of *Orange* purchaſed in fee farme of *Phillip* the ſecond King of Spaigne, and that with the Conſent of the States of *Brabant:* otherwiſe the Duke cannot ſell, or morgage any of his Lands or Domaines.

Raveſteyn. The Lordſhip of *Raveſteyn*, is ſo called from a ſmall towne lying in it, named *Raveſteyn:* which lyeth alſo on the left ſide of the *Maze*, between the *Grave*, and *Meghen*, 6 miles diſtant from the one and the other. There was once a ſtrong Caſtle in it, which is now much decayed, and the walls ruined and demanteled by reaſon of an agreement made between the Emperour *Charles* the fifth, and the Duke of *Cleve*. It belongeth unto the Duke of *Cleve* and his Succeſſours, as the lawfull heire unto the deceaſed Lord of *Raveſteyn*, called *Phillip*, a very famous and valliant Prince, who notwitſtanding held it by fee farme from the Dukes of *Brabant*.

Meghen. *Meghen* hath for a long time bene honored with the title of an *Earledome*. It lyeth upon the left hand of the *Maze* ſome 9 or 10 miles from the *Boſch:* it is a prethe towne, the Niece of the laſt Earle, was maried unto the Prince of *Chimay*, afterwards made Duke of *Aerſchot*.

Helmont lyeth upon a river called the *Ade*, 9 milés from *Eyndhoven*, there is a faire Caſtle in it, in which in *Guicciardins* time there dwelled a Gentlemen of the houſe of *Cortenbach*, who was alſo Lord of this towne of *Helmont*.

Eyndhoven. *Eyndhoven* is the principall towne of *Kempland*, lying upon a ſmall river called the *Dommel*, 12 miles frō the *Boſch*, and belongeth to the Prince of *Orange* as Earle of *Buren*. And this briefly is as much as concernes this Map of one part of Brabant, comprehending in it, the Maiorality of the *Boſch*, with the Villages lying under it: as alſo *Oſtervvyck*, which is a Libertie lying 6 miles from the *Boſch*, *Kempland*, *Mazeland*, *Peeland*, the Earledome of *Meghen*, the Lordſhip of *Raveſteyn*, and the Land of *Kuyck*, in which there are diverſe Lordſhips, and faire Villages, which for brevitie ſake wee will omitt.

Rivers. The chiefeſt rivers in theſe parts is firſt the *Maze*, which lyeth very commodiouſly for commerce and trading in this Countrie, and brings them in good profit; the others are the *Runne*, the *Beerſe*, the *Dummel*, the *Aa*, the *Scheyt*, and ſome others.

The Earledome of HOORNE.

The Earledome of Hoorne, Although the Earledome of *Hoorne* be held by fee farme from the Emperour; yet is it ſubalterne, becauſe it was under the ancient Earles of *Lotz* in the Earledome of *Liege*, and is ſo incorporated, vnited, and neere a neighbour to Brabant, that I cannot omit the deſcribing of it, the rather, becauſe the Lord thereof by reaſon of ſome of his other Lordſhips, which lie in theſe Countries is ſubject and ſworn unto the King, under whoſe protection he hath giuen himſelfe. *Hoorne* then is an ancient Caſtle, lying a litle on this ſide the *Maze* cloſſe by *Roermond*, and is an Earledome having under it a faire Lordſhip, and iuriſdiction from whence this Caſtle taketh the name. Here lyeth alſo the towne of *VVeert*, fortifyed with a ſtrong Caſtle, and is a Lordſhip of it ſelfe, where the Earle for the moſt part keepeth his reſidence, and is about 9 miles from *Roermond*. There runneth through *VVeert* a ſmall river, whoſe head-ſpring beginneth not farre from thence, and aboue *Hoorne* at *Neer* runneth into the *Maze*. This Earledome beſides *VVeſen*, and *Neer* hath many other Villages and Lordſhips in it, which together (as is ſaid) is a fine royalty, and iuriſdiction. The Earles of this place are come out of France, and deſcended from the houſe of *Montmorancy*, the chiefe whereof was *Iean de Montmorancy*, a man of great honour, vertue, credit and reputation. As likewiſe in our times was Phillip Earle of *Hoorne* a Prince of great courage and State, being knight of the golden Fleece, Admirall of the Sea, and Captaine of the Catholick Kings guard, who by the ſaid Kings commaund, when the Duke of Alba came into theſe Countries, was publickly beheaded for the faithfull ſeruice he had done for his Countrie.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DVKEDOME OF LVXENBVRG.

Luxenburg.

THE Dutchie of *Luxenburg*, borroweth the name from the chiefe Citie of this Countrie, but from whence it taketh the name, we will ſhew hereafter. This Dukedome is bounded, with the Bishoprick of *Luyck* on the North, and the Earledome of *Mamurce*, on the South with the Dukedome of *Lorreine*, on the Eaſt with the riuer of *Moſel* and the Biſhopricke of *Triers*, and on the Weſt partly with the *Moſel*, and partly with the Foreſt of *Ardenna*. It is a very hillie Countrie, and full of Woods, containing therein the greateſt part of the Foreſt of Ardenna. It is in circuit 240 Engliſh Miles comprehending in it 23. walled townes and 1169. Villages. The Foreſt devideth it into two parts, whereof the one is called *Famenna*, which is fertill in Corne, and all Kind of ſuſtentation, having alſo ſome Mines, and diverſe ſorts of Quick-ſtones, and yeeldeth alſo ſome Wines. The other is named *Ardenna*, which is ſomewhat barren, and yeeldeth nothing but a few Peaſe, Beanes, Barly and ſuch like. But nature hath ſupplyed this infertilitie with ſuch abundance of all Kind of Deere and game, that the like is not found in the Netherlands, as namely, Staggs, Hindes, fallow-Deere, wild Goates, wild Swine, Hares, and Conneies, beſides diverſe fowle, and birds, which are ſcarch found in other Countries. Among the reſt their is a bird, which they call *Caurette*, like a Quaile, but hath ſpeckled feathers, red eyes & feete, the fleſh where of is very white, and hath as dantie a taſt, as one can deſire. There are diverſe riuers, which water this Dukedome, whereof the principalleſt is the Moſel, which after he hath run a long Courſe of many Miles, disburdeneth his water at *Covelents* (a towne in the Biſhopricke of *Triers*) into the Rhyne. The names of the townes are theſe, *Luxenburg* (which is the Capitall Citie) *Arlon*, *Rodemaker*, *Theonville*, otherwiſe called *Dietenhoue*, *Gravenmakre*, *Koninghmakre*, *Dierich*, *Virton*, *Echternach*, *Vianden* or *Viandale*, *Baſtoigne*, *Mommedy*, *Nieu-Caſtle*, *Danvilliers*, *Marville*, *Roche in Ardenne*, *Durbuy*, *S. Vyt*, *Marche*, & *Salme*. There are beſides theſe diverſe other good places, which heretofore were townes, but by the French warres and compoſition of peace, had their walls caſt downe, namely, *Ivois*, *Chyny* and *La Ferte*. There are alſo many Caſtles in it, as bigg as ſmall townes, to wit *S. Iohn*, lying ſix miles from *Luxenburg*, and alſo the Caſtle of *Manderſcheyt*, ſome 24. Miles from it. The chiefe villages are *Rochette*, *Avio*, *S. Hubert*, with ſome others. There are in this Duchie ſeuen Counties, diuerſe Baronies, and many other Lordſhips: ſo that there is not any one Countrie in the Netherlands, that hath ſo many noble men and Gentrie in it, as *Luxenburgh*. Euery one of theſe Gentlemen keepes a good houſe, according to his abilitie, being upright, vertuous, conſtant, and loyall to their Prince. Their moſt exerciſe is in armes, and hunting. They are very loving, and Kindhearted one to each other, and many times invite one an other to their houſes, and Caſtles; and uſe great familiaritie, and freeneſſe among themſelues, and commonly marrie and make affinatie with their Neighbours, reſpecting more the qualitie, and vertue of the Perſon then Riches. He that committeth any ſcandalous crime or enormeous offence, which is againſt his honour and reputation, is ſo hated among them, that he dares not come into any good or honeſt companie, neither is he advanced to any office or dignitie, but all men of quality ſhunns him, and giues no credit to him. When any diſpute or controverſie happens among them, then they preſently putt it to Arbitratours, & Vmpirers, who appeaſes it, by making them frends: ſo that they neede not ſpend their money upon Lawyers, and Atturnies. In fine, they liue happily, and enioy good daies, but are giuen to drinking, and uſe to much authority and ſeverity againſt their Tenants, making them their Slaues, in ſo much that the poore-huſbandmē can not marie their Children, or doe any thing which concerneth thē, without the leaue and conſent of their Lords. Herein they haue not that libertie as other Nederlanders haue, but are entreated according to the ancient manner of the *Belgians*, whereof *Iulius Cæſar* writeth at larg in his Commentaries. The towne and State of *Luxenburg* (as ſome affirme) was firſt created a Dukedome by *VVenceſlaus*, King of the *Romans* and *Bohemians*. The Nederlandiſh Cronicles ſay, that the Emperour *Charles* the fourth made it a Dutchie anno 1346. Others that the Emperour Henry the ſeventh, deſcended of the houſe of Luxenburg and Earle of the ſaid Countrie made it one, in the yeere of our Lord 1309. The States of this Province conſiſts in three members, namely, the Clergie, Nobilitie, & Townes.

Famenna.

Ardenna.

Towne Luxenburg.

The Citie of *Luxenburg* (as is ſaid) giueth name to the *Dutchie*, but borroweth her name (as ſome ſay in a broken manner) from the riuer *Aliſuncia*, commonly called *Elze*, which runneth through this towne, and ſevereth the hillie from the lower part thereof which lyeth in a Valley: for this reaſō ſome men writs it *Luxēburg*, which is as much to ſay as *Elzenburgh*, others againe fetch this name from the Latine, and call it *Lucis Burgum* that is, *A Caſtle of light*. Theſe to confirme their opinion ſay, that the Inhabitants of theſe parts, were wonderfully giuen to Idolatrie, and therefore in all appearance, they named their townes and places after their Gods, eſpecially the ſeuen Planets, ſo that this City of *Luxenburg* was called the Caſtle or *Bourrough of Light* in honor of the Sunne, the Fountaine of Light, which they adored. As alſo *Arlon* a towne lying in the ſame Dutchie, ſignifieth (though corrupted) *Ara Lunæ*, that is, The *Mones Altar*, and *Ivois* by changing the *V* into *O* in *Iovis*, which is as much

Namurci pars

LUTZEN BURG DUCATUS

Milliaria duo Germanica.

Arduenna sylua

Buillon

Bar rois

ENBVRG

Lotha

Palatinatus pars

Lotharingiæ pars

Der Waldt net

ENBVRG

TRIER

STIFFT

Barrois

to say, as the towne or temple of *Iupiter*. This they maintaine also, that in this Dukedome lyeth the towne of Mars, surnamed in *Famenna* the great Village of *Mercure*, and (which is likelieſt of all) the towne of *Theonville* they suppose was so named from all the Gods. The Iudicious Reader may chooſe either of theſe two opinions, which he ſhall deeme to come neereſt the truth. To prooceede forward, we say that *Luxenburg* is a towne well ſeated, large, ſtrong and faire built, though many houſes were ruined in it, by the deſolation of the French warrs, which by reason of the povertie of the Inhabitants could neuer be reedifyed. The Cathedrall Church was dedicated to the honour of *S. Nicolas*. There is in it also a faire Cloiſter of Gray Fryers, which they say was founded in the life time of *S. Francis*. In this Monaſterie was buried *Iohn of Luxenburg*, King of *Bohemia*, Sonne unto the Emperour *Henry* the ſeuenth, and the Father of the Emperour *Charles* the fourth, who dyed in the yeere 1348. In this Citie is kept also the Court, or Provinciall Councill, conſiſting of a Preſident, a certaine number of Counſellours, Recorders, Secretaires, and other inferiour Officers. In this Court they either plead their cauſes in high Dutch, or French, as the Suters are borne in the parts, either fronting upon Germanie, or France, that they may underſtand one an other the better. For in the Towne of *Luxenburg*, *Arlon*, *Rodemaker*, *Theonville*, and ſome others, they ſpeake Dutch, but thoſe of *Ivois*, *Mommedy*, *Marvil*, and *Danvilliers* ſpeake French, and therefore their Lawyers and Officers muſt ſpeake, and underſtand both theſe tongues. The Appeales from this Court muſt come to the Parlament of *Machlyne*, where all their evidences and writing are truely tranſlated into French.

Arlon. *Arlon* whereof wee haue ſpoken euen now, is ſeated upon the ridge of a hill, being twelue Miles from *Luxenburg*, and 18. from *Mommedy*: It had wont to be a prettie towne, but now is much decayed by the warrs.

Rodemaker. *Rodemaker* lyeth 9. Miles from *Luxenburg*, and is a ſmall Towne with a ſtrong Caſtle in it.

Theonville. *Theonville* called in Dutch *Dietenhoven*, whereof we haue ſpoken before, is very commodiouſly ſeated upon the leftſide of the *Moſell*, ſome 12. Miles from *Luxenburg*, and as farre from *Metz* in *Lorreine*. It hath a very faire bridge ouer the riuer, and is a faire, ſtrong, and a wel fortifyed Towne. *Reginus* calleth it in Latin *Theolon Villa*, and ſaith that *Charles* the great came often times thether a honting.

Gravenmakere. *Gravenmakere*, and *Koninghmakere* are two ſmall Townes lying upon the *Moſell*, three Miles diſtant one from an other, and 15. from *Luxenburg*.

Dierich. Alſo *Dierick* is ſeated upon the ſmall riuer of *Sure*, ſome 15. Miles from *Luxenburg*.

Vireton. *Vireton*, and *Echternacht* are two prettie townes, lying a good way one from an other, but of a like diſtance of 18. Miles from *Luxenburg*.

Vianden. *Viandē*, or as ſome write *Viandale*, lyeth upon a brooke 21. Miles from the Capitall towne of this Countrie, and is a Countrie belonging to the houſe of *Naſſavv*.

Baſtonake. *Baſtonake*. lyeth in the Foreſt of *Ardenna*, nine miles from *Nevv-Caſtle*, and 24 from *Luxenburg*. It is a reaſonable faire towne commonly called *the Paris of Ardenne*: becauſe of the great Mercate of Cattaile, and Corne, which is kept in it, and whether the whole Countrie reſorts to the great accommodation and benefit of this place. Between *Arlon*, and Saint *Hubert* there are ſome Villages in this Foreſt, wherin they haue gott a ſtrange cuſtome, in the ſame manner as the Spaniſh women haue: for when they accompanie the dead Corpſes of their husbands to their graues, they howle, cry, and make a dolefull noize a long the ſtreets, pull the haire from their heads, and ſcratch their faces with their nailes, as if they were madd and frantick, which manners are rather fitting for Pagans, then Chriſtians.

Mommedy. *Mommedy* is ſeated upon the topp of a high hill, under which runneth the river of *Chiers*, being ſome 29 miles from *Luxenburg*, & twelue from *Danvilliers*. It is a reaſonable faire, and a ſtrong towne.

Nieu-Caſtle. *Nieu-Caſtle* in *Ardenne* is fifteene miles from *Ivois*, and ſeuen and twenty from *Luxenburg*, it is a prettie towne, but not ſo faire, and ſtronge as it hath bene heretofore.

Danvilliers. *Danvilliers* is 36 miles from *Luxenburg*, and 12 from *Verdun* in *Lorreine*. The one halfe of *Marville* belongeth to the Duke of *Luxenburg*, the other to thoſe of Lorreine, and therefore is called *Ville commune*, that is the *Common towne*: it is ſeated upon the *Chiers*, and is 36 miles diſtant from *Luxenburg*.

La Roche. *La Roche* in *Ardenne*, and *Durby* lie of a like farrneſſe from *Luxenburg*, to wit, 36 miles, and are two good places, which beare the title of an Earledome.

S. Vyt. *S. Vyt* though it be but ſmall; yet is it a very fine and pleaſant towne, being 32 miles from *Luxenburg*, and belongeth likewiſe to the Illuſtrious houſe of *Naſſavv*.

Salme. *Marche.* Some ſix miles further then S. *Vyt* is from *Luxenburg*, lyeth *Salme*, a rich, and a populous towne, which beareth alſo the title of a Countie. *Marche*, or (as ſome call it) *Mars in Famenne*, is an ancient, and a reaſonable faire towne, lying about fortie miles from *Luxenburg*. For brevities ſake wee will paſſe by the Villages, and onely mention thoſe three, which are now demanteled: namely, *Ivois*, being 36 miles from *Luxenburgh*, and 12 from *Mommedy*. Formerly it was a faire, and a ſtrong towne, but anno 1552 was taken in by the French, and afterward by the treatie of peace, between France and Spaigne was ſurrendred againe into the handes of *Philip* the ſecond King of Spaigne: upon condition, that the walls thereof ſhould be razed and ſlighted, as likewiſe in ſtead thereof *Tervvanen*, which ſhould never be walled againe.

Ivois.

Chiny. *Chiny*, being as farre likewiſe from *Luxenburg*, was demanteled by the warrs, but now the walls litle by litle are repaired, and (though it belonged to the Arche-Duke) yet it hath but the title of an Earledome, the iuriſdiction thereof reacheth ouer ſome Townes, Villages, and Lordſhips, in ſo much, that when any Mandates are ſent out from the provinciall Court of the Dukedome, they add unto the name of the Duke of *Luxenburg*, the title of Earle of *Chiny*.

La Ferte. About ſome 33 miles from *Luxenburg*, upon the *Chiers* lyeth *La Ferte*, formerlie a pretty towne, and is yet in a reaſonable ſtate at this day, though it be unwalled, and part of the Caſtle decayed. Wee will conclude the deſcription of this Dukedome with the Rivers, the chiefeſt whereof are the *Moſell*, and the *Maze*. The *Moſell* ſpringeth out of the *Mount Vogeſus*, not farre from the head of a river called *Arar*, a litle aboue a Village named *Buſſans*, and comming from the Southeaſt, taketh his courſe towards the Northweſt, & runneth through the townes named *l'Eſtraye*, *Remiremont*, *Eſpinael*, *Charmes*, and *Bagon*, and at laſt watering diverſe Countries, falleth into the Rhyne at *Covelens*. The French call the name of this river *Moſelle*, and the Latine *Moſella*. This river is highly commended for the cleareneſſe of the water thereof, and the abundance of delicate fiſhe which is taken in it. Touching the *Meuſe*, or *Maze* we haue ſpoken of the head-ſpring thereof elſwere, and thus much of the Dutchie of *Luxenburg*.

Rivers.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DVKEDOME OF GELDERS.

GELDERS now named *Gelderland*, formerly called *Ponthus*, was first made a Seigneurie anno 878. by the Emperour *Charles* surnamed the *Balde*. The first Lord was *VVichard de Pont*, who with his brother built the Castle of *Pont-Gelre*, which is now the towne of *Gelders*, and giueth denomination to the whole Countrie. Though some Authours write, that it is fecht from *Gelduba*, a towne heretofore lying upon the Rhene (as Cornel. Tacitus witnesseth) but is now so wholly ruined, that there is not so much as a stone left, or any remembrance of it: Some relate that in the time of the said Emperour, there was in this Countrie a great, a cruell, and a venemous Beast, which lurked under a tree, that spared neither man, nor beast: but devoured all which came in his way, so that the Inhabitants were driuen to abandon that part, and hide themselues in caues & holes. Now it is said that the two Sonnes of the Lord *Pont*, marking what harme this beast did, by craft gott under it, and after they had wrestled a lõg time together ouercame it. In remembrance of which victorie, the said Lord built a Castle not farre from the *Mase* upon a riuer called the *Neers*, and named the same *Gelre*, because the said Beast had wont to cry so: bet whether this be true or a fable, we leaue it to the judgment of the benevolent Reader. *Marlian* and *Munster* write, that this Countrie in the dayes of *Iulius Cæsar* was inhabited by the *Menapii*, and the *Sicambri*: but wee will leaue this to be disputed of by Geographers, and will proceede forward to the site thereof.

The Bounds. *Gelderland* is bounded on the North with the Countrie of *Over-Yssell*, and the Southerne Sea: On the Southside partly with the *Mase*, which separateth it from *Brabant*, and partly with the Dukedome of *Gulick:* on the Eastside lyeth the *Rhene*, & a part of *Cleveland*, and on the West with *Holland*, and the Bishoprick of *Vtrecht*. It is a plaine Countrie having not manie hills in it, but diverse pleasant and profitable woods, among the rest the *Echtervvood*, which lyeth Northwest from *Arnhem*. The soile is very fruitfull in euerie place, especially for bearing of Corne, and the lower grounds, which lie neere the Rhene, the Maze, and the Whale; are full of excellent grasse for the feeding of Cattaile, which are therein abundãce. But this fertilitie, and fruitfulnesse is not alike in all place throughout Gelderlãd, for towards the *Velovve*, it is barren, hillie, and unfruitfull. It hath a very pure, and a good aire. Before the times of *Otho de Pont*, *Lupoldus*, and *VVichardus* his Sonne, there ruled ouer Gelderland some Lords of the house of *Austria*. For Martin Lord of *Austria*, had a Sonne named *Lambert* from whom the first Gouvernours of Gelderland were descended. For this Countrie Anno 1351. (as Richard *VVassiburg* testifieth) was gouverned by *Gnidus*, or as some say by *Leopold* the youngest Sonne of this *Lambert*. *Charles the great* Emperour of Rome adorned with l[illegible] presence the towne of *Nieu-megen*, enriching it wit[illegible] diuers ornaments; as being then the Capitall city [illegible] *elderland*, and left it to his posteritie, till that the I[illegible]ls of *Pontus*, tooke the Gouvernment upon them [illegible]nd made it their inheritance. We intend not to fet[illegible] the pedegree of the Lords thereof so farre, but p[illegible]ing by the Lords of *Pont*, and the Gouvernment *VVichardus*, *Gerlacus*, *Godefridus*, *Mengosus*, and *VViburgus*, will beginne with Otho of Nassaw. He then having married the daughter of *VVichard* the third, called *Adelheida*, obtained the Countrie of *Gelders*, & in regard of his noble birth (for he was descended from the *Othoes*, Dukes of *Saxonie*) and courage in the warres of Henry the third, in the yeere CIↃ LXXIX. as *Lazius*, and the Chronicle of *Zeeland* mention, or as *Aquilius* relateth anno LXI. was then created Earle, and left his Sonne *Gerard*, whome he had procreated by his wife *Adelheida* heire of *Gelderland*: and by a second wife called *Sophia* the daughter of *VVichman* Earle of *Gelderland*, he gott *Gerlacus*, who succeded him in the Earledome of *Zutphen*. He dying withont issue, this Earledome was annexed to *Gelderland*: so that *Gerart* left to his Sonne *Henry* both these Earledomes: to which his wife *Seynara* (or as some write *Seynarda*, the daughter of *Godefroy* the third Duke of *Brabant*) brought him for her dowrie the Velowe. He left behinde him two Sonnes, called *Gerard*, and *Otho*. The Eltest made warres against the Bishop of *Vtrecht* for the *Velovv*; after him *Otho* the second, tooke that warre upon him and succeeded him in his k[illegible]ings. After him *Gerard* the third attained unto this Earledome, who being deceased, *Otho* the third surnamed the *Lame*, had it by inheritance. The Chronicles mention that William Earle of *Holland*, who then bare the title of Emperour, morgaged unto him for a great summe of money the towne of Nieumegen, upõ this condition, if the said money were not repayd upõ the day appointed, that then the said *Otho*, & his successours should enioy the said towne as their inheritance for euer. This same *Otho* was the first that encompassed *Ruermond*, *Arnhem*, *Bommel*, *Goch*, *Hardervvycke*, and *VVagening* with walls. His Sonne *Reinald* succeeded him in the Gouvernment; and after him *Reinald* the second, who was in such grace & favour with the Emperour *Lodvvicke*, and the seuen Prince-Electours, that in the yeere 1339. upon the 14. of Aprill at the Dyel of *Frãckfort* he was created Duke of *Gelderland*. But after he had gouverned foureteen yeeres, there hapned a great quarrell and a warre, betweene him and his younger brother *Edvvard*, who overthrew him in a bataile, and kept him prisoner ten yeeres. This *Edvvard* being deceased, the intestine trouble began againe betweene his

The Temperature.

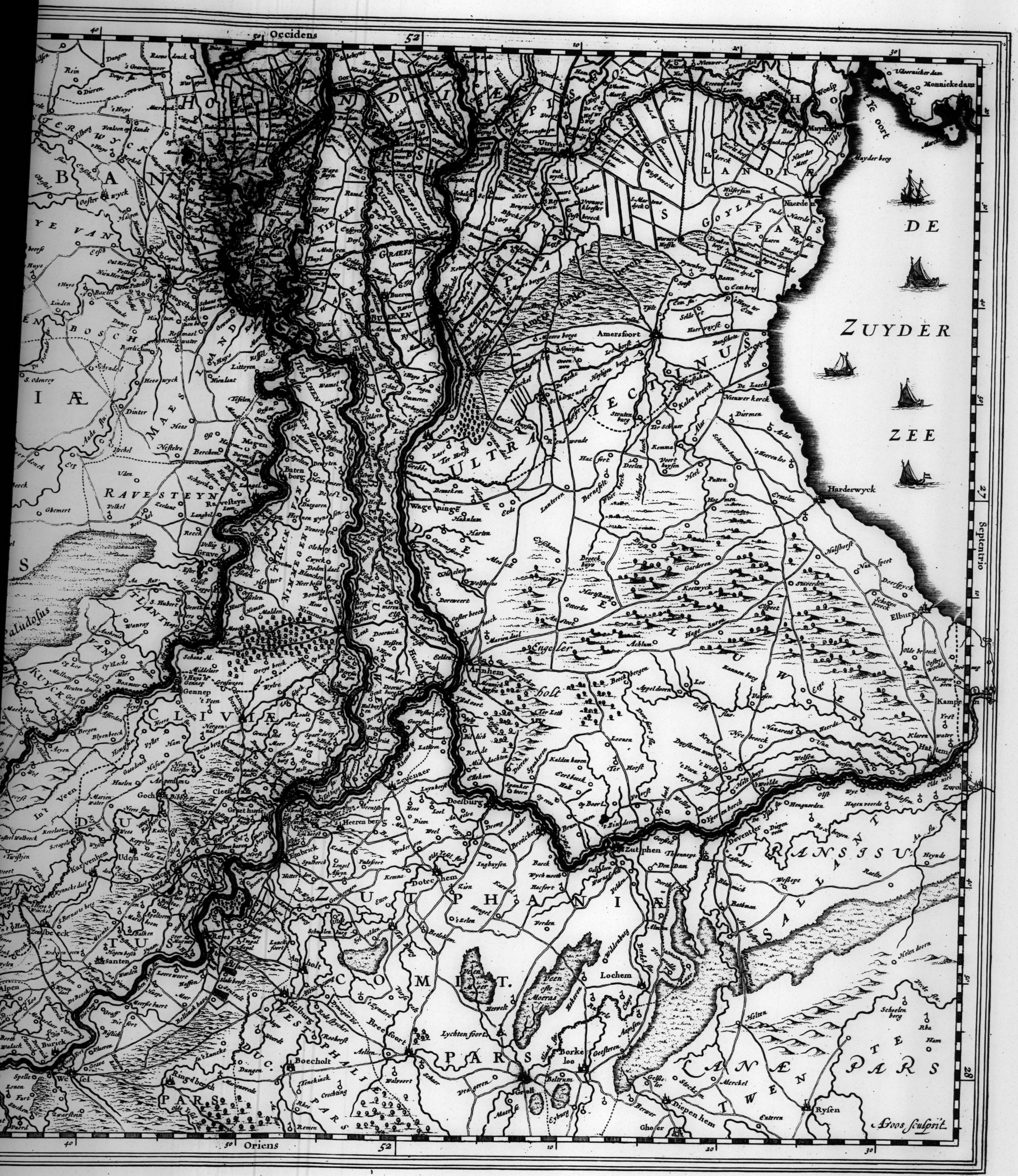
DVCATVS GELDRIÆ novissima descriptio.

Auctore
Balthazaro Flor. a Berckenrode.

AMSTELODAMI,
Sumptibus et typis æneis
Henrici Hondij.
Anno Domini 1629.

Milliaria Germanica communia. 1 2 3 4

Milliaria Gallica communia. 1 2 3 4 5


Occidens
Oriens
Septentrio
Meridies
DE ZUYDER ZEE
HOLLANDIA
GOYLANDIA
UTRECHT
GELRIA
OVERYSSEL
Amersfoort
Harderwyck
Arnhem
Nimmegen
Zutphen
Doesburg
Elburg
Kampen
Deventer
Zwol
Ryssen
Lochem
Borkeloo
Diepenhem
Enger
Graves
Gennep
Boxtel
Udenhout
Bommel
Tiel
Buren
Culemborg
Vianen
Wageningen
Rhenen
Amerongen
Wijck
Montfort
Weerd
Loenen
Vianen
Schoonhoven
Gouda
Oudewater
Woerden
Utrecht
Naerden
Muyden
Weesp
Monnickedam
Uitdam
Hoorn
Enkhuysen
Medemblick
Alkmaer
Edam
Purmerende
Zaandam
Amstelredam
Haerlem
Leyden
Delft
Rotterdam
Dordrecht
Gorcum
Schoonhoven
Oudewater
Woerden
Utrecht
Amersfoort
Naerden
Muyden
Weesp
Harderwyck
Elburg
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Bommel
Tiel
Buren
Culemborg
Vianen
Wageningen
Rhenen
Amerongen
Wijck
Montfort
Weerd
Loenen

two ſiſters *Margret*, and *Marie*, who made warre one againſt another, which continued ſo long till *Margret* dyed without *Iſſue*: and that *VVilliam* the Sonne of *Mary*, who was Duke of Gulick, was called to be Duke of *Gelderland*, and Earle of *Zutphen*. His brother *Reinald* the fourth ſucceeding him dyed alſo without heires. Now his ſiſter *Mary* had by her huſband Iohn of *Arkel* a Sonne (named *VVilliam of Arkel*) who inherited the Dukedome, after the Death of this Iohn which William a fore ſaid murdered at *Gorichom*, and left no Children behinde him. After whoſe deceaſe his ſiſter *Mary*, had the Dukedome of Gelderland giuen her in Marriage, who brought it to her huſband *Iohn of Egmond* Lord of the *Betovve*. Shee barre him a Sonne named *Arnald*, who diſputed with *Adolph* Earle of *Bergh* for the Dukedomes of *Gelderland* and *Gulick*, whereupon the Emperour *Sigiſmund* gaue the right, and poſſeſſion thereof to the Earle of *Bergh*. But Arnald having married the daughter of *Adolph* Duke of *Cleue*, by the help of his Father in law recouvered the Dukedome of *Gelderland*, by force af armes from the ſonne of *Adolph* Earle of *Bergh*, called *Rupert*: whom *Mary* the widdowe of *Reynald*, the third Duke of Gelders, had marryed. This Duke *Arnald* being caſt into a priſon by his Ambitious Sonne *Adolph*, was releaſed out of it by Charles of *Burgoundie*; and gouverning but two yeeres after, diſinheriting his Sonne for his unworthineſſe, ſold his Countrie unto Charles Duke of *Burgundie*, and by will declared him his heire. He then both by purchaſe and inheritance, having obtained this Dukedome, ruled ouer it, till the yeere 78 in which time he dyed at *Nancy*. Afterward his daughter *Mary* ſucceeded him, and her huſband *Maximilian* Sonne unto *Fredrick* the Emperour. But *Charles* of *Egmond* Sonne unto *Adolph*, was called out of France by the States of *Gelderland*, who being wearie of the Burgunian Gouverment, with great ioy and reioycing made him Duke of *Gelderland*, and *Zutphen*. He governed ouer it almoſt to the end of his daies, and at laſt being ſicke, made William the Sonne of Iohn Duke of *Cleue* his heire. Who for a time though greatly againſt the will of the Emperour Charles the fifth, gouverned it. But at length having a great part of the Dukedome of Gulick taken from him, and being cruelly perſecuted by the Emperour, ſeing in what a badd caſe he and his Countrie was, cIcIↃXLIII. in the armie before *Venlo* was forced to aſke the Emperour forgiueneſſe: after which it was agreed on both ſides, that the Duke ſhould giue ouer his poſſeſſion of *Gelderland*, and renounce his oath made unto the States, and Inhabitants thereof, with condition alſo that the Emperour ſhould reſtore unto him all his Countrie of *Gulick*, ſaving two townes, to wit, *Henſbergh*, and *Sittart*. And thus thoſe of Gelderland, who were before free, came under the obedience of theſe Princes, yet ſo that they retained their ancient Lawes, Priviledges, and Stats.

The ancient Inhabitants.

The Inhabitants of Gelderland were heretofore a warlike and a vailliant people: for the Romans ouer came them rather by craft then by force of armes, as ye may read in Tacitus. Appianus relateth that 500 of the Sicambri, which were the ancient people of Gelders, routed and beate 5000 Romane Horſmen, and ſlewe 700 of them dead upon the place, which was no ſmall tryall of their valour. Wee reade alſo that their was a regiment of the *Sicambri* which ſerued under the *Romans*, and built a towne upon the *Danubius* which the *Hungarians* call *Scambry* from the *Sicambri*, which may be proued by this inſcription cutt in a ſtone, digged out of the ground (as *Lazius* mentioneth) in the time of *Mathias Corvinus* King of Hungarie, which was this:

LEGIO SICAMBRORVM HIC PRÆSIDIO COLLOCATA CIVITATEM ÆDIFICAVERE, QVAM EX SVO NOMINE SICAMBRIAM VOCAVERVNT.

That is:

The Legion of the Sicambri lying here in Garniſon, built this tovvne and called it Sicambria after their ovvne name.

But this (which many thinke to be a fable,) we leaue to the iudgment of the Reader: howſoeuer, the people of Gelderland are yet to this day no leſſe warlike, and couragious then their Anceſtours were, which might be ſhowne by diverſe of their actions, and which would be too long to rehearſe here. But for civilitie, humanitie and learning, they excell farre their forefathers, who were very rude and a cruell people: for Horace called them *Feroces & cæde gaudentes*, that is, fierce and murderous, and thus much in briefe of the Generall nature, manners and propertie of the people of Gelderland.

Townes.

The walled Townes in this Dukedome (beſides *Zutphen* with ſeuen Townes under it, being an Earledome of it ſelfe) are foureteen, namely *Nimmeghen*, *Arnhem*, *Ruermond*, (which are the three Capitall Cities) *Tiel*, *Bommel*, *Hardervvick*, *VVagening*, *Hattum*, *Elburgh*, *Gelders*, *Venlo*, *VVachtendonck*, *Strale*, and *Erckelens*. Beſides theſe there are in Gelderland, & the Earledome of *Zutphen*, other places, which heretofore were walled; but now by the warrs are wholly demantled, or at leaſt part of them ſlighted, as *Battenburg*, *Gent*, *Monfort*, *Echbrug*, *Meppel*, and ſome others: which nevertheleſſe retaine to this day their towne freedoms, and Priviledges. There are in this Dukedome aboue three hundred Villages with ſteeples & bells in them. The States of this principality conſiſts in Barrons, Gentlemen, and the foure chiefe Townes, to wit, *Nieu-megen*, *Arnhem*, *Ruermond*, and *Zutphen*, whereof (as of the others) wee will ſpeake in the diſcription of the Map following.

Nieu-megen

Nieu-megen as *Gerhardus Geldenhaurius* witneſſeth, being a burger of the ſame City, was firſt founded by *Magus* King of the *Gaules*, who called it after his owne name *Magus*. But afterward *Bato* King of the *Catti*, comming into this Countrie, tooke great delight aſwell in the pleaſant ſituation, as in the antiquitie of this place; ſeing that it began to decay, reedified, enlarged, and made three walls about it, ſince which time, and euer ſince it hath borne the name of *Novimagus*, that is, *Nevv-magen* or *Nieu-meghen*. The ſame *Geldenhaurius*, relateth moreover, that the *Betavvers* (which he calleth the *Batavians*) chooſe this towne for the Metropolitan ſeate of their Empire, therefore the Countrie lying about it, yet to this day is called the Empire of *Nieumegen*. For this towne was called in Latine *pes imperii*, that is, the *foote of the Empire*, becauſe (as ſome write) *Charles the Great* advanced it to the dignity of one of the three chiefe Imperiall Townes: namely *Aken* the firſt, *Nieumegẽ* the ſecond, and *Theonvill* the third. *Nieumegen* is ſeated upon the riſing of a hill, under which an arme of the Rhene runneth, called the *VVhael*, where it is very broad: It is a ſtrong, a great, and a populous towne, whoſe inhabitants after they came under the houſe of *Auſtria*, betooke themſelues to Marchandiſe and Learning, whereas before they were onely addicted to the uſe of armes. The Collegiall Church was dedicated to the honour of *S. Stephen*, out of which Church of late yeeres there was digged a ſtone, which had

THE FIRST DESCRIPTION OF THE EARLEDOME OF FLANDERS.

The Originall of the name.

THOVGH the name of *Flanders* be not very ancient; and that many menhaue their seuerall coniectures upon it: yet the originall from whence it came is not certainely knowe. *Scepperus*, and *Nannius* deriue it from *Flendre*, a high Dutch word, which signifieth a *Shaft*, becauſe the *Flemmings* in the times of Warre, & Peace delighted greatly in ſhooting. *Meyerus* from a *Flaine*, or a *Cuſtard*, which hath ſome reſemblance to a ſtanding water, or a Moraſh: whereof there are many about *Dixmude*, and *Vuerne*. *Marchantius* fetcheth it from a Dutch word *Vol-laenen*, that is, full of plaſhes, becauſe the Sea caſts much water into Flanders: others from *Flando*, as lying open to the windes: ſome againe from theſe two Dutch words *Vele andre* (that is *many others*) which being abbreviated maketh *Vlaendre*, as Allemania doth from *Alleman*, or Allmen, becauſe many nations in ancient times inhabited Flanders. And ſurely this is the moſt probable, conſidering the names of theſe places demonſtrate it: For *Suevegen*, and *Sueveſeel* are ſo named from the *Suevi*. *Caſſel*, *Catſbergh*, and *Cathem* from the *Catthi*, *Gothem* from the *Getæ* or *Gothes*, and the *Saſz* of Gent from the Saxons, which inhabited thereabouts. To conclude, others againe fetch the name of *Flanders* from *Flandrina*, the wife of *Lidericus* the firſt Earle, and Foreſter of Flanders, and thus much for the name.

The bounds.

This Countrie on the Southſide, is bounded with *Artois*, *Hainault*, and a part of *Picardie*: On the Eaſt with *Hainault*, and *Brabant*: On the North with the maine Northerne ſea, and with the Hound, or the mouth of the *Scheld*, which ſeparateth Flanders from Zeeland: and on the Weſt with the Britiſh, or Engliſh ſea. From the *Scheld* ouer againſt Antwerpe, to the new banke by S. *Omars*, it is three daies iourney in length making 30 thouſand Geometricall paces: and ſome 20 thouſand in breath. The aire is very ſweete and pleaſant, and the ſoile rich & fruitfull, eſpecially in Weſt Flanders, where there are many fine paſtures, and Meddowes, for the feeding of Horſe & Kine: ſo that Flanders aboundeth in Butter, Cheeſe, Wheate, and in all kinde of Fruitfull trees, timber for houſes, and Shipping, and wood for fyring.

That is 96 Engliſh in length and 64 in breath

Fertility.

The encreaſe of Cattaile is ſo fruitfull there, chiefly of ſheepe within the Precinct of *Vuerne*, that oftentimes an *Evve* bringeth forth fiue, or ſixe lambes; yea commonly three or foure, which they giue ſuck to and bring up. Now as *France* is accounted for the wealthieſt Kingdome, *Millaine* for the wealthieſt Dukedome, and *Venice* for the wealthieſt Seigneurie: ſo may *Flanders* be held for the beſt, and richeſt Earledome in Chriſtendome. It affordeth abundance of Sea and freſh-river fiſhe: and great ſtore of all kind of foule, as Pheſants, Partriges, Quailes, Heath-cocks, Buſtards, Turkies, and huge Brugges Capons, beſides divers other water foule. Neither doe they want Deere, Hares and Connies in the fields, woods, and Downes by the Seaſide: their Caſtles and Gentlemens houſes are environned with broade, and deepe moates. The Countrie of it ſelfe is exceeding pleaſant, in regard of the variety, & abundance of all things, which may miniſter delight to the eye. There are ſome hills in Flanders, which are not very barren: upon two of them are built *Caſſell*, & *Geerſbergh*, two faire townes: The chiefeſt, & greateſt wood, or foreſt is *Niepe*, lying within the iuriſdiction of Caſſel, & belongeth to the Earles of Flanders: In the midſt whereof ſtãdeth a Caſtle, called *VValle* wherein the Gouvernour dwelleth, and all the Officers appertaining to it; having a garniſon of Souldiers in it, and is ſo ſtrong, that it is accounted the key of Flanders.

Rivers.

The Rivers are the *Scheld*, whoſe head-ſpring beginning in *Picardie*, runneth trough *Camerick*, *Valenciennes*, *Condé*, *Dornick*, *Oudenaerd*, & *Gent*, where he receiveth the *Leye*, the *Lieve*, and the *Moer* into him, and there ſwelling, and growing bigger, taketh his courſe to *Dendermond*, where the *Dender* falleth into him, from thence to *Rupelmond*, ſo called from the mouth of the river, and then with a ſwift ſtreame, falleth downe to *Antvverpe*, and ſo paſſing by *Lillo*, diſchargeth himſelfe at laſt with two large mouths into the Sea: whereof the one branch is called the *Hound*, running downe betweene *South-beverland*, & *Flanders* by *Fluſſhing*, and the other retaining ſtill the name of the *Scheld*, disburdeneth himſelf into the maine Sea by *Zierick-ſea*. The *Leye* ſpringeth out of a Fountaine, lying in the Village of *Lisbourg* in the Countie of S. *Paul*, hath an exceeding cleare ſtreame, and is full of delicate fiſhe, and running by the ruinous Epiſcopall towne of *Tervane*, from thence to *Arien*, *Mergem*, *Stegers*, *Armentiers*, *VVaeſtene*, *Comene*, *VVerveke*, *Meenene*, *Cortrick*, *Harlebeke*, *VVackene*, and ſo paſſing by Deynſe to Gent falleth into the *Schelde*. The leſſer rivers are the *Dendre*, the *Lieve*, the *Yperlee*, the *Aa*, the *Scharpe*, the *Rupel*, the *Colme*, the *Iſer*, and by the benefite whereof the townes in Flanders haue great trading, and grow rich by the commodiouſneſſe of the Sea, and theſe navigable rivers.

The Sea Havens, and port townes are theſe: *Duynkerck*, *Oſtend*, *Sluyce*, *Nieuport*, *Grevling*, and the new Fort called the *Scheurke by Duynkercke*. The people here liue moſt by trading, that makes them rich and wealthie, which hath bene the cauſe, that the Inhabitants thereof, eſpecially thoſe of Gent, haue bene very ſeditious, & oftentimes rebelled againſt their Earles.

Townes.

Flanders ſurpaſſeth all other Provinces of the Low Countries, in the number of Townes, & Villages: for if ye will giue credit to *Guicciardine* ye ſhall finde, that *Brabant* hath 44 walled, and unwalled townes, & 100 Villages: *Gelderland* with *Zutphen* 30 townes, and not many leſſe then 300 Villages: *Luxenburgh* 23 townes, and 1159 Villages: *Holland* 32 townes, and aboue 400 Villages: *Zeeland* 12 townes, and 102 Villages: *Vtrecht* 5 townes & 70 Villages: *Overyſſel* 18 townes, and 100 Villages: *Frieſ-land*, with *Groyning* 13 townes, and 490 Villages: *Artois* 11 townes, and 854 Villages: *Hainault* 24 townes, and 950 Villages: Namur foure townes, & 182 Villages; but *Flanders* exceeds them all, and hath 62 walled & unwalled townes, and 1154 Villages.

Flanders is devided into three parts, namely *Flemmish* Flanders, *Gallike* Flanders, and *Emperiall* Flanders. *Gent* is the Metropolitan City of all this Earledome, whoſe Wall is ſeuen Miles in compaſſe. The City of *Ryſſell* is the chiefe towne of *Gallike* Flanders.

Victories.

The Flemmings heretofore haue obtained many great Victories in *Syria*, *Paleſtina*, and *Ieruſalem*, and wonne the City of *Antiochia*, where they overthrew (if that be true which the Chronicles report) a hundred thouſand Turcks, under the conduct of *Robert* Earle

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

COMITATUS FLANDRIÆ Nova Tabula.

Viro Doctißimo
D. IOANNI D'HOND
cognato suo
Medicinæ Doct. peritißimo
Lub. Meritoq; dedicat
H. Hondius.

Milliaria Germanica communia.

Milliaria Gallica communia.

MARE GERMANICUM VULGO De Noordt Zee

Pas de Calais

GALLIÆ PARS.

ANGLIÆ PARS

E R M A N I C U M

G O

See

Veer Gat

Den Banjert

Kops Bank

Ruen

Drooge Zaen

De Goer

Vlieting

Vlie stroom

Wielingen

Schelde

Gemeene

Duve landt

Brouwers hauen

WEN

WALCHE REN

Middelburg

Vere

SCHOU:

HOL

Landt van Voorn LAN

FLACKEE

DIÆ Over Flackee PARS

Volckerack

S. Anne landt

T'LANT VAN TZEE TOLEN

Vlissingen

Sevekote

Brugge

Dixmude

Bulscamp veldt

DECASSELRYE

CASSELRYE

Rousselare

Warwick

Meenene

Quartier

Ferrain

Quartier

Quartier

Orcies

Condé

Walsorts

Escadaing

Bersée

Lisbines

Chievre

Pont de Conte

Nieuport

Ghent

Antwerpen

Liere

Vilvorden

Leuven

Tienen

Landt van

Brabant

Schelde

of *Flanders*, who was called also Robert of *Ierusalem*, because he hulp to take it in. For brevity sake: I will conceale diverse Victories of the other Earles, among the which *Baldvvin* for his valour was chosen Emperour of *Constantinople*. They haue carried themselues also vailliantly against other Nations, especially against the French, at the Battaile fougth by *Cortrick*, where they guined a great victorie in the field of *Groning*, and disconfited the Earle of *Artois*, Generall of the Armie, alyed to the King, the Lord of *Chastillon*, the Causer of the Warre, the Conestable of France; two Lord Marshalls of the Kingdome, eleuen Princes, and diuerse other men of great quality, as Earles. There were slaine also in this field 60. Barons, and more then eleuen hundred Gentlemen, and Officers, besides 22. thousand Foote, and 4. thousand Horsemen. So that they found in the place, where the battaile was fought 600. gilt Spurrs, which were hung up (as a *Trophy* of their victorie) in the Collegiall Church of *Cortrick*: which was gott by 60. thousand Flemings, upon the eleuenth of Iuly, Anno 1302. There were many of the Vanquishers hurt, but not aboue a hundred priuate souldiers, and 10. Gentlemen slaine, as the Low Countrie Historie withnisseth. And therefore I wil recommend the Reader to Learned *Marchantius*, to reade his fourth booke of the Historie of Flanders, where he relateth all the warrs, which the Flemmings had against other Countries.

The names of the Cities & Townes.

There are in Flanders 35. walled townes, the names whereof are these following, to wit: *Gent, Brugge, Yperē*, which are the three Capitall Cities, *Ryssell, Douay, Dornyck, Cortryck, Oudenard, Aelst, Hulst, Dendermond, Bierfliet, Newport, Sluyce, Duynkerke, Grevling, Burburg, Damme, Dixmude, Vuerne, Ardenburg, Ninove, VVinocxbergh, Geersberghe, Cassell, Deynse, Orchies, Lannoy, S. Amand, Marchiennes, Axel, Ostend, Armentiers, Bassee, & Meenene*. Besides all these there are diverse other places, and Liberties, honored with Towne priviledges, whereof the most of them are as good as townes, aswell for the faireness of their houses, as the number of Inhabitants. These are *Belle, Hondtschote, Popering, Eecloo, Gistel, Middelburg, Rupelmond, Ronsen, Oosburgh, Harlebeke, Tielt, Rousselar, Thorout, VVervick, VVastene, Comene, Meessen, Oudenburg, Loo, Stegers, Mergem, Hasebrouck, Steenvoord, VVatene, Ekelsbeke, Nieu-kerck, Rousbrug, Mortaigne*, and some others: There are beside 1154. Villages, and abundance of Castles, and Gentlemens houses: in so much that when the Spaignards travelled through this Countrie, with *Philip* the second King of Spaigne, they thought that Flanders had beene but one City joyned together.

Riches and revenevv.

The riches of this Earledome appeareth by the great revenews, which this Countrie bringeth in, aboue other Provinces in the *Netherlands*. For in the time of *Maximilian* of *Austria*, who by marriage was Prince of the Netherlands, there was found in a record, kept at *Yperen*, that the Dukedome, and Earledome of *Burgundie* brought in yeerely 27. thousand, and 400. pounds *Tournois*, *Brabant* 12. thousand, and 754. *Luxenburg* 1180. *Gelderlandt* 13. thousand 885. *Holland* 14. thousand 300. *Zeeland* 2685. *Artois* 17. thousand 683. *Hainault* 12. thousand 199. *Namure* 5936. but *Flanders* 42. thousand 390. pounds.

This Earledome also hath bene honored, by the Princes of this Countrie, aboue all other Provinces in the Low Countries: for as the Solemne assemblie of

The Order of the Goldē Fleece.

the Knights of the Goldē Fleece, is an honorable, & a noble Order: so hath it not bene so oftē Solemnized, & held any where as in this noble Countrie; being the Prime & chiefest of all the Earledomes in the Netherlands. It was but once held in *Holland, Zeeland, Vtrecht, Dornyck, Burgundie*, and *Spaigne*. Twise in *Artois* & *Hainault*, Foure times in *Brabant*: but in *Flanders*, where it was first instituted, it hath beene seuentimes kept, &

Prerogatiues.

solemnized. And most of all the Princes of the Netherlands, either of the house of *Burgundie*, or Maximilian of Austria, choose rather, to celebrate their Nuptiall feasts here, thē in any of the other Provinces. And this is the cause, that straungers & Forreyners, as *Italians*, *Spaignards*, *French*, and *English* call all the Netherlanders *Flemmings*. For Flanders (without mentioning the great trading and Marchandise, which those of *Brugges*, had heretofore with all the nations of the world, except the Iewes) was very famous for the warres they had with the *French*, at *Constantinople*, and in *Asia* against the Turcks and *Mahumetans*, whereof the Greekish Chronicles make often mention. And verely the cause why the Netherlands were annexed together & vnited in one bodie, sprang out of *Flanders* by the marriage of lady *Margret* the Third of Male (borne in the Castle of *Male* by *Brugges*) Countesse of *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Burgundie*, *Nyvers*, and *Rethel*, Lady of *Machleyn*, & *Antvverpe*, who was likewise Inheritrix of *Brabant*, and the Countries lying ouer the *Maze*, by espousing *Philip* the *Hardie* Duke of *Burgundie*.

The Kings of *France* haue bene twise (& no more) taken prisoners by their Christian Ennemies, & that by two noble *Flēmings*. Iohn the first of that name was taken by *Dionysius* Lord of *Morbeke*, lying in the Precinct of *Cassell*, in the battaile of *Poictiers*, when he was ouerthrowne by the Englisih, the anciēt Allies of *Flanders*; and *Francis* the first also of that name, was taken prisoner by the Lord of *Lannoy* (lying in the *Castlevvick* of *Ryssell*) in the battaile of *Pavie*, anno 1525, fighting against the Emperour *Charles* the fifth, borne at Gent, and Earle of *Flanders*, so that the King for his releasment was faine to quit all the right and pretences he had to the Earledome of Flanders, at Madril, in October anno 1526.

The Earledome of *Flanders*, is at the present, under the Commaund of Philip the fourth, King of Spaigne, as *Earle*: saving a part thereof, lying a long the Sea Coast, next *Zeeland*: vvhich the high and mighty Lords the States of the free Netherlandish Provinces, haue gayned by the svvord, namely, the tovvnes of *Sluyse*, *Axell*, *Ardenburgh*, *Ostburgh*, *Biervliet*, *Isendike*, *Philippina*, *Terneuse*, and many Schanses a long the Sea Coast, almost to the fare or passage ouer against *Antvverpe*.

Gouvern-mens.

The *Policie* of *Flanders* under the Gouvernment of their Earles consisteth of three members, to vvit, the Lords *Spirituall*, the *Nobility*, and the principall *Townes*. The foure members of *Flanders*, as *Gent*, *Brugge*, *Yperen*, and the *Vrye*, that is, the *Castlevvicke* of *Brugge*, haue Commaund ouer the vvhole Countrie, under vvhose jurisdictions the Land stands.

Spirituall Prelates.

There are foure Bishops, to vvit of *Gent*, *Brugges*, *Yperen*, *Suffragans* to the Arch-bishop of *Machleyne*, and the Bishop of *Dornyck*, to the Arch-bishop of *Cameryck*. The Abbots of *S. Benedictus* Order, are those of *S. Peter* at *Gent*, *S. VVinox*, at *Bergen*, *S. Iohn* at *Yperen*, *S. Andreas* at *Brugges*, & *Oudenburg*, *S. Arians* at *Geersbergh*, *Æname*, *Marchienne*, *S. Amands*, & *S. Martin* at *Dornick*. The Abbots of *S. Bernards* Order, are *Ten Dunē* in *Brugges*, *Boudeloo* at *Gent*, *Doest*, *VVaerschot*, and *Loo* by *Ryssell*. The Abbots of the *Premonstrats* Order, are those of *S. Nicolas* at *Vuerne*, and *Drongene*, *S. Cornelius* at *Ninove*, and *Chasteau l'Abbaye*, at *Morttaingne*. The Abbots of the *Regular Cannons* of *S. Austin*, are *Eeckhout* at *Brugges*, *Soetendale*, *VVaestene*, *Sonnebeke*, *Cysoing*, *Falenpyne*, *S. Nicolas* at *Dornick*, and *Loo*. Priours of the same Order are *Vormesell*, *Eversam*, and *Petendale*. The Abbesses and the Canons of the Cathedrall Churches, vvee vvil here for brevities sake omit.

Nobilitie.

Among the Nobilitie are these: the Princes of *Gavere*, *Espinoy*, & *Steēhuyse*. The Marquesses of *Roubaix*, & of *Peene*. The Earledomes: are *Aelst*, *Isegem*, *Anappe Moerbeke*, *Houtkerck*, *Herley*, *Staen*, *Croix*, *Coupigny*, *VVackene*, *Steegers*, *Holke*, *Evergem*, *Loo*, *Meessene*, *VVormhout*: vvhereof the fiue last belong to the Clergie. The Burrovv Counties, are *Gent*, *Yperen*, *Aelst*, *Vuerne*, *Bergē*, *Hulst*, *Harlebeke*, *Burburgh*, *Nieuport*, *Rousselaer*, *Loon*, & *Lumbecke*. The Barons are *Cysoing*, *Heyne*, *Pamele* at *Oudenard* & *Boelare*, these are the foure Barronies of Flanders. The others are *Nevele*, *Dixmude*, *Beverē*, *Praet* by *Brugges*, *Haveskerck*, *VVatene*, *Hevergem*, *VVoestine*, *Kaecten*, *Ingelmunster*, *Poucke*, *Gruithuyse*, *Male*, *Maeldegem*, *Ostcam*, *VVinendale*, *Colscamp*, *Gistell*, *Sevecote*, *Rousselaer*, *VVastene*, *Hontschote*, *Cassell*, *Nord-Vrye*, *Halevvin*, *Busbeeke*, *Ekelsbeek*, *VVateynes*, *Bovingys*, *Guise*, *Ronse*, *Ressegem*, *Sisele*, the *Castelleyne of Ryssell*, the Lords of *VVavrin*, *Comene*, *Rode*, *Gavere*, *Sottegem*, *Gontero*, *Scorisse*, *Poitz*, *Liekerck*, *Lumbeke*, *Rotselaer*, *Meerbeke*, *VVedergraet*, *Neygen*, *Steenhuyse*, &c. Therevvith vvee vvill conclude, and shutt up all this first description vvith this ancient verse:

Flandria Flos Florum, Florebit Flandria Florens.

The descriptiõ of GALLIKE, OR WELCH-FLANDERS.

Name. *Allike-Flanders* is so called, because it is properly belonging to France, whose language is still used in this part.

Bounds. It is bounded on the North with Teutonicke Flanders: on the South with Hainalt, on the East with the Schelde, and on the West with the River Leye and Artois.

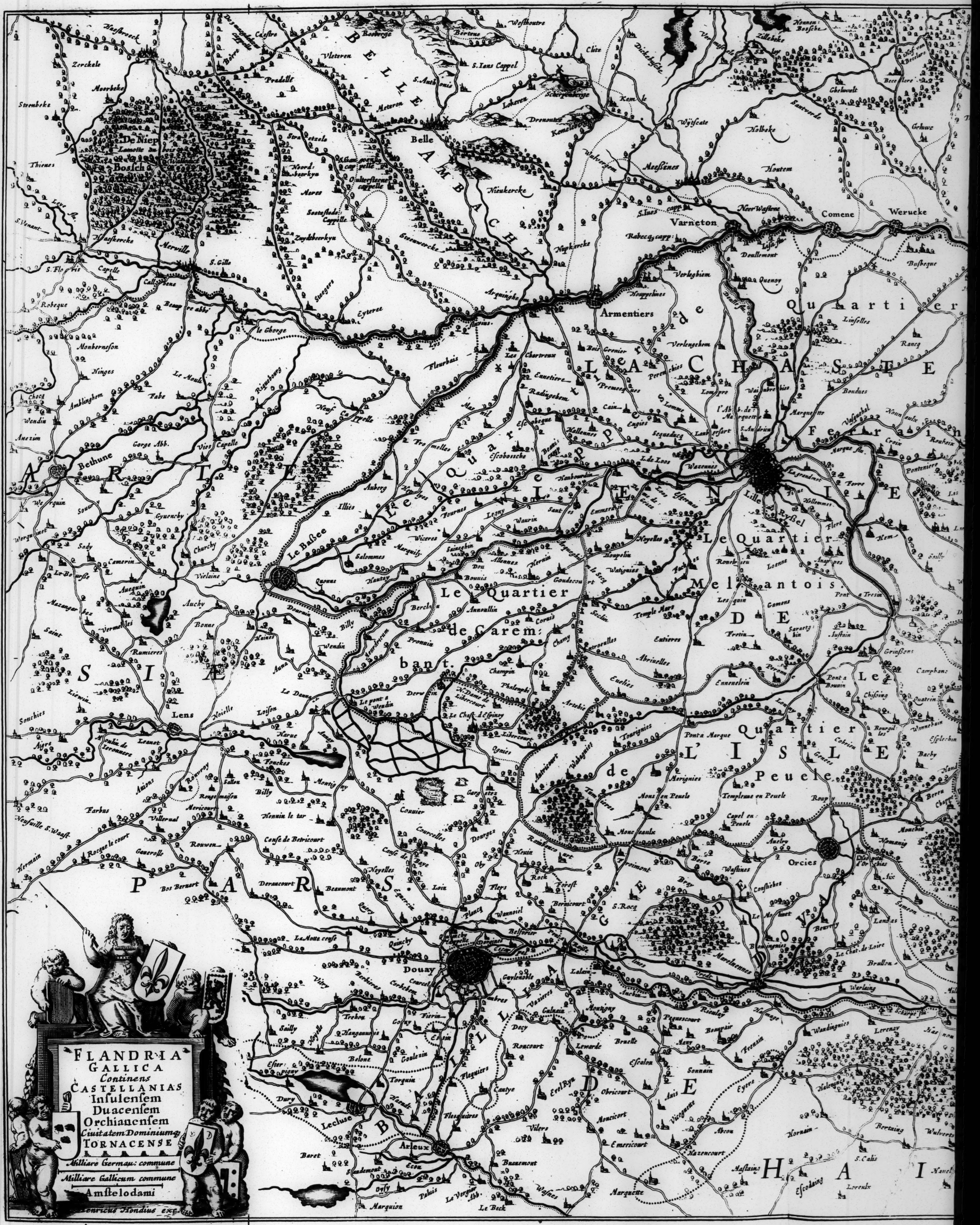
Fertility. And though this territoire be of no great extent, yet it is very pleasant, enjoying a fatt & a fruitfull Soile, with many fine fields; yeelding Graine, which also produce good Methegline, and excellent Wheate, though not much, having many goodly and large pastures fitt for the feeding of Cattle. In the part of Flanders, lye the great and rich Citties of Ryssel and Douay, with many other prettie townes, as Orchies, Armentiers, Lanoy, Bassee, Marchiennes and Comene, and the mighty towne of Doornick, with its jurisdiction, having under it the townes of S. Amand and Mortaigne.

Ryssel. Ryssell or Lisle called in Latine Insulæ, is the braveste towne for trading in all Flanders: yea in all the Netherlandish Provinces under the King of Spaine his command. It is a large Citty, & populous flourishing in all riches and gentrie, and by the accommodation of the River Deula, which comes out of Artois by Lens, which dischargeth it selfe into the Leye at Dulsemont, is much enlarged. This towne was first built anno 1007, by Balduinus Barbatus, Earle of Flanders, and because his Sonne Baldwyn the good, was borne in this Citty, he gave it the surname of Ryssell: who loved this towne so well, that he girt it about with Walls in the yeare 1066, and founded in it the stately Church of Saint Peter, which he endowed with great riches for 40 Canons, under which were Sugfragans, the Bishops of Cambrick, Doornick and Terouan, over whome at this day is the Bishop of Yper. In this Citty is a faire and a strong Castle, there is yet to be seene the old walls & ruines of the Citadell of Buck, where the Lords and Governours dwelt, which kept this Countrie for the Kings of France, which to this day are called Castellaines of Ryssell. These Lords were the first called Forresters & Overseers of the woods, but in processe of time attained to great dignity, becomming hereditarie Earles, and Peeres of France.

In this Citty of Ryssell dwels manie Handie-craftsmen, which make all sorts of Stuffs, as Sayes, Grofgreins, Serges, &c. So that this towne for these manufactures puts downe Antwerpe, which beares away the bell from all other townes (saving Amsterdam) in the Netherlands. Indeed, this towne ought no more to be called litle Antwerpe: seing old Antwerpe is much decayed, and impoverished by reason of the taking in of the Bosh and Mastricht, which now hinders and cuts of the ancient trading, which had wont to be betweene Collein, Germany and it. Within Ryssell is the Chamber of Accounts for all Flanders, having in it a President, 4 Overseers of the Accounts, 5 Auditours, 3 Recorders or Secretaires, and other Clarks, & inferiour Officers. All Treasurers and Receivers must appeare here to give up their accounts. In this Chamber is kept the Records and Registers of all the Priveledges, graunted to this Countrie by the Princes thereof. This is the Metrapolis of Gallike Flanders, and hath a perticular Governour, which commaunds over Douay and Orchies. There are many fine Churches & Cloisters in it. Amongst the rest the Iesuites, which is so magnificent and great, adorned with such brave Images and pictures, that it is admirable to behold, and in such abundance, that one can scarcely satisfye the Eye. And as the Paters have erected very sumptuous buildings: so hath the Citty built them a stately Colledge held for the fairest and beautifullest of all the low-Countries: having a brave garden, full of fragrant flowers, herbs, trees and fruits. Besides a great many Nunneries, there are diverse Cloisters of Monkes & Fryers, among the rest the foure orders of begging Fryers, or Capuchins. There is also an exceeding rich Hospitall or Gesthouse, founded by the Lady Ioane of Constantinople, Counteſſe of Flanders. This Citty hath 6 Gates, and as many Sub-urbs: after that the order of the Golden Fleece was instituted at Brugges, the first assembly and solemnisation thereof was held in this Citty, in the Collegiall Church of S. Peter, which lasted three dayes, and the King made his Feast on the last of November, being S. Andrew the Apostles day, the Patron of Burgundie. Without this Citty is a faire Abbey of Monkes of S. Bernards order, called Loo Abbey, founded anno 1152, having also an Nunnerie neere unto it, called Marketta: this is the braveste Nunnerie in all Flanders, erected by Ioane of Constantinople, Counteſſe of Flanders, richly endowed, wherein are diverse Sepulchres & Tombes, of the Earles and Princes of Flanders.

Ryssell hath a large jurisdiction & a Castellainship, having under it these small territoires and lands. As *Carembault* with 11 Villages and Lordships. *Pevele* 26. *Melanthois* 21. *Ferrain* 28. *Weppes* 32. *Over-Scheld* 7. the County 12. So that Ryssell hath under its command 137 Villages. *Roubaix* is a Vi-county. *Houbourdin* a great Libertie, or Royaltie belonging to the house of Burgundie, as also Phalenpin, adorned with an Abbey of Regular Cannons. *Espinoy* is a Princedome, *Seclin* is the chiefe towne in the land of Melanthois, having a faire and an ancient Colledge of Canons, founded in honour of Saint Piatus the Martyre. *Noyelle* is a County of it selfe, *Busbehe* a Barronie appertaining to the high Bailife of *Yper*, descended of the house of the Idegems. *Cisoing* is a place well knowne, in regard of the ancient, and rich Abbey of Regular Canons, which stands in it. *Herles*, *Croix* and *Coupigny* are all Counties.

Douay. Douay is built in that place, where heretofore the *Catuaci* inhabited. This faire, strong and large Citty, is seated upon the Scarpe, which passing through diverse Countries, runneth through it: it hath many fine Fountaines and stately buildings, especially for Colledges and Seminaries, with diverse fine Churches, and whereof the richest and ancientest is Saint Ames, which flourished in the time of *Clodoveus*, King of France, about the yeare of our Lord 500, of which it is


FLANDRIA
GALLICA
Continens
CASTELLANIAS
Insulensem
Duacensem
Orchianensem
Ciuitatem Dominiumq;
TORNACENSE
Milliare Germaū: commune
Milliare Gallicum commune
Amstelodami
Henricus Hondius exc.
BELLE AMBACHT
Le Quartier de Carem: bant.
Le Quartier de Melantois.
Le Quartier de L'ISLE
Quartier de Peuele
Le Quartier de Lille
Le Quartier de Weppes
Le Quartier de Douay
ARTESIA
PARS
HAINAUT
Belle
Douay
Lille
Armentiers
Varneton
Comene
Werucke
Bethune
Lens
Arleux
Lecluse
Le Basee
Le pont a Wendin
Le Chaſt. d'Espinoy
Libercourt
Orcies
Quenoy
Deullemont
Houppelines
Verleghem
Verlengehem
Meeſsines
Wijſcate
Holbeke
Houtem
Nieukercke
Neerwaſtene
Rabecq
Nuphercke
Steenwercke
Arquinghem
Eyteree
Stuegers
Zuydtbeerkyn
Noordt beerkyn
Oudtersteene cappelle
Soetenſtede Cappelle
Aeres
Meteren
Vleteren
Boeberge
Caeſtre
Predelle
Boire
Haesbroeck
Zerckele
Moerbeke
Strenbeke
De Niep
Bosch
Thienes
Merville
S. Gille
Robeque
Monbernesson
Hinges
Amblinghem
Wendin
Anezim
Gorge Abb.
Vies Capelle
Le Mouſtier
Riquebourg
Tabe
Choq
Nieuf Chaſtelle
Werquinet
Souastre
Gyuenchy
Churchy
Camerin
Le Bourſe
Auequin
Auchy
Mazinghez
Vermelles
Saint
Rumieres
Vielaine
Bonne
Haines
Aunay
Wendin
Billy
Dourin
Berclau
Annoullin
Corvis
Pronnin
Chemy
Champin
Derwin
Phalempin
Le Dama de Libercourt
Le Dama
Loiſon
Noielle
Harue
Sonchies
Aigre
Leauet
Moulin de Leommere
Fouckes
Sallon
Billy
Montigny
Rouvroy
Rouge maiſon
Amions
Mericourt
Farbus
Villerval
Neufville S. Waaſt
Rouwen
Rocque le court
Generolle
Hermain
Conſe de Betricourt
Derancourt
Beaumont
Bos Beruart
Loin
Epercin
Quiry
Planc
Wannoiel
Belforier
Morgines
Quiery
La Motte ceuſe
Douay
Vitry
Berthires
Corbehem
Courcel
Fleurbais
Les Chartreux
Ennetiere
Radinghem
Cain
Engies
Sequedeq
Hellennes
Bois Grenier
Premeſques
Perenchies
Lompre
Wambrechies
Bondues
Marquette
Vasquehal
Roubaix
Croix
Marque
Pontnieppe
Wazennes
Lambourdin
Emmerin
Sant es
Waurin
Legny
Tournes
Illies
Auberg
Wiceres
Salomines
Quonne
Hantay
Bounis
Allennes
Hernin
Goudecourt
Watignies
Houpelin
Noyelles
Templemars
Ronchin
Loſſenne
Angeſpes
Lezquin
Camens
Pont a Tresin
Sainghin
Marquis
Le Seng
Fretin
Saretty bin
Juſtain
Grinſons
Campans
Pont a Bouvin
Chiſoing
Quatrein
Ennenelrin
Abriuelles
Entieres
Roncourt
Decy
Cantye
Flesquieres
Fleguiers
Lenarde
Bruelle
Eſcalon
Sonnain
Mary
Pequeſcourt
Beaupair
Frenain
Wandignies
Lerenay
Warlaing
Ryſſel
Hellemmes
Flere
Hem
Ronchin
Seclin
Temple Mare
Cysoeulles
Obricourt
Moncicort
Emericourt
Vilers
Wahagnies
Tourgnies
Pont a Marque
Genes
Cobrieux
Bachy
Merignies
Mons en Peuele
Templeume en Peuele
Capel en Peuele
Monchaux
Auelry
Waſtines
Conſtiches
Bersy
Foreſt
Berincourt
Rock
Wannehain
Eſquelchin
Bourgillas
Roubaix
Croix
Marque
Ponteniere
Roſendaal
Beeclaere
Gheluwelt
Gelruwe
Nonnen Boſſche
Zillebeke
Dickebuſche
Kemmel
Loteren
Dreuonter
Scherpenberge
S. Anthonis
S. Ians Cappel
Weſthoutre
Bertene
Clite
Oſtcappelle
Lo
Hollebeke
Wulverghem
Neuf Berquin
Le Mouſtier
Tabe
Riquebourg
Choq
Amblinghem
Wendin
Anezim
Gorge Abb.
Vies Capelle
Bethune
Werquinet
Souastre
Gyuenchy
Churchy
Sady
Camerin
Le Bourſe
Auequin
Auchy
Mazinghez
Vermelles
Saint
Rumieres
Vielaine
Bonne
Haines
Aunay
Wendin
Billy
Dourin
Berclau
Annoullin
Corvis
Pronnin
Chemy
Champin
Derwin
Phalempin
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Les Chartreux
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Engies
Sequedeq
Hellennes
Bois Grenier
Premeſques
Perenchies
Lompre
Wambrechies
Bondues
Marquette
Vasquehal

Varneton
Comene
Werucke
Meenene
Armentiers
Lille
Orcies
Tourmay
Doornick
Conde
S.Amand
Curtrycke
Audenarde
Oudenarde
Ronse
Leuse
Dixmude
Furnes
Bergues
Cassel
Hazebrouck
Aire
Bethune
Lens
Douay
Valenciennes
Le Quartier de Lille
Le Quartier de Peuele
Le Quartier de Mel antois
Le Quartier de l'Isle
Le Quartier de Ferrain
Le Quartier de la Chastel
Le Quartier de Torne
Le Quartier de Courtray
Le Quartier de Pont a Vendin
Le Quartier de Bethune
Le Quartier de Lens
Le Quartier de Douay
Le Quartier de Valenciennes
Le Quartier de Hainault

ſaid. *Arconaldus* the founder of it, was the King of France his Coneſtable, the other Canoniſation is S.Peters. There are 6 Parochiall Churches in it, and three Abbeys for Nunnes: the firſt is called *des Pres*, of S.Bernards order: the ſecond the *Sin*, of S.Auſtins order, which heretofore ſtood without the towne: the third is called the *Paix*, being reformed Nunnes of S.Benedictus order. The Abbot of S.Vaeſt erected that of Atrecht a magnificent Colledge and Cloiſter, called S.Gregories, wherein he put the reformed Engliſh Monkes of S.Benedicts order. In this citty is alſo a Cloiſter of the order of the Trinitie, with the 4 begging Fryers Cloiſters, the Capuchins, Jeſuites & many Nunneries.

Philip the ſecond, King of Spaine, erected here a famous Univerſitie, wherein they beganne to teach in the yeare 1562, where there are a great number of Schollars of all profeſſions, faculties and arts, eſpecially in Divinity, where there comes to the Lectures every day, at leaſt 300 Students in long gownes, & many Fryers & Monkes in diverſe habits, which is worth the ſight. There is in it a great number of Colledges & Seminaries, the chiefeſt whereof are thoſe of Marchiennes, of Anchin & S.Vaes: but the fineſt of them all is that of Hennin, which puts downe all the others, and was founded by Anthony Hennin, Biſhop of Yper. Within Douay is the ſtaple of corne, which comes out of the circum-jacent countries, and where they drive a great trade in it. In the Caſtellaineſhip of Douay and Orchies, there are 28 Villages, whereof Flines is accounted the chiefeſt, and where there is a great and rich Nunnerie of S.Bernards order, founded by Margareta of Conſtantinople, and hath bin ennobled with two counties in Flanders with Biſhopricks. Bovingy is a Barronie.

Orchies. Orchies lyeth five miles from Ryſſel, & three from Douay: it is a reaſonable great towne, and very pleaſant, where they make many Stufs & Sayes, this towne with Ryſſel and Douay, make one government.

Lannoy. Lannoy is a litle towne, but very ſtrong, where they make great ſtore of Tripes, called *Peſants velvet*.

Armentiers. Armentiers is a rich, & a pleaſant towne, lying upon the Leye: they make in it abundance of cloaths and ſtammels, and in the time of peace, there are made above 25000 of peeces yearely, & a certaine mingled cloath with foure colours, which are tranſported into Italie, and to *Conſtantinople*. This towne belonged to the Earle Egmond, with the adjacent caſtle of Erkingem. In this towne are diverſe cloiſters of Gray-Fryers, Ieſuits and others, not yet confirmed by the Pope of Rome. Betweene Armentiers & Steeghers there is a ſmall territoire, called *la Love*, honored with two fine Liberties and Villages, whereof Leventys is the chiefeſt: there is alſo a Priorie belonging to S.Vaeſt his cloiſter in Atrecht, of Saint Benedicts order. The countrie about it is wonderfull pleaſant, abounding in all kinde of trees, eſpecially ſuch as are fruitfull, all belonging to this Abbey; being endowed with many priveledges and liberties, without giving any impoſts or cuſtomes to the Prince. Gorge is a Lordſhip & Liberty, having many fine houſes in it, and is populous, becauſe of the fatneſſe of the Soile, lying upon the Leye. Beaupre is an Abdeſſe of Nunnes, which lyes likewiſe upon the Leye of S.Bernards order. Baſſee lyeth three miles from Steegers, and is a ſmall towne, where they trade much in wooll. This towne belongeth to the Earle of Harhes, who is of the houſe of Hornes: here is a fine Nunnerie of S.*Francis* his order.

Comene is a pretty towne unwalled, lying upon the Leye: there is in it a very fine ſtrong Caſtle, which formerly belonged to the houſe of *Croy*, having alſo a Cloiſter of Cannons, dedicated to the honour of the Virgin Mary. Marchiennes is a ſmall walled towne, ſeated upon the River Scharpe, belonging to the Abbott of that place. Here is a goodly Abbey of Monkes of Saint Benedicts order, with ſumptuous and ſtately buildings.

Dornick. Now wee come to the deſcription of the great, mighty and populous citty of Dornicke or Turnay, lying upon the Schaldis, taken by our Henry the eight, anno 1513, to whome the Cittiſens payd a hundred thouſand Ducates for their ranſome. It was reſtored to the French for ſix hundred thouſand crownes, and taken from them againe by *Charles* the 5. It fronters upon Haynalt, and hath a Governour over it. This is a very ancient towne, once inhabited by the Nerry, who in the dayes of *Iulius Cæſar*, were counted a valiant and warrlike people. The Schelde runneth through the midſt of this citty, which parts Flanders from Haynalt: for there are two parochiall churches, the one S.Nicolas, the other S.Brixes, which are in Haynalt, and àre under the Arch-Biſhop of Camericke. It is a very ſtrong citty, well fortifyed, having a cittadell & a great garriſon in it. There are many ancient and ſtately houſes, adorned alſo with many churches, cloiſters and hoſpitals. This citty was firſt converted to the Chriſtian faith by S.*Piatus* and *Chryſolitus*, who ſuffred Martyredome under the Emperour Diocletian. It hath heretofore bin in poſſeſſion of the French and the Engliſh, who built the Caſtle in it: but at this preſent is under Flanders. The citty without hath a beautifull proſpect, having many ſpires built with blew ſtone, which ſhowes the antiquity of it, and upon the walls, and in the ſtreetes there are 99 Turrets, from whence it is reported, the citty tooke this name of Turnay. One muſt aſcend up to the Churches by Staires, within they are obſcure and darke, ſaving the Cathedrall, which is very faire, lightſome, and of a ſtately ſtructure and building. There is a very fine Abbey in it of S.Benedicts order, called S.Martins, beſides two Abbeys of Regular Canons, the one named *S.Nicolas de Prez*, and a great many other Cloiſters, as the Dominicans, Franciſcans, Croſs-bretherens, Ieſuites and others. Under the liberty of Dornick, there are 67 Villages, lying all in a fatt Soile, whereof ſeven of them are in Haynalt,

Mortaigne Mortaigne hath 9 Villages, & S.Amand 8, all under the Caſtellainſhip of Dornicke. Mortaigne was heretofore a fine towne, but now lyes ruinous, & become a Village, it is ſome three miles from Dornick, where the *Scarpe* falleth into the *Schelde*, having a Lord over it, and an Abbey called *Chaſteau l'Abbaye*.

S.Amand S.Amand is a pretty towne, lying upon the *Scarpe*, 4 miles from Dornick: it hath a very fine Abbey belonging to it; having a Lord over it, which ſurpaſſeth in wealth all the Abbeys of this quarter of S.Benedicts orders. The Abbot of it hath both ſpirituall & temporall juriſdiction, having 8 Villages under it. S.Amand converted Gaunt to the Chriſtian faith anno 630, for which he was entituted the Apoſtle of Flanders, from which time forward Gaunt and Brugges were ſubordinate to the Biſhop of Dornick, who was alſo Suffragan to the Arch-Biſhop of Rheims in France, till the yeare 1561, that Pope Pius the IV, made new Biſhops over Gaunt, Brugges & Yper, at the requeſt of Philip the 2, King of Spaine, then Prince of all the Netherlands.

The fourth Mapp and Deſcription OF FLANDERS, Called EMPERIALL and PROPRIETARY.

Deviſion.

EMPERIALL *Flanders* was ſo called, becauſe it was long under the ſubiection of the Emperours, comprehending under it the Citie of *Aelſt*, and the Countrie lying about it, alſo the Land of *VVaes* with the foure Precincts. This part was formerlie called a *Seignorie*, in regard it was gouverned by their owne Lords, to wit, of the towne, and Countrie of *Aelſt*, were under the obedience of their owne Earles, and the Land of *VVaes* was under the ſubiection of the *Hollanders*, and the foure Precincts acknowledged none but the Biſhop of *Vtrecht*. This was the reaſon why *Levves of Male*, wrot himſelfe Earle, and Lord of Flanders.

But that part of Flanders, which was held as an inheritance, and in Propriety, acknowledged not the King of France, as the Earledome did; neither the Emperour, as Emperiall Flanders had wont to doe: containeth under it *Dendermond*, *Cheersbergh* and *Bornhem* with their territoires, whereof wee will ſpeake in the deſcription of this Map.

We haue devideth the other parts of Flanders into three Maps. The one Comprehending *Eaſt-Flanders*, the other *VVeſt-Flanders*, and the third *Gallike Flanders*. Vnder *Eaſt Flanders* we haue deſcribed the Citie of *Gent* with her *Caſtlevvick*, the towne of *Brugges* with the Land of *Vrye*, as alſo *Oudenard* and *Cortrick* with their Caſtlewiks: under *VVeſt Flanders* we haue placed the townes of *Yperen*, *Vurne*, *Berghen S. VVinnocks*, *Caſſell*, *Burburgh*, *Belle*, *VVaeſtene*, with their Caſtlewicks, lying as farre as *Artois*, and *Picardie*. Vnder *Gallike Flanders* are contained the Cities of *Ryſſell*, *Dovvay* and *Orchies*, with their Caſtlewicks, and the towne of *Dornick* with the Lands belonging to it.

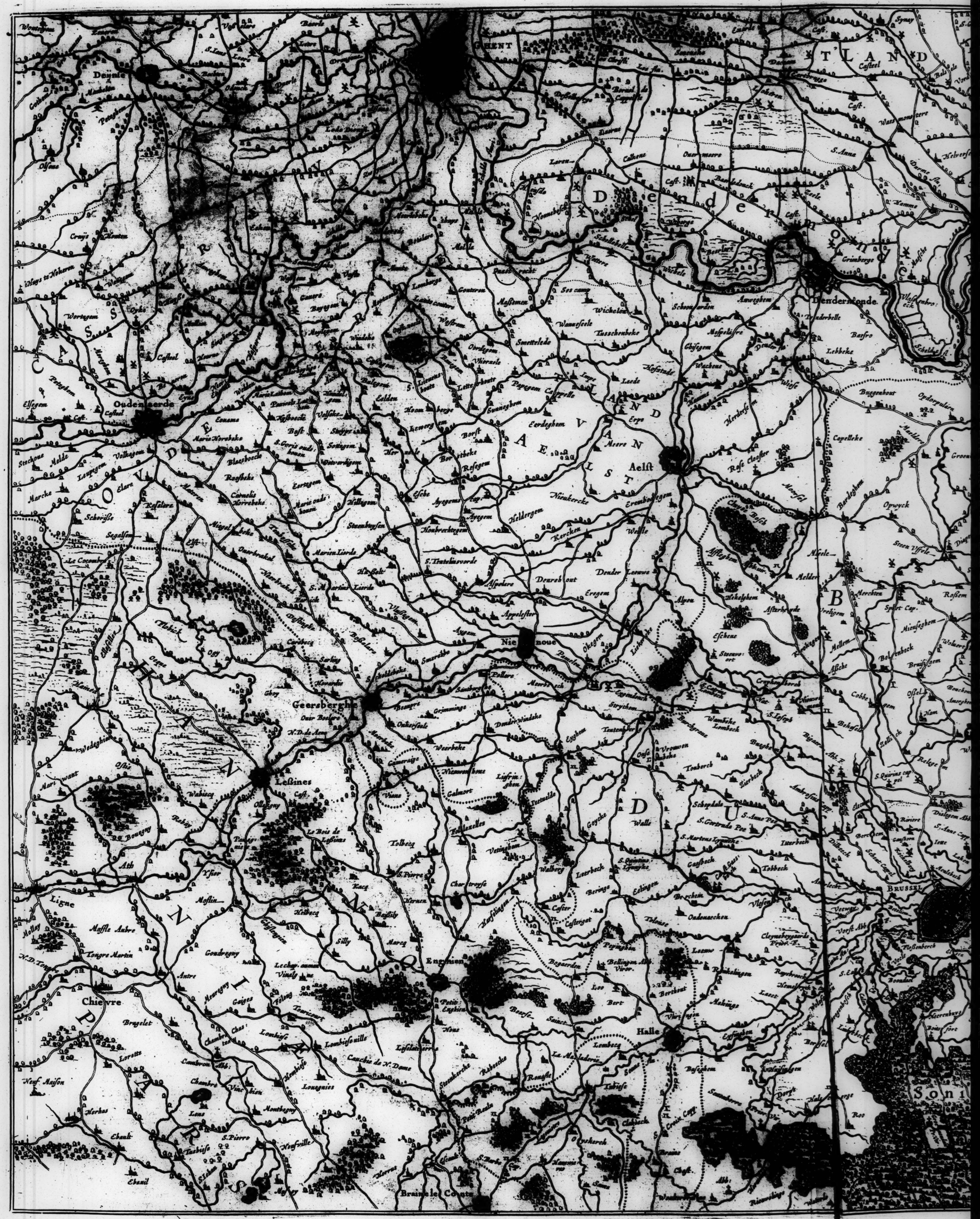
Aelſt. The Chiefe towne of Emperiall Flanders is *Aelſt*: which (as is reported) was built by the *Goths*, in the yeere of our Lord 489. This towne was held by the Earles of *Flanders*, as a fee ſimple, proceeding from the benefice of the *Emperours*, ſo that the Earles of *Flanders* entituled themſelues Princes of the *Holy Empire*, which were foure Martiall-Earles of the Romiſh Empire, and perpetuall protectours of the Epiſcopall Church of *Camerick*.

Aelſt is a *Vicountie*, lying upon the river of *Dender*, hauing a great mercate of Hopps in it, which they uſe in bruing of Beere. They make alſo in this towne fine tapiſtries and hangings. There is a Church of Canons called *Saint Gaugericks*, which was remouved from the Village of *Haltre*, lying thereabouts, and brought into this towne. There are alſo Fryers Cloiſters of the *VVilliamites*, *Carmelites*, *Capuchines*, and *Ieſuites*. There is alſo neere unto this towne a Nunnerie of S. *Bernards* order, called *Roſtene*.

There groweth in the Caſtlewick of *Aelſt* very good *Barlie*, which land is almoſt encompoſſed round about with the *Scheld*, and the *Dender*, and reacheth almoſt to the Gates of *Gent*, *Oudenarde*, and *Dendermond*: yea not farre from *Dornick*. This part according to the common Calculation hath 172 Villages under it, among which *Steenhouſe* is noted more for the princely title it beareth, and for the libertie of Banditoes, then for the riches thereof. *Liedekerke* is an ancient Caſtle, lying upon the *Dender*. *Lombeke* is a *Vicountie*. Among the a foreſaid number of Villages, are counted theſe fiue Barronies, to witt, *Rode* having 17 Villages under it, *Boulare* 16 Villages, *Gaverie* being a royaltie, with a ſtrong Caſtle in it, and 11 Villages, *Zottegem* 10 Villages, and *Schoriſſe* ſeuen. In the Church of *Zottegem* lyeth entombed, that famous Prince and Admirall, the Earle of *Egmont*, knowne aſwell for his excellent gifts of Nature, as for the braue victorie he obtained, againſt the French by *Gravling*, when he was Gouvernour of *Flanders*, and Knight of the golden Fleece; yet notwitſtanding in the time of the tyrranie of Duke *d'Alba* he was beheaded within *Bruxells*. Vnder *Aelſt* within the Baronie of *Zottegem* in the Village of *Velſick*, where there was found 200 Silver *Meddales*, two peeces of gould with this ſuperſcription: *Severus Pius Auguſtus*, a molten Image, a precious Onix-ſtone in which a Satyre and a Lyon was engraven, with diuerſe other antiquaries, and a *Grenate* of a great value.

Nienhoue is a ſmall towne, lying under the commaund of *Aelſt*: but is a juriſdiction of it ſelfe. It is *Nienhoue.* ſeated upon the *Dender*, and hath a fine Abbey of Monkes belonging to it, of the Premonſtrates order, dedicated by *Gerard Conſtable* to the honour of *Saint Cornelius* Anno 1137. This towne belongeth to the houſe of *Egmont*.

The Land of VVaes. The Land of *VVaes* hath a very rich, and a fertill ſoile, lying a long by the *Scheld-ſide*, and is likewiſe watered with the river of *Durma*, whoſe head beginneth at the Village of *VVinchell*, and at *Temſche* falleth into the *Scheld*. This Land hath a Magiſtracie of ſeuen *Aldermen*, which continue allwaies. Within the Land of *VVaes* there are 23 Villages, S. *Nicols* is the chiefeſt of them all. *Sinay* had a very faire Abbey of Fryers in it, of Saint *Bernards* order, called *Bauvveloo*, which is now remouved into *Gent*. *VVaes-Munſter* had alſo an Abbey of *Nunns* of S. *Victors order*, which was remoued and new built within *Dendermonde*. *Temſeke* is a fine place, lying upon the *Scheld*, hath a faire and pleaſant Caſtle, with a fine Church in it, which Village formerly was the patrimony of Saint *Amelberga*. *Rupelmond* is ſeated upon the *Scheld* upon the mouth of the river of *Rupell*, having towne Priviledges, though it lyeth open and unwalled. This place was of great note, becauſe of a faire Royall Caſtle in it lying upon the *Scheld*; where the priſoners of the Earledome of Flanders were commonly kept, in the ſame manner, as thoſe of Brabant were in the Caſtle of *Vilvoord*. Here was borne that famous Mathematician, and Geographer *Gerard Mercator*, the ſecond Ptolomie of our age.


Wortegem
Deynze
Oudenaerde
Elsegem
Melde
Volkegem
Marcke
Schorisse
Segalsem
Le Cocumbre
Ostende
Nieuport
Geersberghe
Wedeghem
Lessines
Ligne
Chievre
Brugelet
Neuf Maison
Herbas
Ebault
Ebenil
Ath
Leede
Aelst
Dendermonde
Wichelen
Smettelede
Wannesele
Tusschenbeke
Lebbeke
Buggenhout
Capelleke
Rose Cloester
Opwyck
Asperghem
Erembodegem
Heldergem
Kerckem
Ninkercke
Meerle
Steen Ussele
Melle
Merchtem
Roßem
Mielseghem
Bruxelles
Brainele Comte
Enghien
Halle
Lembeeq
Leeuw
Tolbeeq
Vetinghem
Walberg
Goycke
Walle
Schepdale
Tobbeck
Vlesenbeck
Oudenaecken
Cleynebeyaerde
Pridri. F.
Reckelingen
Melsingen
Lennick
Bert
Loo
Bellingen
Virgin
Esplechin
Petit Enghien
Bogaerden
Peruwelz
Roubaix
Tournay
Lille
Ronsse
Isbrise
Clabbeck
Ossemeersch
Ninove
Grimbergen
Asse
Zellick
Ruysbroeck
Groenendael
Hoeylaert
Tervueren
Vossem
Leefdael
Duysburg
Sonnebeke
Ruysselede
Roulers
Thielt
Deynze
Ghistel
Ostende
Nieuport
Dixmude
Furnes
Dunkerque
Bergues
Cassel
Poperinghe
Ypres
Comines
Menin
Courtray
Oudenaerde
Audenarde
Gand
Termonde
Alost
Malines
Louvain
Tirlemont
Hannut
Landen
Diest
Zichem
Aerschot
Wesemael
Tirlemont
Jodoigne
Wavre
Nivelles
Genappe
Soignies
Binch
Mons
Valenciennes
Le Quesnoy
Maubeuge
Avesnes
Landrecies
Guise
Vervins
Hirson
Rocroy
Chimay
Beaumont
Philippeville
Florennes
Dinant
Namur
Huy
Liege
Tongres
Maestricht
Visé
Verviers
Limbourg
Spa
Malmedy
Stavelot
Bastogne
Neufchateau
Arlon
Virton
Longwy
Montmedy
Sedan
Mezieres
Rethel
Rheims
Chaalons
Epernay
Soissons
Laon
Guise
Vervins
Hirson
Rocroy
Chimay
Beaumont
Philippeville
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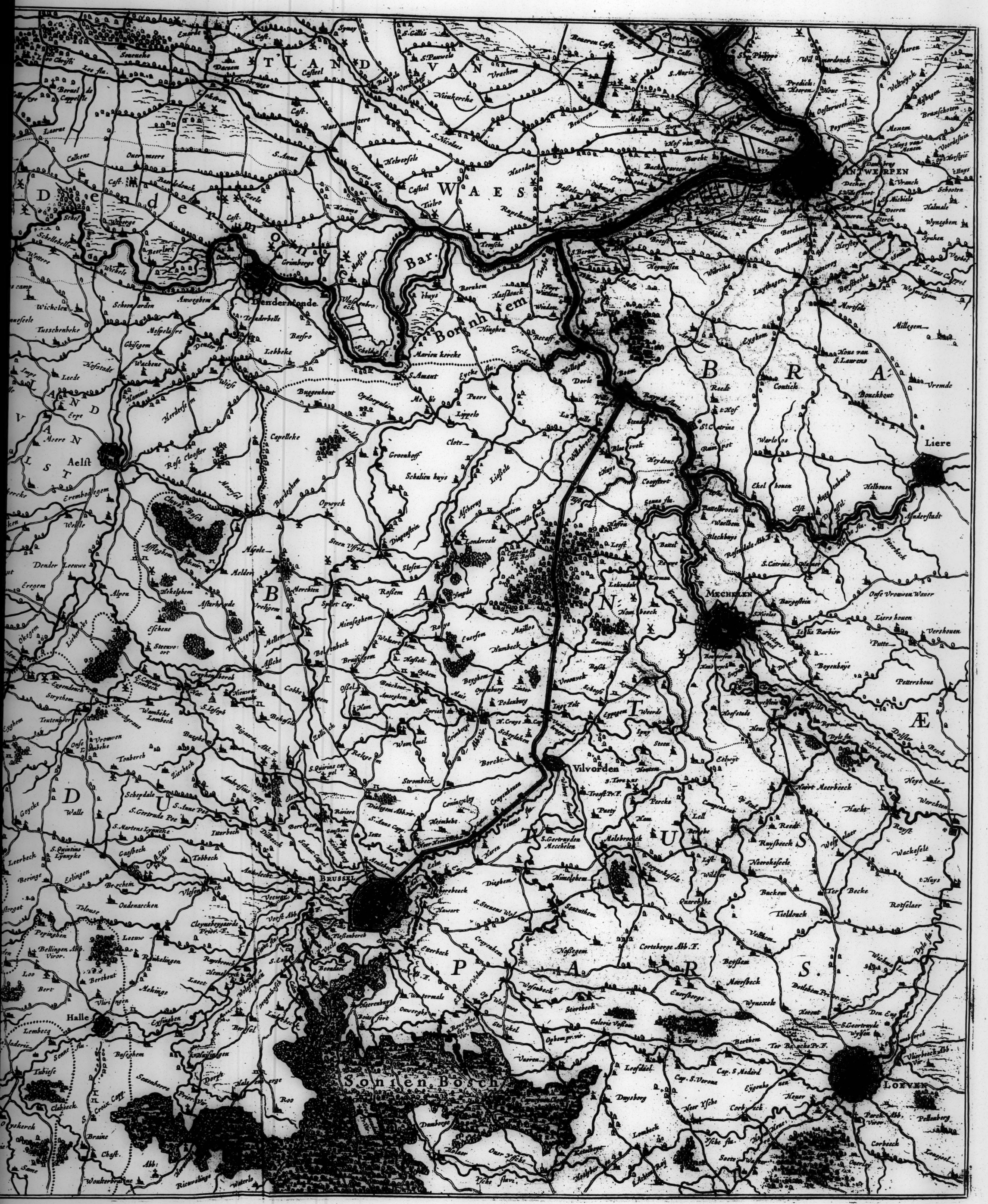
Dendermonde
Aelst
Halle
Vilvorden
Liere
Lier
Mechelen
Antwerpen
Brussel
Sonien Bosch
Bornhem
Waes
Bar.
Oudenaerden
Grimberge
Dendermonde
Buggenhout
Capelleke
Rose Cloester
Groenhoff
Schalien huys
Opwyck
Lombeek
Strombeck
Borcht
Vuuren
Leefdael
Daysborg
Lombeek
Corbeeck
Loo
Bert
Vlirlingen
Rameldonck
Ruysbroeck
Neerokeseele
Backem
Tieldonck
Rotselaer
Wackesele
Wynexeke
Heverle
Berthem
Lovenjoel
Pellenberg
Millegem
Vershouen
Putte
Petershoue
Boyenbaye
Bouckhout
Vremde
Meerbeeck
Hacht
Werchren
Neyende
Dolfster
Berck
Wichem
Dyle flu.
Vlierbeek Abb.
Vir.
Parck Abb.
Vir.
Den Engel
Wyssen
Ter Beucken Pr. F.
Cap. S. Medard
Cap. S. Verona
Eygenhoven
Heuer
Cortenberge Abb. T.
Nossegem
Ophem pr. vir.
Galerie Vossem
Stertbeck
Wesembeck
Meerspeck
Beyssem
Eursberge
Vilvoorde
Tweerde
Steen
Etbuyt
Neerd Meerbeeck
Cappenhoven
Lell
Reedt
Ruysbeeck
Wesselaer
Lisp
Wildert
Quarebbe
Tervueren
Sterckel
Wesembeck
Ophem
Onwerghem
Boitsfort
Hoterenbuys
Limbeeck
Roo
Dworp
Prior. Vir.
Senne flu.
Tubiese
Lembecq
Clabbeeck
Braine
Chast.
Abb:
Woulterbraine
Ricuvelinge
Waterlo
Sentenberre
Croix Copp.
Exsinghen
Ruysbroeck
Reysbeeck
Wolfsdonck
Laeck
Meldert
Asse
Merchen
Roßem
Ternath
Vleesenbeek
Veeweyde
Vorst Abb.
Floßenberch
Boendael
Eterbeck
Hoeylaert
Tervuren
Duysborg
Lombeek
Ysche flu.
Soete
Ysche flavi.
Ouer Ysche
Hoelaer
Dworp
Roo
Dumborge
Leefdael
Cap. S. Medard
Cap. S. Verona
Eygenhoven
Heuer
Corbeeck

The Land of Beveren. Betweene the Land of *VValls*, and the *Scheld*, lyeth the ſmall Land of *Beveren*, comprehending under it an ancient Caſtle, and foure Villages: here is alſo a Cloiſter of the *VVilliamits* Order.

The 4. Precincts. Within the foure Precincts are foure townes, two walled as *Hulſt* and *Axell*, and two unwalled, namely *Bouchaut*, and *Aſſenede*. *Hulſt* is know by reaſon of the ſtrong ſituation thereof, which in the yeere 1596. was beſieged, and taken in by the *Cardinall Albertus Arch-Duke of Auſtria*. *Hulſt* is the chiefe towne of this Precinct. The foure Precincts haue 30. Villages under them, which are very fruitfull for the bearing of wheate, and other graine, ſo that they may truely be called the *Garner of Gent*, and the places circumjacent. There is a Cloiſter in *Hulſt*, of *S. Francis* Order. *Hulſt* hath 12. Villages under it, *Axell* ſeuen, *Aſſenede* ſeuen, and *Bouchaut* three. *Axell* is very ſtrong, being under the Commaund of the Lords the States Generall of the Vnited Provinces. *Aſſenede* hath a fine ancient Caſtle in it.

Hulſt. *Axell.* *Aſſenede.*

The Sas of Gent. The *Sas* of *Gent* is a royall Fortreſſe, under the Commaund of the King of Spaigne, and lyeth as a Bulwarke to Gent. Within this tract of Land, there were founded two Abbeys of Nunns, of *S. Bernards* order called *Oſterloo*, and *Doriſell*. Alſo by *Axell* is the Cloiſter *Ter-Haghe* of the ſame order, which is now remouved from thence & reedifyed within the Citie of *Gent*. *Haſtingen* lyeth within the Precinct of *Hulſt*, and is a towne with an ancient Caſtle upon the *Schelde*: neere unto it lyeth the Polderne of *Namen* ſo called from *Iohn* Earle of *Namen*, or *Namurce*, Lord of *Sluyſe*, the Sonne of *Guy* Earle of *Flanders*, who made the Sea-banke.

Ter Neuſe. *Ter Neuſe* is alſo a prettie towne, wel fortified by the Lords the States of the Vnited Provinces, lying upon the Sea within the Precinct of *Axell*, very ſtrong by nature, becauſe the Land and the Coaſt runneth out like a Noſe, or a point into the Sea, and euery twelue houres all the Land lying round about it, is ouer-flowne, and drownd: ſo that this is a very hard, and a difficult place for the ennemie to become Maſter of. In theſe parts, a long the Sea Coaſt and the Scheld ſide, lye many Forts and Schanſes.

Schanſes & Forts. The Schanſes belonging to the Lords the States are *Liefkenshooke* lying oppoſite to *Lillo* upon the *Scheld*. *S. Anne* by *Hulſt*, the *Doole*, *Maurices*, *Philippine* by *Axell*, and diuerſe others. The Forts under the Commaund of the King of Spaigne, are the *Sas* of *Gent*, the *Fare* ouergainſt *Antvverpe*, *Borcht*, *S. Maries*, the *Pearle*, *Iſabella*, *Callo*, *Kieldrecht*, *S. Antonies*, *Calbeck*, *Tongherfort*, *VVindam*, and *Beckaf*, all Schanſes lying within the Land of *Bornhem*, &c. ſo that this tract of Land is full of Schanſes, Forts, and Redoubts. For the defending, and freeing of the Flanders and Zeeland, being ennemies one to an other.

Hitherto wee haue deſcribed *Emperiall Flanders*: it reſteth now that we ſpeake ſome thing of the places in *Flanders*, which ſome Earles and Lords poſſeſſe, as their owne inheritance, without acknowledging of any man aboue them.

Dendermond. *Dendermond* is ſo called, becauſe it lyeth upon the Mouth of the *Dender*, where it falleth into the *Scheld*. It is a fine Towne. The head of the *Dender*, beginneth in *Haynault*, aboue a ſmall towne called *Leuſe*, and running by *Aeth*, *Leſſen*, *Geersbergh*, *Ninove*, and *Aelſt*, disburdeneth himſelf into the *Scheld* at *Dendermond*. In this towne there is a collegiall Church, dedicated to the honour of the *Virgin Marie*. Here is alſo a farre double Cloiſter of *Birgittins*: which hath a large compaſſe, where Fryers, and Nunns in one Church ſay Maſſe together. There are alſo of late yeeres, come into it Auguſtine Fryers, and Capucines. There hath bē a very ancient Caſtle in it, which now lyeth ruinous. There are made in *Dendermond* many fuſtians, and euery weeke there is a great Mercate kept in it, where great ſtore of *Flax* is ſold. The Caſtlewick and Land of *Dendermond* is very good, and fruitfull, and lyeth very commodiouſly by reaſon of the riuers of *Scheld*, *Dender*, and *Durma*. By this towne ſtands a Nunns Abbey, called *Zvviveke* of *S. Bernards* Order. This Land hath 15. Villages belonging to it, under which is *Baſſero*, where many ſhips are built. *Laerne* hath a Caſtle in it.

The Land of Bornhem. Next unto this Land of *Tendermond* lyeth an other ſmall peece of Land called *Bornhem*, on the other ſide of the *Scheld* upon Brabant ſide, hauing three Villages in it. *Bornhem* it ſelfe hath a Caſtle in it.

Gersbergh. The Towne of *Gersbergh* built upon the Top of a Hill, is of a great circuit. It was called ſo, becauſe that *Baldvvyn*, ſurnamed *Montanus*, bought this hill of a Gentleman named *Gerard*, about the yeere 1068. whereupon he founded this towne, which retayneth the name of the Owner to this day. This towne hath a faire Abbey of Monks in it, of *S. Benedictus* Order: famous for the reliques of the holy Martyr called *Adrian of Nicomedia* for which cauſe this towne is often called after the name of this Martyr. There is beſides in this towne a Cloiſter of *Carmelites*, and an other of *S. Ieromes* Order. There are alſo Springs, and Fountaines in it. Not farre from the towne, lyeth a *Carthuſien* Cloiſter, and upon the *Dender*, a rich Nunnerie of *S. Bernards* Order called *Beau-pré*, or great *Beau-pré*, to put a difference betweene it, and an other of the ſame name, lying upon the Riuer of *Ley* by *Steegers*: and thus much for Flanders.

The ſecond Mapp and Deſcription OF HOLLANDT,

Contayning the ſituation of DELF-LAND, SCHIELAND, and the Circumjacent ILANDS, as the VOORNE, Vpper FLACKEY, GOEREE, and others.

South Holland.

THE moſt Southerne part of *Holland*, comprehendeth chiefely in it, thoſe Lands, which are encompaſſed with the *Maze*, or thoſe whereupon it beateth, ſo that the courſe thereof, maketh here & there diverſe Ilãds: for which cauſe the chiefeſt Countrie, is called *Maſe-land*, as that part alſo which is environed with the Rhyne, is called in Dutch, or in the Netherlandiſh tongue *Rhyn-land*.

The ancient ſituation.

How the ſituation lay in ancient times *Plinie* (in his 4. booke de Natur. Hiſtor. Cap. 15.) deſcribeth moſt liuely & exactly as it were with a pencill, his words are theſe in effect: *Vpon the Rhyne it ſelf about 900. paces in length, lye the famous Ilãds of the Batavians, Frizes, Chauci, Friſiaboni, Sturii, and Marſatii, namely, betvveene the Heil, and the Vlie, vvhere Northvvard he falleth into a Meere and VVeſtvvard into the Maſe, retayning ſtill in the midſt of this confluence of vvaters, a reaſonable great Riuer, called after his ovvne name.* By which words it appeareth plainely, that all theſe people, which inhabited betweene the Mouth of the *Maſe*, and the *Rhyne*, where the *VVhael* runneth, this Authour nameth firſt the Batavians, which are the Hollanders: for there is now no more remembrance left of that name; but onely two places in Gelderland, which are called the *Vpper*, and *Nether Betovve*: where he ſaith, that the *Rhyne* falleth into the *Maſe*, is to be underſtood of the uppermoſt part, where receiving the Wael, and looſing the name of the Rhyne, falleth downe beyond the Briell, and there diſchargeth himſelf into the North-Sea: ſo that the ſame, which he calleth *Heliũ* is the Weſterne, and that which he nameth *Flevum* or the Vlie, is the Eaſterne mouth of the *Rhyne*. Of this mouth then of the *Rhyne* formerly called *Helium*, there are yet ſome remnants left in the names of *Hellevoets-Sluys*, and *Breheel*, or *Brehil*, is a much to ſay, as *Breede-Heel*, that is *Broad-Heil*. Theſe ſmall Ilands, which at this day lye about the Mouth of the *Maſe*, cannot be better deſcribed, then they were by Plinie in ancient times, who ſimply called them the Ilands of the *Batavians*. But if that be true, which is mentioned in an other place, namely, that the *Schelde* (as Iulius Cæſar withneſſeth in his 4. booke of the Gallike warrs) ſhould fall into the *Maſe*, then is it manifeſt by all reaſon, that the Ilands of *Goeree*, *Voorne*, *Beyerland*, and others, were all encompaſſed in old times by the riuers of the *Schelde*, *Maſe*, *Meruvve*, and the *Yſell*, which runneth by *Ter Goude*.

Goeree.

The Ilands called *Goeree*, and *Voorne*, lye upon the Sea with high downes to ſtopp the violence thereof, as they doe upon the other Coaſt of *Holland*. *Goeree* is alſo a towne lying in this Iland, ſo that *Goeree* is both a Towne, and an Iland belonging to *Hollandt*, though it is counted the laſt of the 32. townes of Holland; as is ſeene in the armes of the Townes of Holland, in a Glaſſe-windowe in the great Church at the Haghe. Now it lyeth unwalled, & as a pray to ſouldiers in the time of troubles, and warrs. The Inhabitants liue here (as they doe in diuers others places of Holland) by Knitting of Netts for navigation, and fiſhing. The name of this towne was giuen it from the good ſituation of the Haven, ſo that Goeree, is as much to ſay, as a Good-roade or Haven for Shipping to ride in.

The Iland of Voorne.

The Iland of the *Voorne*, in the ancient Chronicles of *Holland* is writt after diuers manners, in ſome bookes *Voervotzee*, in others *Voornerzee*, and *Voornotzee*, which is the beſt, becauſe the ſillable *Ee*, or *Oe*, betokeneth an Iland. Within this Iland (beſides the Villages) there are three chiefe place, to wit, the *Briell*, *Geervliet*, & *Heenvliet*; unto theſe may be added *Hellevoet-Sluys*, for the goodneſſe, & deepneſſe of the Havẽ.

The Briel.

It ſeemeth the *Briell* tooke the name, from the broad outlet of water: For on the right ſide of it, the Maſe hauing receiued the *Rhyne* into it, falleth into the maine Sea: ſo that the Briell, ſignifieth nothing but (as is ſaid) Brehiel, or a broad riuer: though the word *hiel* ſignifieth a *hill*, or a downe, as *Megerſ-hill*, *Peters-hill*, *Ruygen-hill*, and other places. This towne is ſeated on the Eaſtſide of the Iland of *Eaſt-Voorne*. The Inhabitans liue moſt upon fiſhing, and taking of herings, as likewiſe thoſe of *Geervliet*, and *Heenvliet*, which two ſmall townes, enioy a certaine royall benefice. *Somerſdycke* and *Oelkenſplaet*, lye oppoſite againſt them not farre frõ *Zeeland*. *Bommene* is likewiſe counted under *Holland*, though it lye in the Land of *Schouvven*; there is a good fare and a paſſage ouer into the Iland of *Vpper Flackey*, and from thence to *Hellevoet-Sluys*. In the Iland of the *Voorne* lyeth the Lordſhip of *Putten*, where the *Maſe* parteth *Beyerland* frõ the Land of *Stryen*, which heretofore had each of thẽ a Free Lord. Ouer againſt theſe places lyeth *Yſelmond* ſo called from the Yſell, which from Yſelſteyne running by Ter-Goude falleth into the Maſe againſt it: More to the Weſtward lye two places called *Portegael*, and *Roon*. This is made an Iland, and is very fruitfull, having not onely fatt paſture, but alſo good arrable Land, upon which wheate, and other fruit growe. There is alſo abundance of *Methegline* made in this Iland.

Geervliet, Heenvliet, Somerſdyck, Oelkenſplaet, Bommene, Putten, Beyerland, Stryen, Iſelmund.

Maſeland-Sluyſe.

Paſſing from hence ouer the *Maſe*, the firſt that we meete with is *Maſeland-Sluys*, which is a Village with as many houſes in it, as a ſmall towne, and is rich, by reaſon of the many fiſhers, which dwell there; and a litle within the Land is *Maſeland* it ſelfe. This tract of land hath manie Villages, as alſo one of the ancienteſt townes of Holland, called *Vlaerding*, lying upon the Mouth of the *Mervve*. Vlaerding was once walled, & had a Caſtle in it, which was waſht away with the *Maſe*. *Hermannus Contractus* mentioneth the antiquitie of this towne, who hath writtẽ of the name of the townes of *Holland* in particular. For he calleth Earle *Theodorick* the fourth Marqueſſe of *Flaerding*. Some thinke the right name is *Verdingen*, becauſe there was heretofore a Tolehouſe, where ſhippers and Merchants

Novissima DELFLANDIÆ, SCHIELANDIÆ et circumiacentium insularum ut VOORNÆ, OVERFLACKEÆ, GOEREÆ, ISELMONDÆ, aliarumque tabula

Auctore Balthazaro Florentio a Berckenrode

AMSTELODAMI, Sumptibus Henrici Hondii Anno 1629.

ZEELANDIÆ PARS

't LAND VAN GOEREE

Goeree

Out dorp

Hoofd van Goeree

Bommenee

De Bieningen of Grevelinge

Den Hals

Den Hinder

Quax diep

West Plaet

Honde Plaet

Benen

Raffen

Panne

Den Beer

Baken

Schape Gors

Zuyder Landt

Den Briel

Pier Polder

Nieuw Land

Oude Hoorn

't Oude Hoornse veer

Heen vliet

Geervliet

Abbenbroeck

't Suyder landt Blinckvliet

Wolgers dyck

Koornedijck

Koorn dijck

Symons haven

't LAND VAN PUTTEN

Biert

Spijkenis

Schodde Borse

Kekelinge

Tol

Oude en Nieuwe Vytslach

Vytslach Putte

Clein nieuw Piers hill

Piershill

Oude Piershill

Sterr kreek

Dam kreek

Nieu-Beyerlant

Sloot kreek

Beyerlandt

OUT BEYERLANDT

Tolle Stadwech gors

De groote Gemeene Lants kreek

Clein Cromstrijen

Oude Cromstrijen

Groote Cromstrijen

Weest Maelsteinieu lant

Heym voort

Weest maas

Mijns Heeren lant van Moerkercke

Nieuwe Maas

Maes

Rooseburch

Blanckenburg

Ruygen Hill

Oude Landt van Strijen

S. Anthonis Polder

Maesdam

Pietershoeck

Oudt Bonaventura

't lant van Esse

Strijen

Bon Avonture

Roxnes

Melis sant

Stelle

Wieu Polder

Out Herkingen

Kijfbeets polder

Dirax landt

Nieuw Landt

Ouwaert

Nieuw Tonge

Batten Oor

Tweede Groen weech

Suyder Land

Eerste Groen weech

't Suyd Suyder Lant

Helles

Oude Tonge

't Noordt Lant

't Nieuw Lant

Duyve waert

Soomer dyck

Middelharnis

Gorsse

Scheyt

De See dyck

Stadt

De Mast

Nieu moer

't Oost ende

De tille

Polder

De Block

Groote Block

Galentje

Oolejens plaat

Koudenoordt

't Fort van Steenberge

De Haven

Dintel oort

Princen lant

Heymage

Hoogte Heymage

Willemstadt

DEN RUYGEN HILL

Noort Schil

Chaendert

Slijck

Wijnken of Butter vliet

Wijnken nu

Tien gemeten

HARINCK VLIET

Roosenburch

Blanckenburg

Ruygen Hill

De Waal nu onde Maes

Den Briel

Dyck polder

Maeslantsluys

Maeslant

Dorp polder

Koppen polder

Duyff polder

Aelkeet

Buyten

Bommeer

Vloeten burch

't Noort Holder woudt

Block

Ketel polder

West Apse Polder

Oost Apse Polder

't Noort Nieu Sant

Oude Kamps polder

Kralinger polder

Hoogh Block

Honderd landt

Lier

Noord Lier

Dubbeldam

Hoogh Block

Oude Block

Hoogh Block

Ysselmonde

Barendrecht

Rijsoort

Rijshoeck

Hendrick Ido Ambacht

Oude Ambacht

Ridderkerck

Alblasserdam

Merwe

De Noort

Kethoeck

Kethoeck

Out Katten drecht

Clabbegijn

Portugal

Portugal

Van Permis

Hoochvliet

Schuchem

Oude Maes

Zwarte gat

Robbegors

Lyndt

Honde Plaet
Rassen
Banen
Panne
Den Briel
Zuyder Landt
Oude Rijp
Rot. Kloof
Oost Voorne
Baken
Vier Polders
Hoorn
Nieu Land
Roosen burch
Blancken burg
De Maes
Ruygen Hill
Den Bout
Stoel Buyten
Maeslant sluys
Dyck polder
Oude Kamp polder
Dorp polder
Schipluy
Delft
Delfshaven
Schiedam
Vlaardingen
Maas
De Merwe
De Noort
Ysel monde
Barendrecht
Ryswyck
Kyfhoeck
Lyndt
Abtsdam
Beyerlandt
Out Beyerlandt
Oude Strijen
Nieu Strijen
Oudt Bonaventura
Bon Avonture
Maesdam
Pietersboeck
Cillershoeck
S. Anthonis Polder
Westmaas
Mijns Heeren lant van Moerkercke
Heer van Dam
Hendrick ide Ambacht
Ouden Landsbacht
Ouden Rhoon
Hoogvliet
Portugal
Vlaskeyn
Oude en Nieuwe Vlaschpolder
Schiebroeck
Schieveensche polder
Rotterdam
Overschie
Schieveensche
Het Ambacht van Berckel
Berckel
Rockeveen
Voor Segwaert
Binne Wech
Soeter meer
Soeter Ambacht
Stompwyck
Den Ban
Jeyslinger Broeck
Nieuwen Broeck
Oost Kleyne Eskamps polder
West Groote Eskamps polder
Noort Ryt Wyckse polder
Suyder polder
Noort Graven hage
Veen Polder
Horst polder
Binck
Broeck Alkema
Wilde veen
Kort Ambacht
Krimpe
Krimpe Ouder Kerck
Krimpenerwaert
Blommendael
Middelburch
Vlissingen
Veere
Stadt
Bejersem
Berckou
Oude Merwe
Nieuwe Merwe
Oude Maes
Nieuwe Maes
Oude Rijn
Nieuwe Rijn
Oude Maas
Nieuwe Maas
Hoeck I Entse polder
Katjens polder
Zwanenburch
Middel polder
Oost Ommoorts
Ommoorts
Woestepoppen polder
Achter Nieuwe Nes polder
Moerdijcht
Het Ambacht
Bleyswyck polder
Overbuerts polder
Jonge Lieve polder
Oude Lieve polder
Oude Kraelinger polder
Nieuwe Kraelinger polder
Oude Kamp polder
Dyck polder
Dorp polder
Maeslant sluys
Schipluy polder
Duyff polder
Oppenpolder
Aelkeet
Byten
Bom Meer
Polder Block
Kleetenburch
't Noort
Wout Block
Holder boecx
Noordt Ketel
Ketel polder
Lange Block
Oude Kamp polder
Kraelinger polder
Woudt polder
Maertens Rechts
Papsou
Anders
Apo
Schie veensche polder
Roode Rijs
Sesthien Sijo:
Temple
Schiebroecks
Schie Broeck
Butter
Berch en Broeck
Ouden Landsbacht
Ambacht van Delfshaven
Ambacht van Overschie
Ambacht van Rotterdam
Ambacht van Schiedam
Ambacht van Vlaardingen
Ambacht van Berckel
Ambacht van Ryswyck
Ambacht van Barendrecht
Ambacht van Ysselmonde
Ambacht van Beyerlandt
Ambacht van Oude Strijen
Ambacht van Nieu Strijen
Ambacht van Oudt Bonaventura
Ambacht van Bon Avonture
Ambacht van Maesdam
Ambacht van Pietersboeck
Ambacht van Cillershoeck
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Ambacht van Heer van Dam
Ambacht van Hendrick ide Ambacht
Ambacht van Ouden Landsbacht
Ambacht van Ouden Rhoon
Ambacht van Hoogvliet
Ambacht van Portugal
Ambacht van Vlaskeyn
Ambacht van Oude en Nieuwe Vlaschpolder
Ambacht van Schiebroeck
Ambacht van Schieveensche polder
Ambacht van Rotterdam
Ambacht van Overschie
Ambacht van Schieveensche
Ambacht van Berckel
Ambacht van Rockeveen
Ambacht van Voor Segwaert
Ambacht van Binne Wech
Ambacht van Soeter meer
Ambacht van Soeter Ambacht
Ambacht van Stompwyck
Ambacht van Den Ban
Ambacht van Jeyslinger Broeck
Ambacht van Nieuwen Broeck
Ambacht van Oost Kleyne Eskamps polder
Ambacht van West Groote Eskamps polder
Ambacht van Noort Ryt Wyckse polder
Ambacht van Suyder polder
Ambacht van Noort Graven hage
Ambacht van Veen Polder
Ambacht van Horst polder
Ambacht van Binck
Ambacht van Broeck Alkema
Ambacht van Wilde veen
Ambacht van Kort Ambacht
Ambacht van Krimpe
Ambacht van Krimpe Ouder Kerck
Ambacht van Krimpenerwaert
Ambacht van Blommendael
Ambacht van Middelburch
Ambacht van Vlissingen
Ambacht van Veere
Ambacht van Stadt
Ambacht van Bejersem
Ambacht van Berckou
Ambacht van Oude Merwe
Ambacht van Nieuwe Merwe
Ambacht van Oude Maes
Ambacht van Nieuwe Maes
Ambacht van Oude Rijn
Ambacht van Nieuwe Rijn
Ambacht van Oude Maas
Ambacht van Nieuwe Maas
Ambacht van Hoeck I Entse polder
Ambacht van Katjens polder
Ambacht van Zwanenburch
Ambacht van Middel polder
Ambacht van Oost Ommoorts
Ambacht van Ommoorts
Ambacht van Woestepoppen polder
Ambacht van Achter Nieuwe Nes polder
Ambacht van Moerdijcht
Ambacht van Het Ambacht
Ambacht van Bleyswyck polder
Ambacht van Overbuerts polder
Ambacht van Jonge Lieve polder
Ambacht van Oude Lieve polder
Ambacht van Oude Kraelinger polder
Ambacht van Nieuwe Kraelinger polder
Ambacht van Oude Kamp polder
Ambacht van Dyck polder
Ambacht van Dorp polder
Ambacht van Maeslant sluys
Ambacht van Schipluy polder
Ambacht van Duyff polder
Ambacht van Oppenpolder
Ambacht van Aelkeet
Ambacht van Byten
Ambacht van Bom Meer
Ambacht van Polder Block
Ambacht van Kleetenburch
Ambacht van 't Noort
Ambacht van Wout Block
Ambacht van Holder boecx
Ambacht van Noordt Ketel
Ambacht van Ketel polder
Ambacht van Lange Block
Ambacht van Oude Kamp polder
Ambacht van Kraelinger polder
Ambacht van Woudt polder
Ambacht van Maertens Rechts
Ambacht van Papsou
Ambacht van Anders
Ambacht van Apo
Ambacht van Schie veensche polder
Ambacht van Roode Rijs
Ambacht van Sesthien Sijo:
Ambacht van Temple
Ambacht van Schiebroecks
Ambacht van Schie Broeck
Ambacht van Butter
Ambacht van Berch en Broeck

used to cheapen their custome as neere as they could, and therefore was called so from the Dutch word *dinghen*, which signifieth to cheapen or indent.

The Chronicles of *Holland* mention, that *Old Vlaerding* stood heretofore, where nowe the *Mase* falleth into the Sea, where there was a Castle built by some Gyants, which came out of England.

Graveſand. Along this coast by the Sea side, there are downes, as in other parts of Holland. By the downes lyeth *Graveſand*, which formerlie was a fine towne, fortified with walls with a good hauen, and a high steeple, which is as a *Pharus*, or Sea marke for Mariners. This was heretofore the Pallace, and Court of the Earles of *Holland*, till *Guilhelmus Emperour of Rome*, remouved it to the *Hagh*. There are yet some ruines left of the ancient Court, & the Court-Lane and other places giue sufficient testimonie of the antiquitie thereof. Here was also a *Cloister* of Regular Monks. *Graveſand* is much noted for the delicate greene cheese which is made there. The soile is very fruitfull, and beareth excellent wheate.

Schieland. Next unto *Maseland*, lyeth *Schieland* so called from the river *Schie*, whence also *Schiedam*, a towne not *Schiedam.* farre from *Vlaerding* taketh the name, having a large and a commodious haven. This place got the name, and Priviledge of a towne in the yeere 1274, and was called then *Nieuvendam* till the yeere 1300, but after was named *Schiedam*. The Inhabitants are most fishers, and knitters of Netts, and liue by taking of herings.

Rotterdam. Next unto this lyes *Delfs-haven*, and then the merchant towne of *Rotterdam*, so called from the river *Rotte*, which runneth through the Citie. It was founded about 300 yeeres agoe, as *Adrian Iunius of Hoorne* witnesseth in his *Batavia*, whence it appeareth evidently, that those which fetch the name of this towne from *Rotarius* King of *France*, and that it was built in the yeere of our Lord 42, or Anno 778 (as some write) are much deceiued. This is a very populous, and a rich towne, having great trading by sea, where there is good beere brued, which is vented in the other townes of *Holland* and in the army: Vpon the one side of it, there is a fine hauen, made with blew free-stone: It is famous for that learned man, which was borne and liued in it, to wit *Erasmus* of *Rotterdam*, in remembrance of whome the Magistrats haue sett up a brasen statute in the Market place, bigger then a man, with a booke in his hand.

Ter Goude. *Ter Goude* lyeth about nine English miles further then *Rotterdam*, and is so named (as *Iunius* supposeth) from the *Gou*, which lyeth neere it, others take it from the river *Gouvv*, which runneth through this towne.

Ter Goude lyeth upon the *Yſell*, not upon the river so called, which runneth through *Gelderland* into the Southerne Sea; but upon that, which comming by *Vtrecht*, *Iſelſteyne*, *Montfoort*, and *Oudevvater*, runneth through the midst of the said towne. It is worthy of obseruation that there is scarce a house in this towne, but the said river runneth under it. *Iohannes Bloſius* was once Lord of it, who was borne of the onely daughter of *Iohn of Haynault*, who was brother unto *VVilliam*, *Earle of Holland* and Haynault: whose husband was *Lodovicus Bloſius*. This *Bloſius* afterward having married the Duchesse *Machtelt* of *Gelderland*, wrote himself Duke of *Gelders*, and Anno 1372 made the Inhabitants of *Ter Goude* free from paying of all Customes and toles in Gelderland.

The other townes here abouts are *Delft*, and the *Haghe*, which is unwalled. *Delft* is so called from the *Delft.* small river of *Delfe*, which runneth from the Hagh through this Citie, and so into the *Schie* to *Delfshauen*. This towne was built 500 yeeres agoe, by *Godfrey the Crookback*, Duke of *Lorreyne*, who was a prouident and a vaillant Prince. At *Delft* was borne that Arch-Heritick *David George*. Here also was *VVilliam Prince of Orang* of famous memorie pistoled, where he and Prince *Maurice* his Sonne lye entombed in the new Church of *Delft*, and where also the illustrious Prince of Orange *Henry Frederick Count of Naſſau*, that now is, was borne. To Delft belongeth *Delfshaven* (which was built after *Delft* was burnt Anno 1536) and lyeth upon the side of the *Mase*.

The *Hagh* is one of the braueſt, and richeſt Vil- *Haegh.* lages in Christendome, as some foolishly imagine, was so named from *Heilich-buſch*, or *Hagh-buſch*, that is, Holy wood, or *Hedg-vvood*. But *Iunius* giueth a better reason, and sheweth it was so called from the many *hath-thorne* hedge (for Hagh in Dutch is a hedge) which grew there abouts. The great Court, & brood poole, which is in it was built and made by *VVilliam Earle of Holland*, who was Emperour of *Rome*. They haue now encompassed it with a large moate, and haue enlarged it with abundance of fine houses and diverse streets.

About an English mile and a halfe from it, lyeth the *Scheveling.* Village of *Scheveling* upon the Sea side, whose Church about 100 yeere since was washed, and eaten away by the Sea, which begins againe to beate upon the new Church. Anno 1570 there was sixtie houses drowned by a storme, and a spring floude; whence appeareth what a dangerous Coast this is.

The descriptiõ of part of the Townes OF SOUTH-HOLLAND.

MANY writers are of the opinion, that the *Dortish*, *Alblasser*, and *Crimper-wards*, with other small Iles, lying betweene the *Maze*, the *Rhene* & the *Leck*, borrowe this name *Ward* from the English & Saxons: so that *Keysers-ward*, *Bommeler-ward* and others, were called *Wards*; because they were Ilands.

Dortsward. *Bounds.* The *Dortishward* lyeth betweene the *Maze* and the *Kil*, having the land of *Stryen* on the West, East and South a large Lake, whereof that part of it, which lyeth next *Geertruyden-bergh*, is called the *Bies-bos*, a little lower lyeth the *Hollands depth*.

Bies-bos. The *Biesbos* is a large Lake, some 12 miles in length, and two in bredth. It was heretofore a lowe ground, where segges and flaggs grew, for which reason it was named the *Bies-bos*, or Flagg-wood: but in the time of Philip Duke of Burgundie, Earle of Holland, anno 1421, it was droun'd with a high spring-flood, and as it were turned into a Sea or a Lake, for at that time through a high water 72 Villages, two Castles, & many thousands of people: Cattell and Sheepe were by this inundation overwhelmed and drouned, according to this:

Perdidit hoc diploma homines Armenta, Gregesque.
Septuaginta duos pagos, & Florida rura.

Dortrecht. In the *Dortish-ward* is seated that ancient famous Cittie of *Dordrecht*, or *Durtrecht*, a Maiden-towne, which was washed away from the firme land, by the said spring-flood anno 1421. *Adrian Iunius* and some other Authours calls it *Durdrecht*, as if one should say, the Law or right of *Duretius*: but others derives it more rightly from the River *Dort*, and *trecht* or *drecht*, that is, from a fare or a passage over, as *Mastricht* which signifies a passage over the Meuse, *Vtrecht* over the Rhene, *Amsteldam* from the River Amstel, *Roterdam* from a damme over the Roote, &c. One may read of the river *Dort* not onely in the ancient monuments, but also in an old Map kept here in this Cittie, as that excellent writer *Ianus Rutgertsius* mentioneth. The same Authour writeth likewise, that there was a Village not farre from *Dort*, called *Dorts-monde* or *Dorts-mouth*, because it lay upon the mouth of the River *Dort*, even as wee call also Yselmonde, from the mouth of the Ysel, which was in the deluge aforesaid drownd, when *Dort* was rent from the maine land. The antiquitie of this Cittie may be marked in that which *Reginus Prumiensis* relateth thereof anno 898. For *Dort* is one of the oldest and chiefest Citties of Holland, having that power and priviledge, that shee may stop & take toule of all wares and commodities, which came downe the streames, till they sould them, having bene once the staple of wools and cloth, of timber for building of shipping and houses, and is now the staple of Rhenish wines. In this Citty anno 1618, was held a Nationall Synode, convocated of many famous and excellent learned men out of the reformed Churches of Christendome, who with one unanimous consent, rejected and condemned out of the sacred word of God, the five Pelagian heresies of *Iacobus Arminius*, who attributed too much to the corrupt faculties of man, touching Free-will and foreseene faith, derogated from the glorie of God in the worke of mans salvation, as appeareth by the Canons, & booke of the said Synode. Not farre from *Dort* standeth on the water ever since the 72 Villages perished, a peece of the strong & ancient Castle of Merewede, whereby those of *Dort* hold yet some rights and priveledges.

Geertuydenbergh. Having passed the *Bies-bos* on the Brabantish side, upon the left hand of the Merwe, lyes *S. Geertruydenbergh*, so named from *S. Geertruyd*, the daughter of *Pipinus de Landeu*, who was highsteward unto the King of France. She dying anno 664, is said to have lived and conversed most in this place, and that this was her Inheritance, as letters from the Lady *Hilswid*, Countesse of *Stryen* witnesse, which lay by *Dort*, for the contents of her letters are these: *I have added to the aforesaid Church all my allodiall goods, lying within my land of Stryen, which the mighty King Zuendebolchus formerly had given, and chiefly to the Church of Stryen dedicated to our Lady. Also Geertruydenbergh, where the pious Matron Geertruyd lived when shee was in the body, who lived in a Cell, which the Godly Amandus consecrated for her, besides this the land of Gillezeel and Earle, the Castle of Sprundelheim, with all the appurtenances, as it lyeth upon the River Marbatte.* The Hollanders, the Brabanders, and the Ennemie have had many blowes about this towne. It is now under the States Generall, and is well fortifyed. In the Bies-bos are taken abundance of Salmons, Shads & Sturgeon.

Alblasser-ward. *Alblasser-ward* is so called from the Village *Alblas*, neere unto *Alblasser-dam* lyes *Souburch*. This ward lyeth on the left side of the Leck, which is supposed to have bene an arme of the Rhene. But *Ortelius* searching neerer into the words of *Tacitus*, where he speaketh of *Corbulus* saith, that the Leck was a ditch, which the Romans cutt betweene the Rhene & the Maze, without comming into the Sea, to passe from the one to the other.

Schoonhoven. *Schoonhoven* lying upon the left side of the Leck, is so called from the fine gardens and Orchards, which was about it. Here they take great store of Saulmon in the Leck. It is verely thought, that this towne was built out of the ruins of *Nieuport*. The Lord of this towne in ancient times was John of Haynault, brother unto William Earle of Holland, he had an onely daughter called Joane, who marrying with a French Earle, called *Lewes de Blois*. Schoonhoven fell to the house of *Blois*, so that to this day all that tract of land, which lyeth betweene *Ter Goude* and *Schoonhoven*, was called the land of *Blois*. This towne was built in the yeare 1303, with a Castle, but was not then walled, for John of Haynault first made a brick-wall about it, not farre from this towne lyeth the Castle of Hartsberg. And under Schoonhoven are these Villages, namely, *Cabau, Polsbroeck, Berghambacht, Amerstol, Stolwick*, where abundance of excellent cheese is made, *Bourepas*, *Berkon Vlist*, *Iaersvelt*, *Crimpen*, *Leckerkerck* and *Ouwerkerck*.

Nieuport. *Nieuport* lying on the other side of the Leck, seemes to have bene in ancient times a fine and a populous towne, but now as other gallant townes is much decayed, and become a Village.

Oudewater. *Oudewater* is a town not farre from *Yselsteyn*, well fortifyed with a wall and a moate: what this towne hath endured by the Spanyards, the Histories can witnesse.

Yselsteyn. A litle further into the Countrie lyeth *Yselsteyn*, so named from the River *Ysel*, it belonged once unto the Earle of Buren, but now unto the present Prince of Orange.

Novißima Tabula
INSVLAR. DORDRACENSIS,
ALBLASSER, CRIMPER, CLVNDERT
etc: *Comprehendens item*
TERRITORIA VIANÆ, GORICOMII,
LEERDAMI, ALTENÆ, HEVSDENÆ,
ac Civitates S. Geertrudisbergam, Sevenbergam,
Willemstadium, *et circumjacentes Regiones ad Holl. pertinentes.*
Auct. Balth. Florentio a Berckenrode.

Milliare Germanicum commune.

Amstelodami, Sumptibus Henrici Hondij. Anno 1629.

DEN BIES BOS.

BRABANT

HOLLANDIA

DEN

BIES BOS.

Ouden dyck

Geer truydenberg

Gorckum

Worckum

Leerdam

Schalkwyck

Kulenborch

Marien waert

Ganswyck

Dordrecht

Alblas

Papendrecht

Slydrecht

Brantwyck

Worckum

Gorckum

Hoeckelem

Leerdam

Asperen

Gellikum

Rund

Enspick

Beest

Kulenborch

Schalkwyck

Montwyck

Twael

Vreeswyck

Spuy

Hagestein

Heykoop

Middelkoop

Bens koop

Loosdrechtsche Plassen

Vinckeveensche Plassen

Ysselstein

Montfoort

Oudewater

Gouda

Bloemendael

Schoonhoven

Vianen

Leerdam

Tgraefschap

Kulenborgh

Tgraefschap Leerdam

Tlant van Montfoort

Tlant van Vianen

Tlant van Arckel

Tlant van Brantwyck

Tlant van Schoonhoven

Tlant van Gouda

Tlant van Bloemendael

Tlant van Ysselstein

Tlant van Bens koop

Tlant van Loosdrechtsche Plassen

Tlant van Vinckeveensche Plassen

Tlant van Kulenborgh

Tlant van Leerdam

Tlant van Asperen

Tlant van Gorckum

Tlant van Worckum

Tlant van Hoeckelem

Tlant van Gellikum

Tlant van Enspick

Tlant van Marienwaert

Tlant van Schalkwyck

Tlant van Montwyck

Tlant van Vreeswyck

Tlant van Spuy

Tlant van Hagestein

Tlant van Heykoop

Tlant van Middelkoop

Tlant van Twael

Tlant van Beest

Tlant van Rund

Tlant van Kulenborch

Tlant van Gouderdinghe

Tlant van Renoy

Tlant van Alkoy

Tlant van Syder velt

Tlant van Ameyde

Tlant van Noordeloos

Tlant van Hoornaer

Tlant van Slingeland

Tlant van Tienhoven

Tlant van Langhe Rack

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Viana. *Viana* is a pretty town, lying in a quadrant upon the Leck, and belongeth to the noble and ancient houſe of Brederoode. It hath an exceeding faire Caſtle, though not ſtrong, with a moſt pleaſant Orchard, and a garden belonging to it, & a fine grove of loftie trees ſtanding by it, full of fine Walkes. Unto this Lordſhip of *Viana* (which is a free towne unto which men in debt may fly for refuge) are theſe Villages, *Heykoop, Boeykoop, Lexmonde, Laeckervelt, Achthoven, Meerkerck, Ameyde* and *Thienhoven.*

Some two or three dutch miles beneath *Viana* in the Countrie lye *Leerdam, Heuckelem* and *Aſperen*, all heretofore belonging to the Lords of Arckell, who were alſo borne Lords of Goricom, and whereof wee will firſt ſpeake.

Goricom. *Goricom* is a fine towne, walled firſt by Iohn of Arckel, who built a faire Caſtle in it an. 1230. William of *Bavaria* Earle of Holland deſtroyed it afterward, and laid it levell with the ground. Unto *Goricom* belong theſe Villages, as upper and lower *Blockland, Scheluynen, Horner, Nieuland, Spijck, Kedichem, Oosterwijck, Middelkoop, Leerbroeck*, and ſome others.

Leerdam. *Leerdam*, or rather *Lingerdam*, becauſe it lyeth upon the Linge, was once under the territoire of Arcklens, till by the marriage of Maria of Arcklens, it came to the Earle of Egmond, and afterward to the houſe of Buren, and now appertaineth as Earle of Buren to the Prince of Orange.

Heuckelom and Aſperon. *Heuckelom* lyeth upon the Linge, having bene au ancient towne, which had heretofore the houſe of Arcklens for her Lord: but Aſperen, and that by marriage fell afterward to the houſe of Boetzelaer, who came out of Cleave-land.

Heuſden. Over againſt *Goricom* on Brabants ſide lyes the land of *Altena, Worcum* & *Heuſden*: *Heuſden* is a fine ſtrong town, a brave Frontier, beſett with a ſtrong Garriſon.

VVorcum. *Worcum* is ſeated upon the confluence of the Maze & the Wale, & is under the commaund of the Lords the States of the United Netherlands, beyond Worcum lyeth the ſtrong Caſtle of *Loveſteyn*, upon a point on the other ſide of the Maze.

Altena. *Altena* ſtretcheth out large on all ſides upon the Brabantiſh ſide, & was heretofore a fee-ſimple belonging to the Duke of Cleve, under the land of Altena & Worcum are firſt Loveſteyn, Almkerck, Gyſen, Roſwick, Neereyl, Opeyl, Wtwick, Warthuyſen, Emmichoven, Sleeſwijck, Hil and others.

The Villages appertaining to the juriſdiction of Heuſden, are Herp, Hedichuyſen, Vlymen, Engelen, Cuyck, Onſſenoort, Outheuſden, Elſhout, Bardwick, Doveren, Drongelen, Genderen, Babiloman-broock, Huſleen, Alburgh, Wijck, Veen, Eeten and Meuwen.

Sevenbergen. Next followes Sevenbergen, which lyes on the left hand of Breda, and on the right hand of Geertruydenbergh. It is not ſo named from ſeven Berghs or Hills, but from ſeven ſmall Havens or Creekes, which run into it, which lay very commodious for Shippers to put into, to ſave their ſhips and goods: Sevenbergen was once under the commaund of the land of Stryen.

It is memorable, that we reade in ancient Hiſtories, how that before the great inundation anno 1421 mentioned before, there was a Sea-banke, which went from the land of Stryen to Sevenbergh, which now is overflowne with a Sea, and is now called the *Hollands depth.*

Clundert and VVilliam-ſtadt. Neere unto Sevenbergen lyeth the Iland of the Clundert, the towne being moſt ſtrongly fortifyed: as alſo William-ſtadt, called Williams-towne, after the name of William Prince of Orange, of famous memorie, who alſo built it.

The Map of
HOLLAND,

VVherein is the diſcription of

Rhijn-land, Amſtel-land, &c.

RHYN-LAND, which belongeth to Holland, tooke this name from the Rhene, becauſe this part of Holland was watered with the *Rhene*, which wee before have proved out of Plinie, to wit, that the Iland of the *Kennemers*, *Batavians*, *Frizes* and others, lay betweene the Heil, that is, the mouth of the Maze & the Vlie, which was the utmoſt mouth of the Rhene. For the Rhene had in the midſt a broad ditch, which bare the name of the Rhene it ſelfe: for the Rhene about *Lobec* divided himſelfe into 2 branches, the one of them ran through Druſius his fare into the Yſel, and the other on the further ſide of Arnhen, the chiefe towne of Gelderland, from thence to the towne of Rhene, and ſo to Wijck to Duerſtede, & there looſing hie name, is called the Leck. But in old times the Rhene had wont to take his courſe on the right hand of Utrecht, as we can ſhew to this day, and comming to Utrecht, divided himſelf againe into two parts, the one running by Weeſp, a towne in Goyland, and ſo to Muyen diſchargeth himſelfe at laſt into the Southerne Sea, this braunch is called the Vecht, the other paſſing by Woerden and Alphen, and ſo to Leyden, kept the name of the old Rhene, but before he came to Leyden, he divided himſelfe into three Rivers, namely, the Man, the Zyl, and the Douze, which falls all into the Leydens Meere, and paſſing by Leyden, the Rhene runneth forward to Rhyns-burgh, & from thence towards Catwick, and ſo comming into the Downes ſtops, and makes a kinde of a ſtanding poole; ſo that he can not finde the old ditch or cutt, which had wont to lead him into the maine Sea, by the houſe of Brittaine, and thus the Rhene beneath Leyden, beyond Rhijnsburgh taketh his courſe towards Harlem, ſeemes to have made diverſe brookes, and to have ſought a new way into the Sea, the chiefeſt where of was at Egmond upon the Sea, as we may prove out of Plinie. Hence followes that the Coninefates, or Connie-eaters, now called Kennemers, had here their lands, and habitation: For Reginus witneſſeth alſo, that the Kennemers had a haven upon the Sea-coaſt, where the Normans, which had wont to invade Kennemer, landed for he ſaith in plaine termes, an. 804, *the Normans came from Denmarke to Kinhem, &c.*

Woerden. In this Countrie (which comprehendeth alſo the Kennemers) lye diverſe townes and Lordſhips, as firſt Woerden, where the Rhene ran through to Utrecht: it is a towne well compact, adorned with a faire Caſtle, now a receptacle for old & maimed Souldiers penſioners. Once Woerden was under the commaund of Utrecht, and afterward came to Erick Duke of Brunſwick. The Villages belonging to Woerden, are Bodegrave, Woerder-Indijck and Te-koop. Further towards Leyden, ye have Alphen and Poelgeeſt; for in the opinion of the learned, Alphen vvas that place, vvhich Anthonine the Authour of the booke entituled Ilermar, calleth this *Caſtra Albimana*, making it to lye betvveene Utrecht and Leyden, though it is corruptly called in Latine *Albinams*, and that the Romans built there a Caſtle, called after the name of one o their chieftaines *Albinus* is very probable. Next unto Alphen lyes the houſe of Poelgeeſt, where there was heretofore a ſtrong Caſtle, but anno 1448 was by the civill warrs deſtroyed, and razed to the ground.

Next comes to your vew the famous Citty of Ley- *Leyden.*
den, called by Ptolomee in the opinion of all learned men, *Lugdunum Batavorum*, as appeareth by diverſe Statua's, ancient engraven Stones, old peeces of coine, and other monuments, which have bene digged out of the earth at Leyden, for Adrian Iunius witneſſeth, that it was named *Lugdunum Batavorum*, and adds here unto, that in Voorburg the old Caſtle of late an. 1624, upon the 7 of Iune, there was found a ſtone foure foote long, and two broade, in the preſence of Thomas Segethus, which wrote theſe words out of it, and ſent it to the famous *Ioachimus Morſius*, as an antiquity written in ſhort letters, which vvhere theſe in length.

Iovi Optimo Maximo Sarapi Iſidi Frugifero, Cæleſti Fortunæ bono evento Felicitati, Lari viali & Genio Loci. L. Lucretius Palatina (ſe tribu) Fauſtinianus. Centurio Legiones primæ, monumentum poſuit, & pro ſe ſuiſque in eam rem votum liberis conſecravit.

Leyden may truely be called the Netherlandiſh Athens, for it is a moſt famous Univerſity, which hath bred many learned men, as *Iunius* and *Tremelius* a Iew, who tranſlated the Latin Bible, with commentaries upon it. Here lived the famous Scaliger. Here lived once that eloquent Lipſius, before he turnd his coate, & wrot a pamphlet of the lying miracles of the *Vrouwe van Scherpenheuvel*, or the Lady *Montaigue* by Bruſſels to currie favour with the Arch-Duke Albertus, & the Infanta Iſabella, after he had left Leyden, to ſcrue himſelfe into the good opinion of the Papiſts.

This Citty in the yeare of our Lord 1573, was ſtreightly beſeiged by the Spaniards, who reduced the Citizens and Inhabitants to that extremity, that they were driven to eate Rats and Mice, leather, Doggs, leaves of trees, & ſuch like, ſo that a number of them were famiſhed, and dyed for hunger, the plague likewiſe being amongſt them. When the Ennemy had wrought over the moate, & was ready to lodge in the Bulwarke, and that this towne lay a bleeding, and was paſt all humaine reliefe: then the Lord for their deliverance muſters up the winds and the waters, the ſluces towards the Sea-ſide opened, and the Sea-banks cutt. The old Prince William of Naſſauw, Prince of Orange, of famous memorie, putting from *Delph* ſome Souldiers in boates and ſloops: when the water was broake in, and had overflowne all the Meddowes, went to relieve them, but the winde blew ſo high, and the waters ſo mightily encreaſed, that before he came, the Spaniards ſwame as ſo many drownd Mice, from redoubt to redoubt, from worke to worke, to ſave themſelves, and ſo on the third of October 1573. the Ennemy quitted this ſeige, and thus miraculouſly delivered: juſt alſo upon the very ſame day of the yeare, as Prince Maurice relieved Bergen-op-zoom, when the

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

Het Leytsche Meer

Braeßeme Meer

Haerlemmer Meer

't Oude Meer

Roover Broeck

Kagher Meer

Leyder Broeck

Benne broeck

Jeÿlin: ger Broek

De Oost

Den Ban

Stolpen

Het Ambacht van Soet

Voor Segwaert

Binne weeg

De Over buert

Bove weeg

Klap polder

Kraenen berg

Katwyck

Katwyck

Katwyck

Het Leytsche Meer

HET HAERLEMMER MEER

De Helle Meer

Spierings Meer

't Oude Meer

't Nieuw

Braeßemer Meer

Noort

Schoot

Kaech

Kagher Meer

Roovers Broeck

Liſſer Broeck

Penne broeck

Briſaap

Kennemerland

Waterland

Schalck-wijck

Amba

Nieu

Ryck

Slooten

Geer Ban

Oost Dorp

Slooter Ban

Spierings Horn

Den Horn

Spaerdam

Hoogh Dijck

Dijck

Sloot

Diemen

Diemer Dijck

Diemer Lant

Diemer Meer

Ouderkerck

Amſtelredam

Amſtel

Ouder kerck

Binnen Kerckhof

Binne benningen

Banckeruus Hoef

Kloſter burch

Kloſter Hoeverburch

Kloſter Hoeverburch

Ruyſch Kloſterburch

Weeſp

Muyden

Naerden

Bloemendael

Haerlem

Haerlemmer Meer

Aelsmeer

Kalslagh

Nieuwe veen

Schoter water

Schoter dijck

Kuyldijcker

Leymuyden

Leyden

Voorſchoten

Voorſchoter wech

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Marqueſſe Spinola abandoned his ſeige anno 1622.

Villages. The adjacent Villages are Waſſenaer, Rhijnsburg, Catwijck on the Rhyne, Catwijck on the Sea, Noordwijck within Nordwick upon the Sea, Oſtgeeſt, Warmondt, Woorhout and others. The Lordſhips & Caſtles about Leyden are Poelgeeſt & Alphen, the houſe of Warmondt, Bouchorſt, Does, Swieten, Craneſteyn, Suydwijck, Engeſt, Roomburgh, Rooſenburgh, Torenvliet, Sonnevelt and Teilingen.

Haerlem. Haerlem was once the chiefe towne of the Kennemers, & before it was girt about with a wall, Balduyn of Haerlem governed it, who by Schagen was defeated by the Freezes. Haerlem is now one of the faireſt, richeſt, pleaſanteſt and ſtrongeſt townes of Holland, having as faire, and as ſtately a Church, as any towne in the Netherlands, in the midſt of it riſes up a heavy tower or ſteeple, which hath no other ſupport to reſt upon then the roofe of the Church, there hangs in it ſome ſilver Bells, which the Haerlemers after they had taken in Damiata, brought thither as a Trophie of their victorie. Through the midſt of the Citty run-
Sparre, neth the River Sparre. Printing was firſt invented at Haerlem. In the yeare 1572, it was beſeiged by land and by water, and after a long ſeige was betrayed by a Burgemaſter, and ſome Traitours within the towne, who covertly let the Spaniards in, who after entrance fell a maſſacring the Burgeſſes after they had promiſſed to give them quarter, and plundring the towne, & put a great many Burgers, Women & Children to the ſword: in this furie the Papiſts cryes out to the bloodie minded Souldiers, to tell them that they were Catholicks, thinking thereby to receive more favor from their hands, then the Proteſtants: the Spaniards anſwered them: *that was good for their ſoules, but their bodies muſt dye for the King*, and ſo went the way of all fleſh,
Villages. aſwell as the Proteſtants. The Lordſhips & Villages are Bredenroode, Aſſenburgh, Heemskerck, the houſe of Marquet, Mereſteen, Foreſt, Reewijck, Velſen, Polenburgh, the houſe of Haerlem, Hemſtee and Beverwijck lyeth ſome two miles from Haerlem, in a pleaſant place, cloſſe by the river Y, where there are many houſes and gardens.

Sparen-dam. Sparendam lyeth on your right hand as ye goe to Amſterdam, a towne not belonging to Kenmer-land, but to Amſtel-land, which taketh the name from the river Amſtel, which runneth through it. Amſtel-land lyeth to the South-weſt of North-Holland, having Utrecht on the South, and on the Eaſt & North-eaſt-ſide Goyland.

Amſter-dam. Amſterdam hath on the one ſide the River of Y, the land about it is mooriſh, hollow, ſpungie, having many quagmires and fenine grounds about it, out of which they make turfe for firing. The Cittie for this reaſon is built upon piles, and was called Amſterdam, from the River Amſtel. It is a moſt magnificent, rich, and a migy Citty, having a very faire haven, where diverſe timer at one tide a 1000 ſhips of all ſorts have bene ſeene to goe out and in, ſo truely ſaith one

Quod Tagus atque Hæmus vehit & Patolus in unum
Verè hunc, congeſtum dixeris eſſe locum.

What *Tagus*, *Hæmus* and *Paſtolus* beare,
You ſhall conjecture to be heapt up here.

This citty ſince the decay of *Antwerpe* hath mightily flouriſhed, and enlarged herſelfe with moſt ſtately, loftie and uniforme houſes and buildings, called the new towne, having large ſtreets, and broad waters betweene them, into which ſhips of a good burden may come. This Citty at this day beares a great ſway, becauſe they contribute ſo much money to the maintenance of the warrs, and when the States are driven to a hard pinch for want of money, as before the Bos and Maſtricht, they have freely lent them ſome, to pay both their Souldiers and Workemen. It is a Citty that hath a great trading now, as any one in the world, frequented by an infinite number of Marchants, which brings all vvares and commodities to it: as Engliſh, French, Italians, Portugals, Eaſterlings, Danes, Poles, Muſcovians, Turcks, Perſians, yea many Iewes, which are ſeene every day upon the exchange. This is briefly related by the Authour which hath publiſhed a booke in the commendation of Amſterdam, with thoſe dutch verſes.

Mijn Stuerman grijs van kop, die liever rijſt en ſinght
In't bedde van de Zee, als in de veeren ſtinckt,
Mijn Coopmanſchappen voert naer alderley gheweſten,
Want waer dat water is, is voor my wat ten beſten.

Weeſp and Muyen are two miles from Amſterdam. *vveeſp.* *Muyen.*
Weeſp is environned with a wall, having the Vecht running upon the one ſide of which comes out of the Rhyne by Utrecht, & from thence diſburdeneth himſelfe into the Southerne Sea.

Naerden is the chiefe towne of Goyland, which *Naerden.*
indeed ought to be called Goodland, it taketh it name from the Cloiſter of Goedela. This towne was once ruined by the Governour of Utrecht, ſprang from the houſe of Arcklens, but afterwards was rebuilt out of the old rubbige, and ruines thereof.

The third Map and Descriptiõ OF HOLLANDT.

North Holland.

THis third Map containeth *North-Holland*, in which not only the *Kẽnemers* inhabith; but also the *VVest Friezes:* for *Tacitus* calleth them *Minores Frisij*, in regard of those, which dwelt beyond the Northerne parts of the *Rhyne*, and termed them *Frisii Majores. Plinie* nameth the *VVest Friezes*, *Frisii in Rheno*, and the other, *Frisii trans Rhenum*, or *Trans-Rhenani.*

The lesser *Friezes* are now the *North Hollanders*; who were so called since the yeere 1303, in which time after a long warre, which they had with the *Hollanders*, they were conquered by *Iohn of Haynault*, Earle of *Holland*, so that they lost then both there liberty, and name: yet to this day they had rather be called *VVest Friezes*, then *North Hollanders*, as may appeare by their publick acts and writings, in which they entitle themselues *VVest Friezes.*

For the better understanding of the difference of the *Friezes*, we will here cite *Plinies* words is his fourth booke, and fifteenth Chapter. *Vpon the Rhyne about 900 paces lyeth a famous Iland, vvhere the Batavians Kennemers, and Friezes, and other people inhabited betvveene the Heil, and the Vlie*: for so were the mouth of the Rhyne called which Northward falleth into a Meere, and the mouth of the Mase Westward. This place, & some other shew manifestly, that the lesser *Friezes*, were seated upon the *Rhyne*: but those which inhabited beyond the Rhyne dwelt in the Continent, which fronteth upon *Germanie*, which *Plinie* in his 25 booke, and third Chapter testifyeth in these words. *In high Dutchland the armies of the Emperour Germanicus, being passed ouer the Rhyne, they found by the Sea side a fountaine of fresh vvater, vvhen the Souldiers had drunke of it their teeth presently fell out, but they found there an herbe, vvhich vvas a present remedie for it, called Britannicus, or scurvie grasse, vvhich the Friezes shevveth them, vvhen the armies lay there.*

Whence it appeareth plainely, that the *Friezes*, which inhabited beyond the Rhyne, were seated upon the firme land: so that it is manifest, that there were two sorts of *Friezes*, namely, those which dwelt in the Ilands, and the others in the firme land, which are now called *VVest*, and *East Friezes.*

VVest Frieze.

The *VVest Friezes* then, that we are here to speake of, beginn at the end of the river called *Kinhem*, which runneth through *Alcmar*, where the bounds of the *Kennemers* end. For the towne of *Alcmar* formerly belonged to the *Kennemerlanders*: where they held a strong garnison against the *VVest Friezes*, who had continuall warres against the Hollanders, whereof a certaine Authour speaketh thus: *The Kennemers take their name from the river Kinne*, which runneth *by Alcmar, betvveene Nuburch, and Medenburch, and parteth Holland from Friezland*; for *Kennemerland* is *North Holland*, whose townes are *Haerlem, Bevervvick*, and *Alcmar*, which fronterth upon the Province of *Holland.*

Alcmar.

Alcmar seemeth to be so named from the many *Meeres*, which lye about it, as if one should say *All-Meeres.* Now at this day many of them are drawne dry, and made good land, the chiefest of them is the *Bemster*, which a few yeeres a goe upon the great charge of the citizens of *Amsterdam*, was drawne dry, and made land, and now is adorned with as fine trees, ponds, and Gentlemens houses, as in any place in the world.

About three English miles from *Antvverpe*, besides *VVarmenhuysen*, which is a fine Village, layeth a towne called *Verone*, or *Vrone*; which as *Iunius* witnesseth, was heretofore the onely merchants towne of the *VVest Friezes*, but now is a heape of stones, whose ruines lie yet to be seene, betweene *Coedike* and *Longdike.* That the said towne, and place lay very commodiously for the West Friezes, to fall into *Holland* appeareth plainely, for in regard of their continuall stirrs and troubles, which they oftentimes raised, they were at last ouerthrowne, and destroyed by *Iohn of Haynault*, Earle of *Holland*, with expresse commaund, that this place should be razed to the ground, and never built up againe, which *Iunius* testifieth in his historie of the yeere 1303, as also *Vbbo Emmius* in his calculation of time, with these wordes:

ECCE CADIT MATER FRISIA.

Enckhuysen.

The chiefest towne of *North-Holland*, is now *Enckhuysen*, which name (as is reported) came from *houses*, which stood aboue in a rowe, so that *Enckhuysen* is as much to say, as *single-houses.* It is nowe a fine populous towne, having good trading, well built, lying upon the Southerne Sea. Besides there Merchandises, which they transport into other Countries beyond Sea, they haue there great store of Saltpanns. The Countrie lying about it, was heretofore called *Drechterland*, as appeareth by the ancient Chronicle of *Holland* written in verse. This name came from a Fare, or passage ouer the water into *East Friezland*; so that all the townes in Netherland, ending in *tricht*, *dricht*, or *drecht* betooken a fare, or a passage ouer, as appeareth by these townes, *Maestricht*, *Vtrecht*, *Dordrecht*, *Svvyndrecht*, and other townes. Of this *Drechterland* the saith Chronicle speaketh thus in the yeere 1155.

Alsmen elf hondert las
Ende vijf ende vijftigh onses Heeren Iaer
Quamen met Oorlogen svvaer
De Vriesen van Drechterland,
En hebben gherooft en verbrandt,
Die van Kennemerland, &c.

That is:

Drechterland.

In the yeere of our Lord 1155 the Friezes came out of Drechterland, and by greeveous vvarres, burnt, & spoyled those of Kennemerland.

This Countrie here abouts for the most part (as West Friezland) is very mooriſh, and yet nevertheless full of grasse, and good feeding for Cattaile. Vnder *Enckhuysen* are these Villages, namely, *Grootenbroeck*, *Luttlebroeck*, *Bouvverſ-kerspel*, *Hoogekerspel*, *Hem*, *Veenhuysen*, and *Broeckhaven.*

Hoorne.

Next unto *Enckhuysen* lyeth the towne of *Hoorne*, which is so named from a crooked Hoorne, which next unto *Enckhuysen* is the chiefe towne of West Friezland, for it is a populous towne, and hath

Bresaay
K E N N E M E R
Zwet
Zee dyk
Heemskerck
Beverwyck
WYCKER MEER
Onder Velsen
Velsen
Bentpoort
Velser
Velser Sluys
Velser dyck
Velser Lee
Velser Vaert
Velser Sluys
Velser Dyck
Velser Sluys

Alckmaar
Bergen
Koedyck
Bockelemmer meer
Dieps meer
Broecker kerspel
Sanegeest
De Reecker watering
Die Vaart
Vaart naar Alckmaar
Schoorel
Krabbendam
Oudorp
Uytgeest
Heemskerck
Beverwijck
Wijck
Castricum
Limmen
Akersloot
Uytgeesterpolder
Heemskerckerpolder
Castricummerpolder
Limmerpolder
Akersloterpolder
Schoorelpolder
Bergerpolder
Alckmaarderpolder
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good trading, and is well compacted with faire houſes, with broade ſtreetes, and a very good, and a commodious Haven, and the land lying about it is very fertill, with meddowes, and paſtures, where they feede a great many of Neate, which yeelds them great ſtore of Butter, and delicate Cheeſe. Vnder the juriſdiction of *Hoorne*, are theſe Villages, to wit, *Avenhoorne, Beeth, Oudendike, VVoggenom, Nubixvvou, Hauvvaert, Berchout, Svvaech, Banejaert, Betlem, Oſtblocker, VVeſtblocker, Binnevvyſe, VVeſtvvoude, Schellinchout, VVydeneſſe, Ooſterbeck, Schaervvou, Groeſthuyſen, Opmeer, Spanbroeck, Opdam, Hensbroeck*, &c. *Hoorne* lyeth ſome ſixe Engliſh Miles from *Medenblick*, which hath a very fine, and a convenient haven, belonging to it, with a very ſtrong Caſtle, which oftentimes hath defended the Inhabitants thereof, whereof *Albert* of *Staden* maketh mention, in the yeere 1255. The Villages which are under *Medenblick* are theſe, *VVarnartshouſt, Oppertoes, Oſtvvoude, Sybkerſpel, Bennebroeck, Abbekerck, Lambertſchagen, Tvviſch, Hoogevvoude, Ertſvvoud*, and *Midvvoud*. In the Village of *Hooghvvoude*, William Emperour of *Rome*, and Earle of *Holland* was ſlayne by the *Friezes*, as alſo 260. yeeres before that, by the Village of *VVinckell*, *Arnald* Earle of *Hollandt*, was likewiſe ſlaine in a battaile, which was fought in the yeere of our Lord 993. Beſides theſe Villages, there lieth an other called *Schagen*, which is almoſt as great as a towne. Likewiſe *Old*, and *Nevv-Nierop*. Vnto *VVeſtfriezland* alſo belong the Ilands, which are not fully expreſſed in this Map, as the *Texel, Huyſ-duynen, Ter Schelling, VVieringen, Vlieland*, and ſome others.

Medenblick.

Schagen.

After *Medenblick* follow the townes of *Edam*, and *Purmerent*. Some are of the opinion, that they doe not belong unto *VVeſt-friezlandt*, but rather to *VVaterland*. Plinie calleth them *Friſiaboni*. And though no other Authour but he uſeth this word, nevertheleſſe in the booke of the Romans ſuperſcriptions, this word is written thus, *Friſiævoni*, or *Friſiaboni*.

D M.
T. Fl. Verino. Nat. Frisiævoni. Vix. Ann.
xx. m. vii. T fl. Victor. Eq. Sing.
Avg. Fratri. Dvlciss.
F C.

Wether they be written *Friſævo* or *Friſiabo* it matters not much, for they come both from the Dutch word *VVoonen*, to inhabite, for the Danes call *VVoonen* in their tongue *Bo*. Therefore wee often read in ancient writers, *Chaibones*, and *Chaivones*, alſo *Ingevones*, and *Iſtevones*.

Edam was formerly called *Ydam*, from the riuer *Ye*, it is a prettie fine rich towne, where there is abundãce of excellent Cheeſe made. The Originall of the name is ſhowne by the Village of *Middelye*, which lyeth hard by it, in the midſt of the *Ye*. *Edam* hath alſo a very commodious Haven, and many Ships Wharfs, for here they built many great ſhips.

Edam.

Some three Engliſh Mile from *Edam*, lyeth *Monickedam*, which is ſo called from a *Meere*, lying neere unto it, named *Monicks-meere*, ſo that it may fitly be called *Monick-meerdam*.

Monickedam.

Next unto it lyeth *Purmerent*, ſo named from the *Purmer-meere*, which now is drayed out, and made land. It is a hanſome towne, with a Caſtle in it. Heretofore was Lord of it *VVilliam Eggard*, who enioyed the ſame, by the favour of *VVilliam* the ſixth Earle of *Holland*, who was his Receiuer: After his deceaſe, the ſucceſſion fell to his Sonne, and after him to his ſiſter, and her husband the Lord of *Zeyl*, who ſould it to the *Vicount* of *Montfoort*, but afterward for the ſedition and uprore of his Succeſſours it was confiſcated by the Emperour *Maximilian*, who gaue it unto his Generall *Balthazar Volkenſteyn* of *Auſtria*, who ſould it to *Count Iohn of Egmond*.

Purmerent.

The *Egmonds* ruled ouer it ſo long, till the Admirall *Egmond*, who was beheaded, had all his living confiſcated by the King of Spaigne. Finally the Lords the States of the Vnited Netherlands, purchaſed it of *Phillip* the Sonne of the *Admirall Egmond*, who was ſlaine in a battaile in France, anno 1550. Vnder *Purmerent* are the Villages of *Vlpedam* and *Neck*. Cloſſe to this towne lyeth the *Beemſter*, whereof wee haue ſpoken before.

Touching the greatneſſe of the Southerne Sea, about *Enckhuyſen* how this Land was eaten away, ye may read in the eightith page of the booke entituled *Diſcept. Chorogr.* and therefore wee will not make any mention of it here.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE EARLEDOME OF ZEELAND.

Name.

THE Earledome of *Zeeland*, comprehendeth within it the Ilands (as ſome ſuppoſe) called heretofore *Arboricas*: but had this preſent name from the *Danes*, who tooke in firſt the Iland of *VValcheren*, and named the ſame *Zeeland*, after one of the chiefeſt Ilands of the Kingdome of *Denmarck*. *Levinus Lemnius* a famous Phyſician of *Zierick-Zee* giueth it this name from the Sea, and Land, which environneth it round about. But whether it be ſo or no, as alſo of the anciẽt people & Inhabitants of theſe Ilands, how they were formerly ioyned to *Flanders*, ye may read in *Guicciardin* & *Iohn Reygersberge*, who wrote the Chronicle of Zeeland, and other learned men. Wee will proceede then to the bounds & limits thereof.

Bounds.

Zeeland on the Weſt, & Southweſt, (but principally on the North & Northweſt ſide) is bounded with the maine Sea, but well fenced with high downes, & hills of white ſand, which by nature are caſt up, to ſtopp the raging waues, and the violence thereof. Theſe lie in the Land of *VValcheren* and *Schouvven*, as being the two utmoſt Ilands of this Earledome. On the Eaſt, and North-Eaſt ſide, it is ſeparated from the Earledome of *Hollandt*, by diuerſe great channells, and outlets, as the *Goerees-gat*, *Flacke*, and *Volckerack*. On the South and South-Eaſt, lyeth the left arme or mouth of the *Schelde*, which parteth *Brabant* from *Flanders*, and deuideth himſelfe into two braunches. Where the Downes end in Walcheren and Schouwen, with all the other Ilands, there theſe Ilãds are encompaſſed with ſtrong high Sea-bankes, made with an infinite charge, ſo that the Sea cannot ouerflowe them. *Emanuel de Meeter* writeth in his ſixeteenth booke, that they are aboue fortie Dutch Miles about, and coſt aboue a hundred and fortie thouſand Pounds ſtarling: now what a great charge, they coſt daylie to maintaine them, againſt the raging of the Sea, which beateth continually upon them, the Reader may eaſely judge.

Fruitfulneſſe.

But this infinite charge, is doubble recompenced by the fruitfulneſſe of theſe Ilands: For there growes in them abundance of Barlie, Oates, and Rye, and exceeding fine Wheate: alſo Cabidg ſeed, wherewith they make Oyle for Lampes, and Sope for waſhing. Alſo there is great ſtore of good Woad for Dyers. In the Iland of *Schouvven* are fine Bay-trees, which grow there well, ſo that they beare ripe berries, which happens not in many other Countries. There growes alſo abundance of Phyſicall herbes in them. The paſtures are very fatt, and good; yea without the Sea-banks, upon the Marshes, there is good feeding for Cattaile. The Downes (as in Holland) are full of Connies, and in the Corne fieldes and ſtubble, are great

Temperature ſtore of Hares, Partridges and Quailes. Touching the aire *Levinus Lemnius* a foreſaid ſpeaketh thus: *I dare not* (ſaith he) *promiſſe too much in ſome places, of the ſvveetneſſe of the aire, for it is more unhealthfull, thẽ in thẽ adiacent places, becauſe of the many foggs, and dampes, vvhich ariſe (eſpecially in Summer) out of the pooles, and Moorish grounds, as alſo by reaſon, that they ſet but a fevv trees in theſe Ilands: yet this benefite they haue, that they are ſeldome infected vvith the plague, but vvhen it is among the people, it is ſore and vehement, and vvill hardly ceaſe.*

For this badneſſe of the aire, they haue a common proverbe, that they would wiſh they had the Zeelandiſh rents, and the Brabantiſh aire: yet nevertheleſſe in the Iland of Schouwẽ, the aire is reaſonable good.

Inhabitants.

The Inhabitants of theſe Ilands are acute, ſharp witted, and ſubtill, ſimpathizing ſomewhat of the nature of their Countrie. There are a great many of able Marriners, and ſkilfull Navigatours, which beſides there inlandiſh commodities, driue a great trade of Merchandiſes, and ſayle into all parts; they are good ſouldiers but chiefly by Sea, which doe their ennemies great harme.

Townes.

There are in Zeeland but ſixe walled townes, whoſe Deputies haue voices in the aſſembly of the Lords the States of this Countrie. Theſe are *Middelburgh*, *Zierickzee*, *Ter Goes*, *Ter Tolen*, *Flishing*, and *Ter Veere*. Beſides theſe there are alſo *S. Martins-dyke*, *Armuyden*, & *Brouvvershaven*; which are alſo prettie walled townes, and haue towne priviledges; but are not properly counted among the other townes. *Roemers*, or *Reymerſvvall* (which was held to be the ancienteſt towne of Zeeland) is for the moſt part now demantled, and is reckonned among the Villages, and yet hath a Burrow maſter, who with his fellowe Burgers goe oftentimes a catching of Muſles. There are about a hundred Villages in Zeeland, among which ſome of them are very faire, and great, as namely *Domburg* heretofore a towne, having towne priviledges. *Hamſtede* an ancient Baronie, *Scherpeniſſe*, *Cruningen*, *Baerland*, and diverſe others. The State of this Countrie conſiſts firſt of the nobility: and thoſe which repreſent the whole nobility, are theſe, namely the *Marqueſſe vander Veere*, and *Fliſſing*, which now belong to the Illuſtrious *Frederick Henry Prince of Orang and Earle of Naſſau:* and the ſix townes before named, lying therein, beginning from the *Eaſterne Scheld*, whoſe greateſt and chiefeſt Iland is the Iland of *Schouvven*.

Villages.

The Iland of Schouvven.

This Iland the Latiniſts call *Schaldia* from the riuer of *Schelde*, which ſeparateth it, from all the other Eaſterne Ilands of the Weſterne *Schelde*. It is in circuit (beſides the Polderns, joyning to it, called *Dreyshore*, *Zonnemaer*, *Noortgouvven*, and ſome others) about 21. Engliſh Miles, but if you ſhould goe along the Sea-banke, it is a Summers dayes journey about.

Zierickzee.

The chiefe towne of it is *Zirickzee*, the greateſt, & principalleſt towne next unto *Middlebourgh*, of all Zeeland. It was built in the yeere of our Lord 849 by

ZEELANDIA Comitatus.

MARE GERMANICUM.

PARS

Veergat
De Banjaert
De Spleet
De Wielinge
De Kuite
De Deurloo
De Put
De West Put
Oester Gat
Schoone Velde
Oester Bank
Den Hakelaq
Witte Bank
Nieuwegrote
Smalbergh
Oester Ree
Oester Raasen
Calloot
Boshil
Drooge Raan
Raan
Heyst Banck
Engelse Pol
Inner Wielinghe
Cruyce Pol
Cruyce Gat
Rijp Hart Sande
Bimsen Sande
Hoge Plaet
Pot
Wolle plaet
Room
Pole
Middelburgh
Vlissingen
Veere
Middelburg
Arnemuyden
Campveer
Walcheren
Westcapelle
Sluys
Damme
Blanckenberch
Liefsenye
Ter Neuse
Noort Beveland
Den Hoech
Axele
Hulst
Goere
Outdorp
Den Briel
Flacbee
Schouwen
Duyveland
Tholen
Zuyd Beveland
Zeeuwsch Vlaenderen
Ter Goes
Borsele
Oost Voorne
Hoofd Plaet
Zuyd Plaet
Oude Mase
Nieuwe Tonge
Oude
Swarte
Reesinge
Nieuwehorn
Halvoet
Halvoet Sluys
Oude
Mekis Sant
Dirxen lande
Somerdyck
Vlacke
Vlissingen
Ter Goes
Axele
Hulst
Ter Neuse
Den Hoech
Wolfaertsdyck
Saemslach
Nassou
Abs dale
Duyvecot
Westdorp
Zeuddorp
Averseya
Zeelste
Willekens horch
Nooten
Maurinus Tort
Bochhoute
Water Vliet
Bassen Velde
't Chemsche Zas
Philippine Sc.
Ysendyck
Ysendyke
Sloe
Keeten
Oosterschelde
Westerschelde
Den Hont
De Dollaert
Ouwe Sande
Ouwe Lande
Ellewoutsdyck
Cadsant
Cadsandt
Breskens
Groede
Cadsand
Schoondyck
Vrijsen Sch.
Hoofdtsche Sch.
Sluysche Sch.
Ysendyke
Oude Vlissingse Gat
Oude Vlissingse Dyke
Nieuwe Vlissingse Dyke
Nieuwe Vlissingse Gat
Oude Vlissingse Gat
Nieuwe Vlissingse Dyke
Oude

Milliaria Germanica communia

1 2 3

HOLLANDIÆ PARS.

ZELANDIÆ PARS.

BRABANTIÆ PARS.

FLANDRIÆ PARS.

's Graven hage
Voorburch
Rijswijck
Loosduynen
Delft
Delfshaven
Rotterdam
Schiedam
Vlaerdingen
Maasland
Schipluy
Oude water
Goude
Moerdrecht
Oudorborch
Capelle
Barcoo
Stolwyck
Schoonhoven
Lecherborch
Crimpen
Streefkerck
Brantwyck
Alblasserdam
Alblas
Wyngaerden
Papendrecht
Slydrecht
Dordrecht
Beyerlandt
Nieu Beyerlandt
Moerkerck Landt
Piterschenck
Maesdam
Cillors houck
Stric
De Rijp
Simons Waere
Piershil
Claes Wael
Goere
Ouddorp
Den Oosster
Flacke
Melis Sant
Dircxlandt
Somerdyck
OVERFLACKEE
De Stadt
De Bommel
Nieuwe Tonge
Oude Tonge
Ooltgis Plaet
Hollandts Diep
Haringh Vliet
De Roo Vaert
Volcke Rack
Willemstadt
Clundert
Sch. Ordam
7. Bergen
Ter Heyde
Ouden bosch
Breda
Rosendael
Steenbergen
Bergen op Zoom
Santvliet
Stabroeck
Peck gat
S. Jacob
Antwerpen
Fort Isabella
Fort Philippe
Fort Lillo
Fort Liefkenshoek
Fort Ste Marie
Fort Ste Philippe
Fort Moermont
Fort Pieson
Rovers Fort
Lillo
Liefkenshoek
Bouren Cast.
Verrebroeck
Oosterschelde
Westerschelde
Hoedekenskerke
Ellewoutsdijk
Kats
Borsele
Ter Neuse
Noorden
Axele
Hulst
Westdorp
Assenede
Duvecot
Zeelandt
Zeeuse Vlaenderen
Den Hont
De Dollart
Biervliet
Bies Bos
Lage Swalawe
Hoge Swalawe
S. Geertruyenberg
Noordwyck
Tetteringen
Leur
Hage
Eeten
Hove
Gimeken
Nobilis, & Magnifico, Fortissimoq; Domino, D. IOANNI DE KNVYT, Equiti et Domino in Veteri et Novo Vosmar; nomine præp. Ord. Belg. Fœd. ad Christianissimum Regem Gall. Legato; primario, et Nobilium nomine in Ampl. Ord. Zelandiæ Collegio, eorundemque Deputatorũ Consilio, Assessori; nec non et Excellentiæ suæ, Illustrissimi Principis Auriaci, Consiliario Dignissimo. D.D. Joannes Janssonius.

one *Zyrigus*, or *Zirick*, from whome it was ſo named. Others maintaine, that it ought to be called *Ceres-zea*, that is, the Goddeſſe of Corne, in regard of the abundance of graine, which groweth there. Others fetch it from that famous witch *Circe*, as Fliſhing from *Vlyſſes*, but this we leaue to the iudgment of the Reader. But ſure it is, that this is one of the ancienteſt townes of *Zeeland*, and heretofore flouriſhed greatly by trading, and *Merchandize*: but now the Inhabitants liue moſt upon fiſhing, and taking of herings. It is walled round about, and hath a very fine haven, which is an Engliſh mile and a halfe long. Among the publick edifices (for wee will paſſe by the others) the chiefe Church is called *Lievens Munſter*, having upon the Weſtſide of it a very faire tower, though not very high: but the intent was, to haue built a ſpire upon it, and to haue made it one of the higheſt ſteeples in the Netherlands, as the Moddell thereof demonſtrateth. The iuriſdiction of this towne, reacheth ouer all the circumjacent Villages, as farre as *Duveland*.

Lievens Munſter.

Brouvvers-haven. In this Iland of *Schouvven* lyeth alſo the towne of *Brouvvershaven*, which formerly was but a Village, but now is encompaſſed with a Wall.

The Villages within this Iland are *Haemſted*, *Burgh*, *Noortvvell*, with the Polderns annexed to them, as *Dreyshore*, *Sonnemaer*, *Nortgouvve*, and others.

Ter Tolen. The ſecond Iland lying upon the Eaſterne *Schelde*, is called the Iland of *Ter Tolē*, ſo named from the chiefe towne in it, which is not ſo great, as the Iland of *Schouvven*: though it be enlarged with *Saint Martins dyke*. The ancient towne of *Tertol* tooke his name from a certaine Tole, which was wont to be payd there unto the Earles of *Zeeland*, it lyeth ſome ſixe Engliſh Miles from *Bergen op Zoom*, & is of late fortifyed againſt the incurſions of the ennemie.

S. Martins-dyke. *S. Martins-dyke* is the ſecond walled Towne, and is a very fine and a pleaſant place, which with the Lordſhip of *Scherpeniſſe* belongeth to the Prince of *Orange*, *Frederick Henry of Naſſavv*.

In the ſame Iland they haue banked, in proceſſe of time, the two polderns of *Poortfliet*, namely, *Voſſemaer*, and *Staveneſſe*, each having a village in them, called after their owne names.

Duveland. *Duveland* is the third Iland of the Eaſterne *Scheld*, and is ſome ſixteene Engliſh Miles in compaſſe, and toke the name from the abundance of Doues, which are there. They haue ſeuen Villages in it, whereof theſe foure *Nievverkerck*, *Ouvverkerck*, *Viane*, and *Capell* are the chiefeſt.

Oreſund. The fourth, and laſt Iland of the Eaſterne *Schelde* is *Oreſand*, or (as ſome write) *Moore-ſand*, lying betweene *Schouvven*, and *Northbeverland*. And this in brief is that which concernes *Zeeland* upon the Eaſterne *Schelde*. Now followes Zeeland upon the Weſterne *Scheld*, in which lye the Ilands of *VValcheren*, *Southbeverland*, *Northbeverland*, and *VVolfersdyke*.

VValcherē. *VValcheren* is the chiefeſt Iland of *Zeeland*, not in regard of the greatneſſe, but for power, and riches, It is about 30. Engliſh Miles in circuit, and hath in it foure walled townes; namely. *Middelburg*, *Fliſſing*, *Ter Veere*, and *Armuyden*. The ancienteſt townes as *Domburg*, *Zouteland*, and *VVeſt-Capell*, which though they are now but Villages, enioy nevertheleſſe Towne priviledges, and liberties.

Middelburg is the Metropolitan City of all *Zeeland*, and taketh her name from *Middel*, and *Burgh*, becauſe it lies as a Bourrough, or Caſtle in the midſt of *VValcheren*, and is ſeated in the height of 51. degrees, and 34. minutes, about an Engliſh Mile from *Armuyden*, and three from *Fliſſing*, and as farre from *Ter Veere*; being a great, faire, ſtrong, and a populous Citie with pleaſant ſtreets in it, adorned alſo with fine houſes, and many publick edifices, which for brevities ſake wee will here paſſe ouer. *Middelburg*

Flishing, or *Vliſſingen* tooke her name from a Vleſſe, or a Flagon, which (ſome ſay) *S. VVillebrood*, one of the firſt & chiefeſt Apoſtles of Zeeland, forgott there. It is a fine Sea towne, ſtrongly ſeated, and is indeed the Key of the whole land, which flouriſheth greatly by their Navigation, and the many priſes they bring in from their ennemies. *Flishing.*

Veere, otherwiſe called *Camp-Veere*, becauſe it was wont to be a paſſage to *Campē* (a great Village in *Northbeverland*, but is now periſhed by the Sea) and lyeth North-Eaſt upon the Sea ſhore, ſome three Engliſh Miles from *Middelburgh*, and *Flishing*. Anno 1358. it was walled, and in regard of the ſituation, & commodiouſneſſe of the Haven, was much frequented. *Veere.*

Armuyden was heretofore a fine Sea-port, which lyeth about a Mile from *Middelburgh*, but now is much decayed, becauſe the Haven is ſhutt up with a ſand, ſo that there is ſcarce a faire houſe left in it. The Villages in this Iland of *VValcheren*, (as is ſaid) are *Domburgh*, *VVeſt-Cappel*, *Ramekens*, *Zuydborgh*, and ſome others. *Armuyden.*

South-Beverland is the next Weſterne *Scheldish Iland* to *VValcheren*, hauing on the South ſide the Earledome of *Flanders*, which parteth the one from the other, with an arme of the *Schelde* called the *Honte*, or *Hound*. It was in former times ſome 60. Engliſh Miles about, but is now leſſe by reaſon it is eaten away with the Sea, and the beating of the Scheld upon it. Within this Iland lyeth the towne of *Ter Goes*, a fine pleaſant towne: the villages are theſe, *Baerland*, *Cruyningē*, *Heyntienſ-zant*, *Elfsdyke*, *Bieſelungen*, and *Perſicke-Damme*. *Southbeverland.* *Goes.*

Romerſvvall had wont to be the oldeſt towne of *Zeeland*, & layd in the midſt of *Southbeverland*, but is now decayed and lyes alone in an Iland of it ſelfe. *Romerſvvall.*

Northbeverland is the third Iland of the *VVeſterne Schelde* and was heretofore a pleaſant place, called the Paradiſe of *Zeeland*. But the high water anno 1532. ſpoyled it much. *Colyns plate*, and *Catzhoeck*, two fine new Villages, lye in it. *Northbeverland.*

VVolfersdyke is the ſmaleſt, and leaſt Iland of the *VVeſterne Schelde*, ſome nine Engliſh Miles in circuit, having two Villages in it, to wit, *Tarmuyen*, and *Zabinge*, and had formerly a litle towne in it called *Piet*. And thus much in briefe touching the deſcription of *Zeeland*, and the Ilands and Townes belonging to it. *VVolfersdyke.*

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE ERLEDOME OF ARTOIS.

THE Countrie of *Artois*, comprehended heretofore under *Flanders*, fell by Marriage to the crowne of *France*, and was created an Earledome, by *S. Levves*, who gaue it in fee ſimple to his brother, but 184, or (as ſome write) 170 yeeres after, came againe under the commaund of the Earles of *Flanders*, remayning an Earledome of it ſelfe, a part from the other Provinces. This hapned in the time of *Levves* the Wallon, who in the right of his Father, was Earle of *Flanders*, *Nevers*, and *Retel*, &c. and in the behalfe of his Mother, the Daughter of the laſt French Earle of this Countrie, was Earle of *Burgundie* and *Artois*, leaving behinde him one onely Daughter, which he had procreated of his wife the lady *Margret*, Duke *Iohns* daughter, the third of *Brabant*. We will not enter any further into this matter, but proceede to the deſcription of *Artois*, which on the Northſide is bounded with the river of *Ley*, and the New fare, or paſſage, which ſeparateth it from *Emperiall Flanders*: On the South, and the Weſt with *Picardie*, and on the Eaſt with *Gallike Flanders*.

Bounds.

Fertility. Among other fruits of the Earth, which growe in it, there is abundance of fine wheate, which feedeth not onely *Artois* it ſelfe but the neighbouring Countries: it is a fine pleaſant Countrie, having a healthfull aire, and a fatt ſoile. Within the Earledome of *Artois*, there are nine Caſtlewicks, with diverſe Abbeys, and *Cloiſters*. They haue twelue walled townes, namely, *Townes.* *Atrecht*, or *Arras*, *S. Omers Bethune*, *Arien*, *Bapaume*, *Heſdinfert*, *Renty* (which rather is a Caſtle then a towne) *S. Paul*, *Perne*, *Lillers*, *Baſſée*, and *Lens*. Beſides theſe one may ſee the ruinous places of the two ſtrong demoliſhed townes of *Heſdin*, and *Terouane*. *Villages.* There are 54 Villages in number, whereof ſome of them were deſtroyed, and forſaken in the time of the French warrs. *States.* The States of *Artois* conſiſt of foure Members, to wit, of Prelates, the Chapiters and Churches, the Gentrie, and Townes.

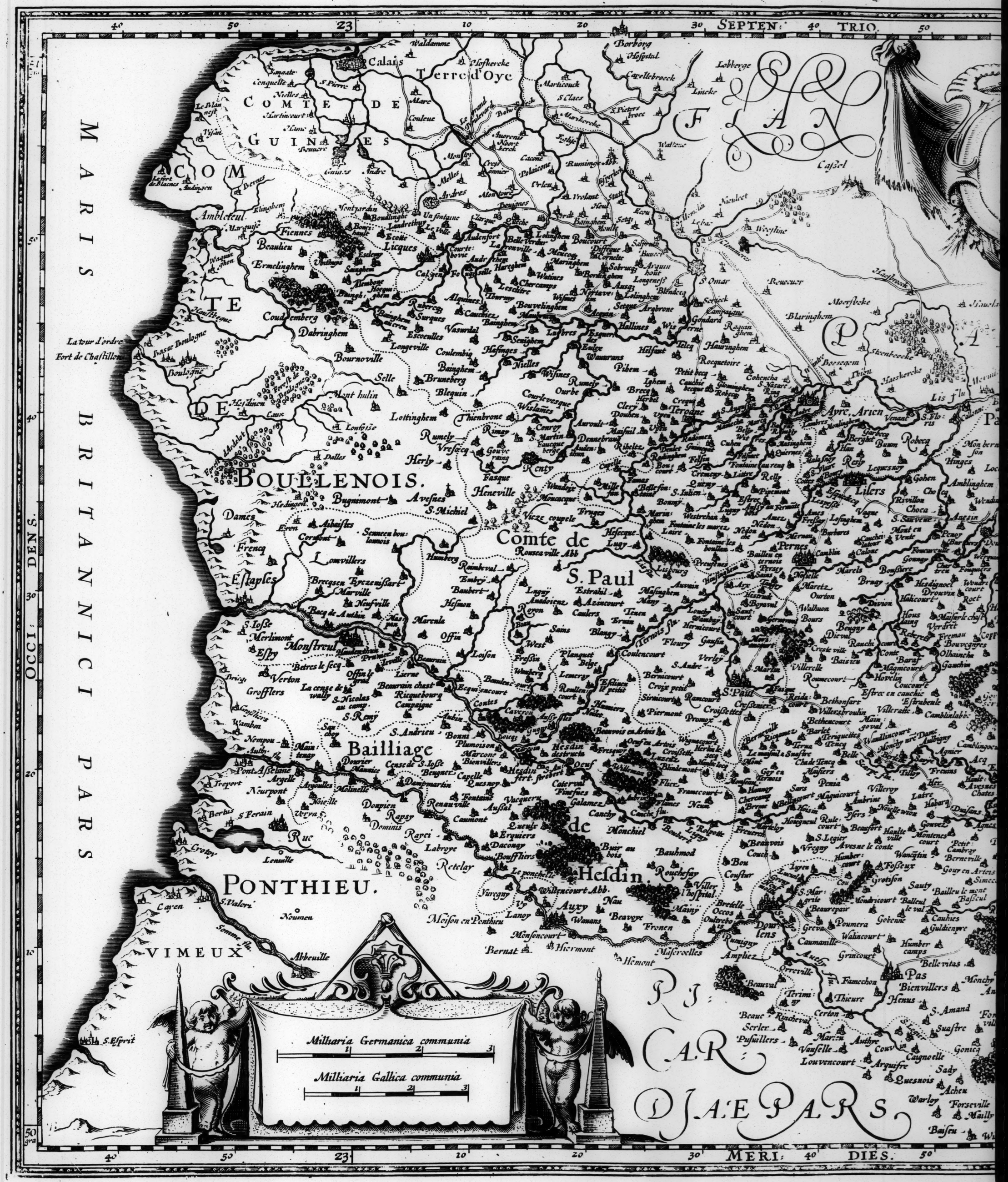
Atrecht or Arras. The Citie of *Atrecht* (called in Latine *Atrebatum*, in French *Arras*) was in the time of *Iulius Cæſar*, and euer ſince the Capitall Citie of theſe people, which he in his commentarie calleth *Atrebates*, which in theſe times are thoſe of *Artois*.

Atrecht lyeth a flight ſhoot from the river of *Scarpe*, 18 Engliſh miles from *Douay*, 24 from *Dourlans*, 15 from *Camerick*, and 42 from *Amiens*. It is a very large Citie devided into 2 parts, by a wall which ſeuereth them, the one part is called la *Cité* or Burrough, and belongeth to the Biſhop; the other, *La ville*, or towne, which is under her owne Lord. The Caſtle or Burrough is ſmall, but faire, ſtrong, and well fortifyed with Bulwarks, and Schances. In this part ſtandeth the ſumptuous, and faire Cathedrall Church of Our Lady, with an exceeding fine Librarie of all manner of bookes and manuſcripts, treating for the moſt part of Divinity. The firſt Biſhop of this Church was S. *Vedaſtus* in the yeere of our Lord 531. The Biſhop of *Atrecht* is both the Spirituall, and temporall Lord of this Burrough, acknowledging none aboue him but the Earle, who nominates him, & then he is confirmed by the Pope. *La ville*, or Towne is ſo great, and ſtrong by ſituation with Walles, Ramparts, Bulwarkes, a large and a deepe dry moate, that it is held invincible. There are in it very fine ſtreets, and a faire, and great Markett place. In this part ſtandeth *S. Vaſts Abbey*, *S. Vaſts Abbey.* which is counted the richeſt in all the Netherlands. The houſes in this towne are finely compacted together, and haue large and ſpacious cellars under them: ſo that in the time of warre, the Burgers can ſecure and hide their Wiues and Children in them from Canon ſhoot and Granadoes.

Saint Omer in Guicciardine his opinion was ſo named from a holy man borne in *Conſtance*, who in his life time was Biſhop of *Teruane*, for whoſe Sanctitie of life, *Aldroalt* a very rich and pious Lord, out of zeale gaue him a Caſtle called *Sithiu*, to built a Cloiſter of it, which this holy man doing, he founded there a braue Church, and called it after his owne name *S. Omers*, who afterward was advanced to a Biſhop. This Cloiſter and Church being finiſhed and built, *S. Omer* himſelfe, and afterward his Countrieman *S. Bertin*, with diverſe other Godly men, came and dwelt in it, whereby this place at laſt was ſo famous, and populous, that they made it a towne, and called it after the name of this holy man *Saint Omer*. He dying in the yeere of our Lord 695, three yeeres after *Saint Bertin* built the Abbey, which is called alſo after his name *Saint Bertins Abbey*. The towne of *Saint Omer* is ſeated upon the river *Aa* or *Ha*, twelue Engliſh miles from *Arien*, and as farre from *Ardres*. It is a ſtrong Frounter-towne againſt France, lying in a good ſoile, and having many Villages under it. *S. Omers*

By *Saint Omer* leyth a fine great Lake full of freſh ſprings, which riſes there out of the ground, and runs into the *Ha*. In the midſt of it there are diverſe ſmall Iles, and meddowes, where they feed ſheepe, and in that water they take fiſhe at all ſeaſons in the yeere. *A Lake.*

About 15 miles from *Arien*, and ſome 10 miles from *Lillers* lyeth a fine and ſtrong towne, called *Bethune*, where they make great ſtore of excellent cheeſe, which is carryed from thence into other Countries. *Bethune.*


SEPTEN: TRIO.
MERI: DIES.
OCCI: DENS.
MARIS BRITANNICI PARS
FLANDRIA
GALLIA
PARS
COMTE DE GUINES
Calais
Terre d'Oye
COMTE DE BOULLENOIS.
Comte de Ponthieu
Bailliage de Hesdin
PONTHIEU.
VIMEUX
Milliaria Germanica communia
Milliaria Gallica communia
Boulogne
Ambleteul
Licques
Ardres
Audruick
Bourbourg
Hospital
Lobberge
Lincke
Cassel
Bergues
Dunkerque
Furnes
Nieulet
Wormhout
Hazebrouck
Steenbecke
Bailleul
Merris
Estaires
Lestrem
Merville
Aire
Ayre, Arien
Terouane
Lillers
Robecq
Pernes
Hesdin
Auxy
S. Paul
Saint Pol
Blaringhem
Moerbeke
Borsequem
Thiennes
Maeskercke
Lis flu
Venant
Gonnehem
Lestrem
Vieille Chapelle
Lacouture
Fleurbaix
Laventie
Neuve Chapelle
Richebourg
Lorgies
Festubert
Gorre
Beuvry
Labassée
Bethune
Gonnehem
Lestrem
Vieille Chapelle
Lacouture
Fleurbaix
Laventie
Neuve Chapelle
Richebourg
Lorgies
Festubert
Gorre
Beuvry
Labassée
Bethune

ARTESIA COMITATUS.

AMSTELODAMI.
Apud Henricu Hondium.

SEPTEN. TRIO.

MERI. DIES.

FLANDRIA

PARS

PARS

PARS

CHASTELENIE DE LILLE

HANNONIAE PARS

BRESIS.

CAMBRESIS

ORIENS.

Arien or Aire. *Arien* called by the Wallons *Aire*, lyeth upon the riuer of *Ley*, which runneth through the midst of it; about sixe Miles from *Teruane*. It is a prettie strong Towne with an old Castle, and built closse together.

Bapaume. About eighteene English Miles from *Arras* lyeth *Bapaume*, a small towne but strong, and that by reason of the situation thereof: for within 9. Miles of it, there is no freshe water, & therefore can hardly be besieged. It hath a strong Castle in it, and commaunds ouer a great tract of Land.

Renty. *Renty* is a small Castle with a faire Village; lying upon a running riuer, 15. Miles from *Monstreul*, and as farre from *Hesdenfert*. This is a very strong place, and honoured with the title of a *Marquisate*, belonging to the noble house of *Crouy*.

Hedsinfert. *Hedsinfert* is a towne lying upon the riuer of *Canche*, and by an other riuer called *Blangis*, which falleth into the *Canche*. It is as strongly situated, as any of the frontiers: is now onely called *Hesdin*, hauing a Gouvernour ouer it.

S. Paul. About 18. miles from *S. Omer*, and 24. from *Arras* lyeth *S. Paul*, which for a long time, hath bene honored with the title of a Countie, and hath a very large Commaund. *France*, and *Burgundie* contend to this day for the souveraignity thereof; but it is provisionally in the possession of *Burgundie*.

Perne. *Perne* is a fine place, belonging to the Countie of *S. Paul*, and lyeth fifteene miles from the said towne.

Lillers. Betweene *Arien* and *Bethune* lyeth *Lillers* a prettie towne.

La Bassée. Tervvanen. *La Bassée* lyeth about 8. miles from *Lens*. *Teruanen* in former times was a strong, & an ancient towne, lying upon the head of the riuer *Ley* 9. English miles from *S. Omer*, but was heretofore destroyed by the Imperialists, and taken from the French.

The nevv Ditch. Neere unto *Teruane*, *Arien*, and *S. Omer*, there is a Channell, which the Wallons call *La fosse neufve*, or new ditch. This (as is reported) was made by mens hands in the time of Earle *Bauldvvin the good*, to hinder the incursion of the Ennemie. Others say, it was made for a partition, betweene *Artois* and *Flanders*. It is a very long, but a narrow ditch, and is like an arme of the Sea: and yet lyeth 24. miles from it. Some maintaine, that heretofore the Sea came up to this place: because there haue bene offentimes found hereabouts peeces of Anckers, and other equipage belonging to shipping.

Among the Villages of *Artois*, there are some very faire ones, which haue yeerly Marts, and other Liberties, and these are *Avennes le Comte* lying 16. Miles from *Arras*, *Aschicourt* an English Mile and a halfe from this towne, *S. Venant* a fine Village, sixe Miles from *Arien*, *Couriers*, *Blangis*, *Ligny*, *Auchy*, and *Pas*, all of them great and fine Villages, lying upon the utmost Frontiers of France.

Those of *Artois* haue bene heretofore rich, & had great trading, but now by reason of the continuall warres with France, are impoverished and driuen to follow the Warrs, being good souldiers and able men both on foote, and horseback, very faithfull to their Lord, and Vtter ennemies to the French. They speake French, but though badly and corruptly, saving the Gentrie, and some of the better sort, who by travelling or otherwise haue bettered much their Mother tongue.

Cameryck or Cambray. The City of *Camerick* is not properly under the 17. Provinces, seing shee hath her owne Bishops, who Gouverns thē, aswell in causes spirituall, as temporall, and entitle themselues Princes of the Romane Empire, Bishops, and Dukes of *Camerick*. But for as much as some hundred yeere since, it was under the protection of the Earles of *Flanders*, it is now kept at this present, with a strong garnison of the King of Spaigne. The Bishop in that which concerneth the temporality, hath now but the bare title left him. And therefore in the description thereof we will follow the order, which *Guicciardine*, and others haue observed.

Name. *Camerick* then (as *Ian le Maire*, and other Moderne writters affirmed) was so named and built by *Cambre*, King of *Tongeren*. But *Paulus Æmilius*, and some other Authours of greater note and credit, say it is the same towne, which *Iulius Cæser* (in his fifth booke of his Gallick warrs) called *Samarobrina*: saying, that there they held the Generall Convocation and Parlament, for all *France*. The Latinists call it now *Cameracum*, and the French and Wallons *Cambray*. It lyeth in the longitude of 26. degrees, 6. minutz, and in the latitude of 49. degrees, & 45. minuts, upon the riuer of Schelde, which runneth through it, & is some 21. English Miles from *Valenciennes*. It is a very large, strong, and a well compacted citie, embellished with many braue Churches and Cloisters, the Chiefest whereof is *S. Maries*, being the *Cathedrall*, or *Metropolitan* Church of *Cameryck*, having a very large, and a broade extention belonging to it. *Situation.*

An ancient Bishoprick. The first Bishop of *Cambray*, was *Diogenes* the Martyr, a very vertuous and a holy man. The fifth Bishop of it was (Anno 598) *Saint Gaugericus*, or *Gauger*. In the time of our Fore-fathers, this Bishoprick, at the requeste of *Philip* the second, King of Spaigne, was advanced to an Arch-bishopricke.

Trading. Those of *Cameryck* haue great trading in linnen Cloth, which they call *Camerick*: there are made in this city, aboue sixtie thousand peeces of linnen euery yeere, being worth 240000. pounds. This towne is a *Castlevvicke*, hauing a fine Lordship under it called *Cambresis*, with a Castle in it of the same name, and many good Villages. This is the first towne, that *Clouis le Chevelu*, King of France, wann in *Gallia Belgica*, about the yeere of our Lord 445. A good while after the *Danes* burnt it. And being built up againe, it came under the Earledome of *Haynault*. Afterward the Germane Emperours separated it from *Haynault*, & made it a free Imperiall Citie. At last it was giuen by the Emperour *Henry* the fifth, into the protection, and keeping of *Robert* Earle of *Flanders*, and Prince of *Aelst*. This protection also was afterwards confirmed to the Earles of Flanders, by the Emperour *Frederick* the first, anno 1164. in the time of Count *Theodorick* of *Alsatia*. Notwithstanding all this, the French alwaies pretending right to this towne, tooke it in diuerse times, and defended it against many attempts, yea till the time of *Maximilian* the first, when the Citizens droue the French out of it, and tooke the towne from the Emperour. Thē Cameryck came againe under the Earles of Flanders, but upon condition that it should remaine neutrall, and did so, till the Emperour *Charles* the fifth made himselfe absolute Lord thereof, & built a strong Citadell in it. In the yeere 1574. both the towne, and Citadell was taken in for the Lords the States of the Vnited Provinces. Afterwards the French 1581. became masters againe of it, and continued under their Commaund, till the ninth of October 1595. in which time the *Count de Fuentes* tooke it from them, upon composition for the King of Spaigne, under whose Commaund it remaines now at this present. *A Castlevvicke.*

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE EARLEDOME OF HAINAVLT.

Name.

THE Earledome of *Hainault*, is ſo called from the riuer *Haine*, or *Hania*. It was alſo named *Louver Picardie*, and formerly *Saltus Carbonarius*, or *Coale-vvood*, becauſe there grew much wood in it, whereof they made *Charre-coale*, as the Inhabitants doe at this day in the foreſt of *Marmaut*, which ſome thinke is a part of the old *Coale-vvood*, or *Silva Carbonaria*. *Hainault* is bounded on the North with *Brabant* and the Earledome of *Flanders*: on the South with *Campagnie* and *Picardie*: on the Eaſt, partly with the Earledome of *Namurce*, and partly with the Biſhopricke of *Luyck*: and on the Weſt with the *Schelde*, and *Gallike Flanders*. The leght of it is 60 miles, and 48. the breath. This Countrie hath a ſweete, and a temperate Aire; and is watered with many rivers, ſtanding waters and Fountaines, as the *Schelde*, the *Sambre*, the *Dura*, and others. There are alſo diverſe woods in it; but the chiefeſt is that of *Mormaut*, and *S. Amands*. They haue alſo many Meddowes, and Paſtures for the breeding, & feeding of all Kinde of Cattaile, and the ſoile is very good, for the bearing of Corne and Wheate. In diverſe places they haue Mines of Yron and Lead, quarries of ſtone for maſſonery, wherein alſo they finde *Touchſtone*.

Bounds.

Temperature.

Soile.

Here they caſt glaſſe, haue quick chalke, & a great many *Coale-pits*. There are in this Earledome 24. walled townes: whereof *Bergen* is held the chiefeſt of this Countrie: *Valenciennes* is a towne, and a Lordſhip of it ſelfe, the reſt are *Quenoy*, *Condé*, *Landrecy*, *Avennes*, *Chimay*, *Marienborgh*, *Philipville*, *Beaumont*, *Maubeuge*, *Bavais*, *Bins*, *Reus*, *Soigny*, *Breyne le Conte*, *Engen*, *Halle*, *Leſſine*, *Chevre*, *Aeth*, *S. Geleyn*, and *Leuze*. Beſides according to Guicciardin his account, there are aboue 950. villages: but Robertus Cenalis reckoneth twelue hundred, which haue all Churches and Bells, with many Caſtles, and Gentlemens houſes, among which, ſome of them are great, & fine Villages, as *Pequicourt*, *Fontaine*, *Lalaing*, *Montigny*, *Antoin*, *Bye*, *Brifeul*, *Ligne*, *Boſſu*, *Barlemond*, *Glayon*, *Traeſegny*, *Ecochinne*, *Trelon*, *Sor le Chateau*, *Barbançon*, *Aimeries*, and diverſe others. In the Earledome of *Hainault*, they haue men of great dignity and ſtate, as one Principate, tenne Counties, twelue Peeres, two and twentie Barones, ſixe and twentie *Abbeys*, a Lord Marſhall, a *Seneſchal*, a Chiefe Foreſter, a Chamberlaine, and diverſe others Offices which belong to the principall Lords of the Countrie, whoſe ſtate conſiſteth in fiue members, Namely, the 12. Peeres, the Prelates, the Gentrie, the foure chiefe Officers, and the Townes. This ſmall, but noble flouriſhing Countrie, the Earles thereof holds from none, but God & the Sunne, and therefore is it often called, *Pais de* Henaut *tenu de Dieu, & du Soleil*, & this in briefe concerning this Earledome in Generall, now we will ſpeake of the townes in particular.

Townes.

Villages.

Offices.

The Citie of *Bergen* named by the Wallons *Mons en Hainault*, to diſtinguiſh it from other townes ſo called, taketh her name (as *Guicciardine* relateth) not onely from the hill, whereupon it ſtands) but alſo in honour and remembrance of many Saints, and excellent perſonages, who heretofore as Hermits inhabited ſolitairely in this ſilent place. and ended here haue liueth in happineſſe *S. VValbert*, *S. Berthild*, *S. VValtruyt*, *S. Vincent*, *S. Amand*, & diverſe others, who were famous, not onely for their pious life; but alſo for their noble Deſcent. *Bergen* is 45. miles from *Engen*, and 30. from *Bruxells*, ſeated upon a riuer called the *Trull*, whoſe head riſeth out of diverſe Springs, neere unto the village of *Marpen*, taketh his courſe Weſtward, & coming from *Bergen* falleth into the *Haine*. It is a very ſtrong towne, hauing three wide moates about it, frō whence (as it is reported) they cā drowne the Countrie round about it. Within the Citie there is an ancient Caſtle, and divers *Canoniſations*, Abbeys, Cloiſters, and Conuents, which haue great incomes, freedomes, and priviledges. The Provinciall Councill of *Hainault* hold their reſidencie here. The whole Countrie maye appeale hither; ſaue the towne and Lordſhip of *Valenciennes*. All ſentences pronounced in this Councill are definitiue and they may not appeale any higher. All ſints in law are quickly ended, & no ſentences determinate are giuen, but in the preſence of the chiefe Baylife of *Hainault*, who is the Princes Gouvernour, aſwell in civill, as criminall cauſes. *Bergen* was not onely made by *Charles* the great, the capitall city of *Hainault*; but alſo a particular Earledome, who had a long time Earles of it ſelfe, who aſſumed afterward unto them ſelves, the ancient title of the Earles of *Hainault*, and are as the Chronicles relate, deſcended from the houſe, and blood of the ſaid Emperour.

Bergen of Mons.

Valenciennes in all likelyhood, was ſo called from the Emperour *Valence*, who coming into theſe parts, and ſeing the ſoile ſo good and fruitfull, the aire ſo healthfull and temperate, and this place ſo well ſituated, ſtayed here for a time, & neere unto an anciēt Caſtle which ſtood there, built this towne, & called it after his owne name *Valentiana*: which the *VVallons* at this day name *Valencienne*. This Emperour, to the end it might be the better inhabited, beſtowed upon it the ſame priviledges, as *Romulus* heretofore gaue unto the inhabitants of his new built city of *Rome*, namely, that ſuch as came to build, and dwell therein, ſhould not be troubled for any civill, or criminall cauſes: which freedome being ſpread abroad through the greateſt part of the Countrie (which continueth yet) was called *Banlieue*, but now is ſo moderated, that thoſe which committed any horrible crime, as willfull Murther, or the like, could not helpe themſelues herewith, but were puniſhed according to their demerits. The Citie of *Valencienne* lieth ſome 21. Miles from

Valenciennes.

Liberty.

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Pays de Hay: aault tenu de Dieu et du Soleil.

FLANDRIAE PARS OCCIDENS.

ARTESIAE PARS.

CAMBRESIS.

HAINAUT.

Tournay
Marchiennes
Orchies
Cambray
La Tirasse.
Le Quesnoy
Condet
Valenciennes
Bois de S. Amand
Mons de Trinité
Le Cateau
Landrecies
Avesnes
Maubeuge
Bavay
Le Rocq
Chasteau en Cambresis
Mare de Carlegnies
Scheldt fleu.
Sambre fleu.
Lys fleu.
Escaut fleu.
Selle fleu.

NOBILIS HANNONIÆ COMITATUS DESCRIPTIO.

Auctore Iacobo Surhonio Montano.

Baptista Dantecomius sculpsit

LEODIENSIS EPISCOPATUS PARS

NAMURCENSIS PARS

BRABANTIÆ PARS

FLANDRIÆ PARS

ORIENS.

SEPTENTRIO

MERIDIES

La Tiraſſe.

from *Bergen* in *Hainault*, and as farre from *Ryſſell*, and is ſeated very pleaſantly upon the *Schelde*, which runneth through it: as alſo within the inſide of *Porte Cardon*, runneth the ſmall river of *Revell*, which brings in ſuch abundance of water, that beſides many fine Ilands, which it makes, the water runneth through the ſtreets, and under the houſes, to the great accommodation of the Inhabitants, and the ſtrengthning of the towne, which upon one ſide they can ſett under water: on the other ſide there are hills, and deepe Moates, with a ſtrong Wall, and Bulwarkes, ſo that it can hardly be beſieged, but with two armies, and that with a great difficultie. One may ſee yet the ruines of the old Caſtle, ſtanding betweene the *Schelde*, and the Bulwarkes of the towne. It is a very faire, and a great Citie, having ſtately and ſumptuous houſes and publick edifices in it, among the reſt S. *Maries* and S. *Iohns Churches*, the Palace called now the Earles *Hall*, a braue Senate houſe with many Cloiſters, and Nunneries, & publick houſes. The politick gouvernment in *Valencienne*, is compoſed, & kept in ſo good order, that other townes Eſpecially *Nurenburgh*, ſent Deputies thether to informe themſelues in the forme of their gouvernmēt, & doe obſerue ſome of their lawes, yet to this day in their well ordered Common-weale, the common Burgers liue there moſt upon Merchandiſe, trading, & manifactures, in which they are very ſkilfull. Here is alſo the ſtaple of French Wines, which are carryed by Karrs into the Netherlands. This Citie hath her owne Priviledges, & Cuſtomes, differing from others of *Hainault*, which thoſe of *Bouchain*, *Quenoy*, and *Condé* enioye with 132 Villages, which are all under the Caſtlewick of *Valencienne*, and in caſe of Appeale are not ſubiect to *Bergen*, but are under the high court of *Machlaine*. The State of this Seigneurie conſiſts of Prelates, Gentlemen, and Citizens.

The Gouverment.

Bouchain. *Bouchain* lyeth upon the left hand of the *Schelde*, betweene *Valencienne*, and *Camerick*, & hath a ſtrong, and an invincible Caſtle.

Quenoy. *Quenoy* is a ſtrong, and a well ſeated towne, lying about 9 miles from *Valenciennes*: ſixe miles alſo from *Valenciennes* lyeth the prethe,

Condé. pleaſant towne of *Condé*, belonging to the noble

Landrecy. houſe of *Lalaing*. *Landrecy* ſtandeth upon the river

Avennes. *Sambre*, nine miles from *Quenay*, and 18 from *Valencienne*, though it be but ſmall: yet is it a reaſonable ſtrong towne. The ſtrong frountier towne *Avennes*, is built upon the river *Hepre*, 12 miles from *Landrecy*, and 16 from *Maubeuge*. *Chimay* is a fine ſtronge towne, having the title of a Principate, belonging to the Duke of *Aerſchot*, lying 18 miles from *Avennes*. *Marienborgh* is nine miles from *Chimay*, and 30 from *Bergen*, ſeated between two rivers called the *Blance*, and the *Noire*. The ſtrong frountier of *Phillip-ville*, lyeth about foure miles and a halfe, from *Marienborgh*.

Chimay. *Marienburgh.* *Phillipville.*

Beaumont. *Beaumont* is a very pleaſant towne appertaining to the Duke of *Aerſchot*, ſome 16 miles from *Chimay*, and as farre from *Bins*. Vpon the *Schelde* 16 miles from *Bergen*, is *Maubeuge* a prethe towne.

Maubeuge. *Bavais* alſo is about 18 miles from *Bergen*.

Bavais. *Bins* lyeth upon an arme of the *Hayne*, 9 miles from *Bergen*, where formerly the widdowe queene of *Hungarie*, founded the palace *Mariemont*. Sixe miles from *Bins*, and nine from *Bergen* lyeth

Bins. *Reux* which is a fine pleaſant towne, & a very ancient, having commaund ouer a great many Villages, *Charles* the fifth created it heretofore an Earledome.

Reux. *Soigny* is 9 miles from *Bins*, and as many from *Bergen*, lying

Soigny. upon a ſmall river called *Seine*, it is a ſmall but a prethe towne. *Breine le Comte*, is nine miles from *Hall*, and 16 from *Bergen*, it is a very ancient towne (as ſome imagine) ſo called from *Brennus* the Subvertour of the Romans, and is named *Le Comte*, to put a difference between it, and a Village in Brabant called *Breine Aleud. Engen* called by the Wallons *Engien*, is ſixteen miles from *Ath*, 18 from *Bergen*, and as many from *Bruſſells*: It is a very fine towne, where they make tapiſtries, and hangings. *Hall* called in french *Noſtre Dame de Haulx*, lyeth alſo upon the *Seine*, within this towne there is our Ladies Church, wherein many miracles are done.

Breine le Comte. *Engien.* *Hall.*

Leſſine, where much Linnen cloth is made, is 16 miles from *Engien* and 18 from *Bergen*, ſeated upon the river of *Denre*. *Chevre* is a fine pleaſant towne, bearing the title of an Earledome, belonging to the Duke of *Aerſchot*, lying upon a hill three miles from *Ath*, and 15 from *Bergen*. S. *Giſline* ſo named from the Abbey, is a ſmall towne ſixe miles from *Bergen*, the river of *Hayne* runneth through it. *Leuze* is a prethe towne, lying about 15 miles from *Valencienne*, & ſome yeeres ſince was burnt downe, but afterward repared and built up againe. Theſe are all the walled townes in *Hainault*: ſaving a prethe towne called *Fontaine l'Eveſche* lying upon the utmoſt confines of the Earledome, and Biſhoprick of *Liege* or *Luyck*, about three miles from the river of *Sambre*, and ſixe from *Bins*. But ſeing the Earles of *Hainault*, and the Biſhop of *Luyck* are in diſpute about the Lordſhip of this towne, we will ſpeake nothing here of the deſcription thereof.

Leſſine. *Chevre.* *S. Giſlin.* *Leuze.* *Fontaine.*

Before wee ſhutt up this deſcription, wee will mention ſome thing of the Villages and Caſtles, and thoſe territoires, which are honoured with the title of Counties and Baronies, comprehended under this Earledome. The firſt Village, and Countie is *Lalaing*, which hath a Caſtle, and a great circuit of ground belonging to it. *Montigny* in the Countie of *Ooſtervant*, is a Baronie lying ſixe miles from *Douvay*. *Antoing* upon the Schelde, lyeth three miles from *Dornick*, is a pleaſant Village with a faire Caſtle: in it: which ſome thinke, the Roman *Marcus Antonius* formerly built. *Ligne* is a fine Village with a Caſtle: before the troubles, it was an Earledome, which now is advanced to a Princedome. *Boſſu* is a faire Village, with a braue Caſtle, which was not fully built, and lyeth ſome ſeuen miles from *Bergen*, and ſixteene from *Valencienne*. *Barlemont* is a great Village with a Caſtle, ſix miles from *Lantrecy*, and as farre from *Avennes* lying upon the *Sambre*. A mile and a halfe from *Avennes* is *Glayon*, a fine Village with a Caſtle, which hath the title of a Baronie. *Traſegnie* is ſixe miles from *Bins*, being a fine Village with a Caſtle, renowned for the houſe of their ancient Barons. *Sor Le Caſteau* lyeth ſixe miles from *Avennes*, and is counted the chiefeſt Village in all *Hainault*, having a very ancient and a ſtrong Caſtle in it. Three miles from *Beaumont*, lyeth *Barbançon* neere unto a great wood of popplar trees: it is a great Village, and a Baronie belonging to the Earles of *Arenberge*. *Aimeries* is ſeated upon the river of *Sambre* by *Barlemont*, ſome 5 miles from *Maubeuge*, and is a great Village with a Caſtle, and a very ancient Lordſhip. There are alſo other ſmall townes and places within the confines of *Hainault*, but ſeing they belong to other Lords, we will make no mention of them here, and thus much for the Earledome of *Hainault*.

Lalaing. *Montigny.* *Ligne.* *Boſſu.* *Barlemont.* *Glayon.* *Traſegnie.* *Sor.* *Barbancon.* *Aimeries.*

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE EARLEDOME OF NAMVRCE.

Situation.

Temperature.

Rivers.

Woods.

Fertilitie.

Mines & Stonepits.

THis Earledome of *Namurce*, which taketh the name from the chiefe towne, lyeth betweene *Brabant*, *Hainault*, *Luxenburgh*, and the Bishoprick of *Luyck*, is a small hillie countrie, but full of all pleasure, and delight. It hath a very sweete, and healtfull aire. Through this Earledome run many rivers, brookes, & springs, among the rest the famous *Maze*, and *Sambre*, which are not onely commodious to carrie out, and bring in all sorts of commodities: but also afford all kind of delicate fishe.

There are also many pleasant woods, full of Deere and game, among which *Marlaigne-vvood* is accounted the finest of all. The soile is exceeding fruitfull for wheate, and all kind of graine. The hills (whereof there are many) are couvered with good wood, and timber, and the Countrie is watered with diverse fine Springs, and Fountaines.

In the hills there are Veines, and Mines of Lead and Iron, with many quarries, and Stone pits of all sorts of faire and solid Stones for building, namely, black, redd marble Stones, mingled with white veines almost like unto the *Iaspe*. There are some also of a gray, and blewish coulour with white veines running through them. Besides these, there are abundance of ordinary Stones, wherewith they make chalke. Some yeeres since they haue digged also some good Stone-Coale out of the Earth, whereof there are abundance in *Hainault*, and the Bishoprick of *Luyck*. They finde also here good Store of Saltpeter, a necessary thing for the warres: so that the Inhabitants liue richly here, by the fruits of the Earth, & the seuerall Mines which are in this Countrie: besides this, the Mines, Quarres and Stonepits keepes them from Idlenesse, which is an ennemy to all vertue. And surely, these woods, hills, and rocks, abounding with so many Mines, and Stonepits, besides the strenght they are to the Countrie, they yeeld more profit, & incomes to these of Namurce, then the best tilled Lands of other Countries. The Inhabitants are very diligent, and industrious; and spare no cost in finding out these mines where in their chiefe riches consists. Moreouer, they haue such a necessarie commoditie of water and wood, for the refining of yron, for working, for melting and carrying from one place to an other, that they are alwaies bussid, and never cease from working, forging, casting, and refyning in so many furnaces and flames, that one would thinke he were rather in *Vulcans* forge (whose chimney the Poets fained to be Mount *Ætna*) then among men.

This Countrie was formerly a Marquisate, but afterward changed often the title. The first Marquesse of *Namurce* (as we read) was *Balduin* Earle of *Hainault*. He made his sonne *Philip* Marquesse of *Namurce*, who not with standing, did enioye it also with the consent of his Eldest brother, who was to be Earle of *Hainault*. He dying without issue, his sister *Yolentis*, who marryed *Petrus Cortemens* obtained this Marquisate, though she was the yongest daughter. After him succeeded his Sonne *Philip*, who dying also without issue, the succession fell to the Emperour *Balduin* his brother, who was then at *Constantinople:* but his sister *Magret*, marrying the Earle of *Viana*, usurped it. But the Emperour returning home, went and besieged *Namurce*, tooke it in, and turned his sister Margret out of it. Afterward returning back to *Constantinople*, he borrowed of the Queene mother to *S. Levves*, twentie thowsand pound Flemish, & morgaged to her the Marquisate of *Namurce* with all the revenu, till he had repayd her the principall. But shortly after there arose many troubles and dissentions, for the possession of this Marquisate, betweene *Henry* Earle of *Luxenburgh*, *Iohn* Earle of *Hainault*, and the *Empresse*. Notwithstanding *Martha* the wife of *Balduin*, kept the command thereof. She then being much pressed by the Burgers, and Inhabitants, was also accused to haue committed high treason, becausse she had beheaded *Balivium*, and consequently that her livings ought to be confiscated. The Citizens being wearie of her, dispatched their Deputies to *Henry* Earle of *Luxenburgh*, and called him to assist them: whereat he much reioycing, came to *Namurce*, tooke in the Castle, and so gott into possession. But his Kingdome lasted not long: for the Emperour *Balduin*, who was the right Heire of it, by the advise of *S. Levves*, sould the said Earledome for 20000. pound Flemish, to *Guido* Earle of *Flanders:* and thus *Guido* Earle of *Flanders*, aswell by purchase, as by marriage (for he marryed *Isabella*, daughter unto the Earle of *Luxenburgh*) obtayned the Earledome of *Namurce*. He dying at *Compiene* in prison, his Sonne *Iohn* succeeded him, who after the death of his father, came speedely from *Paris*, and in *S. Albins* Church was chosen Earle. He returning back from *Prussia*, where he had warrs, dyed by the way: so that his brother *Guido* succeeding, dyed also of a hurt received in tilting in *Flanders:* then his third brother *Philip* was sent for out of *Norvvay*, and made Earle of *Namurce*. He being slayne in *Cypris*, his yonger brother *VVilliam* the Fourth being not of age, under the tutelage of his Mother, had this gouvernment left unto him, whom the Emperour *Charles* the Fourth created, and gaue him many large priviledges. This *VVilliam* deceasing, his Son *VVilliam* succeedeth him, who was trained up in the warres from his youth. After him succeeded

Doctrina et humanitate celebri Iuveni D. Gulielmo Bartelotti, vrbis Amstelodamensis Mercatori Fidelissimo, in beneuolentiæ testimonium dedicabat
Henricus Hondius

Septentrio

BRABANTIÆ PARS

HANNONIÆ PARS

DISIS

PARS

Nivelle
Houtham
Petit Reulx
Villers
Gemtines
Courtil
Aurenault
Sombreff
Marbais
Gemblours
Petit manil
Conroy
Threbacx
Gonenfau
Pandefez
Sauuienel
Perwez
Aſcheen: refail
Argentin
Tillon
Iennou
Meux
Mehaigne
Heltemont
Nouille sur Mehaigne
Egheſeez
Froncou
Haurech
Leuchamp
Recourt
Ninecourt
Le Sart
Wariſſaul
Franc-waret
Branchon
Frainquees
Tauiers
Chatian
Boneff abb
Harlue
Emptines
Vodon
Ham: bruine
Forny
Neufuille les bois
Iandreoult
Crehen
Wauthier
Wauthier Braine
Ottignies
Limal
Wauthier Braine
Ottignies
Limal
Wauthier Braine
Ottignies
Limal

NAMURCUM COMITATUS 1632

Septentrio

Meridies

Oriens

BRABANT

HESBAIN

CONDROS

ENTRE SAMBRE ET MEUSE

CONDEPIAS

PARS

Milliaria Germanica communia

Milliaria Gallica communia

ceeded his brother *Iohn*, who being taken priſoner, by the Biſhop of Luyck: was driuen to pay a very great ranſome for his releaſement: ſo that he was forced to ſell his Earledome to *Philip*, the good Duke of *Burgundie*, onely referving the title of *uſum fructum* or fee-ſimple to himſelfe during his life. Finally, *Marie* of *Burgundie* the daughter of *Charles the Hardie*, brought this Earledome to the houſe of *Auſtria*, with whom it continueth to this day.

There are in this Earledome of *Namurce*, beſides the chiefe towne of *Namurce*, three other walled Townes, namely, *Bovines*, *Charlemont* and *Valencourt*, with 182. Villages, and many rich *Abbeys*. The States of this Countrie conſiſts of the Lords Spirituall, Nobility, and the Magiſtrates of the townes.

Original of the name.

Wence the originall of the name of *Namurce* came is doubtfull, and not certainely knowne. But learned *Iuſtus Lipſius* is of the opinion, that it is compounded of theſe two Dutch woords, *Na* and *Muer*, becauſe it lyes as a wall, or a towne upon the *Maſe*. Others imagine that this Towne was built by the Romans, as an invincible Fortreſſe, which afterward was called by the Gaules *Neuf-mure*, that is, *Nevv-vvall*, which word was litle by litle changed by the *VVallons* into *Namurce*, and in Dutch into *Namen*. Theſe two conjectures haue more appearance of truth then that ould wiues tale, which ſaith, that upon the top of that hill, where now the Caſtle of Namurce ſtandeth there was the Statute of an *Idoll* called *Nam*, who anſwered by oracles, and gaue aſſiſtance to theſe which ſought unto him. But ſeing by the comming of our Saviour, *Ieſus Chriſt*, all witchcraft, Divinations and ſuch unlawfull Arts are ceaſed, and that then the Oracles of the falſe Gods loſt their credit, this Idoll alſo ceaſed to anſwere and was mute, & ſo the people ſhould tell one to an other: *Nam mute*, that is, the Idoll Nam is mute, whence they ſay this towne tooke her name.

Situation.

But leaving theſe dotings, *Namurce* is ſeated betweene two hills, upon the left ſide of the *Maſe*, into which the *Sambre*, a fine river running through the towne, falleth. *Luyck* and *Bruxell* lye about 30. miles from *Namurce*, and 24. from *Lovaine*. It is a good and a fine towne, with a great, and a ſtrong Caſtle in it. There are ſeven Hermitages lying about it, where many religious and pious men dwell. This towne for a long time hath bene honoured with the title and dignitie of an Earledome, having a great and a large juriſdiction.

Provinciall Councill.

The King holds here a Councill conſiſting of a Preſident, and diverſe Counſellours, from whom they may appeale to the high Councill of *Machlaine*. Some yeeres ſince this towne was made a *Biſhops Seate*, and the Cathedrall Church dedicated to the honour of *S. Albin*. The Inhabitants are valliant & good Souldiers, faithfull and loyall to their Prince. They ſpeake the French tongue, but corruptly. They are courteous, and very ſkillfull in ſome handicrafts, though there be not many Merchants & Tradeſmen among them. This Countrie is full of gentrie of ſeverall houſes, which are very ancient, and deſcended of an noble blood, but many of them by baſtardiſme.

A Biſhoprick.

The Nature of the Inhabitants.

In the Countrie of *Namurce*, about nine miles from the towne and ſixe from *Houy* (a ſmall towne under the Biſhoprick of *Luyck*) lyeth the Village of *Andenne*, where there is a very ancient Priorie of Nunns Gentle women, built aboue nine hundred yeeres agoe, by *Begge* Old King *Pepins* daughter, and wife to *Anchiſes*; to whom *Dagobert* King of France, gaue the Dukedome of *Brabant*, out of which marriage ſprang the other *Pepins*, *Charles Martel*, and *Charlemaine*. This order of Nunns, being Gentle women, is like that at *Nivelle* mentioned before. There is alſo an other Convent, of the ſame order, ſixe miles from *Namurce* in a Village, lying upon the *Sambre* called *Mouſtier*.. Betweene *Namurce* and *Dinant* upon the hill *Polvage* where are ſeene yet to this day, the ruines of the ancient towne of *Chevremont*, which was ruined, & deſtroyed by the inlandiſh warres of the *Ligeois*.

The Priory of Andenne.

Mouſtier.

Chevremont.

Bovines lyeth upon the left ſide of the *Maſe*, 12. miles from *Namurce*, it is a ſmall, but an ancient towne, formerly well built and inhabited, but hath oftentimes bene ruined, and ſpoiled by the warrs.

Bovines.

Charlemont is likewiſe but a litle, yet a marvaillous ſtronge towne, lying ſome nine miles from *Marienborch*, and 21. from *Namurce* upon a hill, on the left ſide of the *Maſe*. It was ſo named from *Charles* the Fift, who made this a ſtrong towne, and a frontier, againſt *Marienborgh*, which the French then held.

Charlemont.

About 21. miles from *Namurce* lyeth *VValcourt* or *Valencourt*, a fine towne, with a fruitfull ſoile round about it.

Valencourt.

Vpon the *Maſe* towards *Bovines*, lyeth *Dave*, a brave Village with a ſtrong Caſtle, and a great Lordſhip, bearing the title of a *Vicountie*. There are others among the Villages of *Namurce* worthy the naming for their greatneſſe, pleaſantneſſe, and faireneſſe, as the Village of *Floren*, lying 16. miles from *Namurce*, *Vaſcie*, ſome nine miles, and *Samſon* ſixe, with ſome others, which for brevities ſake wee will paſſe by.

Dave.

ceeded his brother *Iohn*, who being taken prisoner, by the Bishop of Luyck: was driuen to pay a very great ransome for his releasement: so that he was forced to sell his Earledome to *Philip*, the good Duke of *Burgundie*, onely reserving the title of *usum fructum* or fee-simple to himselfe during his life. Finally, *Marie* of *Burgundie* the daughter of *Charles the Hardie*, brought this Earledome to the house of *Austria*, with whom it continueth to this day.

There are in this Earledome of *Namurce*, besides the chiefe towne of *Namurce*, three other walled Townes, namely, *Bovines*, *Charlemont* and *Valencourt*, with 182. Villages, and many rich *Abbeys*. The States of this Countrie consists of the Lords Spirituall, Nobility, and the Magistrates of the townes.

Original of the name. Wence the originall of the name of *Namurce* came is doubtfull, and not certainely knowne. But learned *Iustus Lipsius* is of the opinion, that it is compounded of these two Dutch woords, *Na* and *Muer*, becaus it lyes as a wall, or a towne upon the *Mase*. Others imagine that this Towne was built by the Romans, as an invincible Fortresse, which afterward was called by the Gaules *Neuf-mure*, that is, *Nevv-vvall*, which word was litle by litle changed by the *VVallons* into *Namurce*, and in Dutch into *Namen*. These two conjectures haue more appearance of truth then that ould wiues tale, which saith, that upon the top of that hill, where now the Castle of Namurce standeth there was the Statute of an *Idoll* called *Nam*, who answered by oracles, and gaue assistance to these which sought unto him. But seing by the comming of our Saviour, *Iesus Christ*, all witchcraft, Divinations and such unlawfull Arts are ceased, and that then the Oracles of the false Gods lost their credit, this Idoll also ceased to answere and was mute, & so the people should tell one to an other: *Nam mute*, that is, the Idoll Nam is mute, whence they say this towne tooke her name. *Situation.* But leaving these dotings, *Namurce* is seated betweene two hills, upon the left side of the *Mase*, into which the *Sambre*, a fine river running through the towne, falleth. *Luyck* and *Bruxell* lye about 30. miles from *Namurce*, and 24. from *Lovaine*. It is a good and a fine towne, with a great, and a strong Castle in it. There are seven Hermitages lying about it, where many religious and pious men dwell. This towne for a long time hath bene honoured with the title and dignitie of an Earledome, having a great and a large jurisdiction. *Provinciall Councill.* The King holds here a Councill consisting of a President, and diverse Counsellours, from whom they may appeale to the high Councill of *Machlaine*. Some yeeres since this towne was made a *Bishops Seate*, and the Cathedrall Church dedicated to the honour of *S. Albin*. *A Bishoprick.* The Inhabitants are valliant & good Souldiers, faithfull and loyall to their Prince. *The Nature of the Inhabitants.* They speake the French tongue, but corruptly. They are courteous, and very skillfull in some handicrafts, though there be not many Merchants & Tradesmen among them. This Countrie is full of gentrie of severall houses, which are very ancient, and descended of an noble blood, but many of them by bastardisme.

In the Countrie of *Namurce*, about nine miles from the towne and sixe from *Houy* (a small towne under the Bishoprick of *Luyck*) lyeth the Village of *Andenne*, where there is a very ancient Priorie of *The Priory of Andenne.* Nunns Gentle women, built aboue nine hundred yeeres agoe, by *Begge* Old King *Pepins* daughter, and wife to *Anchises*; to whom *Dagobert* King of France, gaue the Dukedome of *Brabant*, out of which marriage sprang the other *Pepins*, *Charles Martel*, and *Charlemaine*. This order of Nunns, being Gentle women, is like that at *Nivelle* mentioned before. There is also an other Convent, of the same order, sixe miles from *Namurce* in a Village, lying upon the *Sambre* called *Moustier*.. *Mouſtier.* Betweene *Namurce* and *Dinant* upon the hill *Polvage* where are seene yet to this day, the ruines of the ancient towne of *Chevremont*, *Chevremont* which was ruined, & destroyed by the inlandish warres of the *Ligeois*.

Bovines lyeth upon the left side of the *Mase*, *Bovines.* 12. miles from *Namurce*, it is a small, but an ancient towne, formerly well built and inhabited, but hath oftentimes bene ruined, and spoiled by the warrs.

Charlemont is likewise but a litle, yet a marvaillous *Charlemont* stronge towne, lying some nine miles from *Marienborch*, and 21. from *Namurce* upon a hill, on the left side of the *Mase*. It was so named from *Charles* the Fift, who made this a strong towne, and a frontier, against *Marienborgh*, which the French then held.

About 21. miles from *Namurce* lyeth *VValcourt* or *Valencourt*, *Valencourt.* a fine towne, with a fruitfull soile round about it.

Vpon the *Mase* towards *Bovines*, lyeth *Dave*, a *Dave.* brave Village with a strong Castle, and a great Lordship, bearing the title of a *Vicountie*. There are others among the Villages of *Namurce* worthy the naming for their greatnesse, pleasantnesse, and faireness, as the Village of *Floren*, lying 16. miles from *Namurce*, *Vascie*, some nine miles, and *Samson* sixe, with some others, which for brevities sake wee will passe by.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE Lordſhip, and Dioceſſe OF VTRECHT.

ANCIENT *Batavia*, having heretofore bene mighty, & potent under her ovvne kings, in proceſſe of time, the right ſtemme failing, it was devided into many parts, as amonge the Inhabitants of the *Iſel*, the Biſhops of *Vtrecht*, the Earles of *Holland*, & the Dukes of *Gelderland*, every one of them having a ſhare in her. That part then which fell to the Epiſcopall Citty, was called the *Dioceſſe* or Biſhopricke of *Vtrecht*, and had for her firſt Archbiſhop *S. VVilleboord* ſurnamed *Clemens*, an Engliſh Saxon, who came into theſe quarters, about the yeare of our Lord 690. He being ſent into *Friezland*, to convert King *Radtbot*, and his ſubjects, unto the Chriſtian faith, and not prevailing there; in regard of the Kings ſtifneckedneſſe, returned back into Eaſt *Franckenland* (for ſo was the dioceſſe of Vtrecht called in thoſe daies) from whence this *Radtbot* had bene chaſed, whoſe countrie he wholly converted to the Chriſtian faith, and rebuilt againe the church called *Saint Thomaſes*, which *Dagobert* King of the Gaules had founded, where he made a *Fount* to baptize with. Afterward comming to *Rome* to Pope *Sergius*, for the great zeale he had to the enlargement of the Goſpell, he was honoured with the title of *Archbiſhop of Vtrecht*, and ſurnamed *Clemens*, which happned anno 697. And comming to *Vtrecht* into the poſſeſſion of his Archbiſhoprick, founded there a church in honour of *Saint Martins*, Archbiſhop of *Tours*, and ſo made it his Epiſcopall ſeate, for him and his Succeſſours. After him ſucceeded *S. Bonifacius*, vvho at *Dockum* in *Friezland* with 52 of his Clergie were made away, and martyred; whereby the Archepiſcopall dignitie, with the conſent of the Church (which ſuffred then much affliction, and oppreſſion by the Normans) was transferred to *Colleyn*. But afterward king *Pepin*, and *Charles the great*, reſtored not onely the citty of *Vtrecht* to her Epiſcopall dignitie: but alſo graunted unto the Biſhop temporall power, right and Dominion over the whole Dioceſſe, whoſe extention in thoſe daies reached much further then it doth now, jea almoſt over all anciēt Batavia, as ſome write. But whether it were ſo, or no; yet this is moſt certaine, that he governed not onely that part which is now called the *Dioceſſe*, but alſo the Countries of *Overyſel*, and *Groyning* makingh together three provinces of the ſeuenteene, as well in cauſes ſpirituall as temporall, ſtanding under the obedience of the Biſhop of *Vtrecht*, till the yeare 1527, and till that Biſhop *Henry of Bavaria* was conſtrained, yea forced through the ſedition & willfulneſſe of the Cittizens of *Vtrecht*, who did him all the ſpite and affront, that they could, embraced in his armes the Emperour *Charles the fifth*, by reſigning over into his imperiall majeſties hands all his temporall right of the countries, and townes under *Vtrecht*, *Overyſel*, and *Groyning* (as ye ſhall heare here after) which ſome yeares before had alienated it ſelfe from the Biſhoprick, to craue his helpe, to reſtore him againe unto his ſpirituall Iuriſdiction. Which reſignatiō hapned with many ceremonies, for the Earle of *Hoogſtrate* then maſter of the Ceremonies of Holland, was ſent by the Lady *Margret* the Emperours Aunt, then Gouverneſſe of the Netherlands, to *Vtrecht*, where he in the name of the ſaid Emperour, as Duke of *Brabant*, & Earle of *Holland*, tooke poſſeſſion of the two aforeſaid Countries, and their Townes, together with the right & pretences, which belonged unto the ſeate of *Vtrecht* frō the Province of *Groyning*. Hereupon followed in the yeare 1534 a treaty of *Vnion*, betweene the townes, and Countries of *Vtrecht*, and *Overyſel* with all their dependances on the one ſide, and thoſe of *Holland* on the other ſide, whereby thoſe of *Vtrecht* were united to thoſe of *Holland*, ſo that from that time forward, they both ſhould be ruled by one Governour, & upon the ſame foote, and entertainment, as the Governour of *Holland* had wont to enjoye. Likewiſe that thoſe of *Holland*; and the States of *Vtrecht* ſhould haue but one meeting. That the Governour in every tovvne of theſe two provinces ſhould yearely chooſe and make nevve Magiſtrates. That all Banditos out of *Holland* ſhould not be free in *Vtrecht*, and contrariewiſe that all civill ſentences pronounced in *Holland* by lettres requiſitoire ſhould be executed in *Vtrecht*. That al fee-ſimples and inveſtures ſhould be written in theſe ſubſtantiall words, *To hold them from the Earle of Holland and Lord of Vtrecht*. And to that end this union may be ſincerely kept, wee ſweare unto the performance thereof on both ſides, and the adminiſtration of the courſe of Iuſtice, to remaine upon te old foote of *Holland* & *Vtrecht*. Now touching the ſpirituall ſupremacie and Iuriſdiction of *Holland*, that continued vvith the Biſhops of *Vtrecht*, till the time of *Fredericke of Sautenburg* the laſt Biſhop, or to ſpeake more properly, with the Archbiſhop of this towne, for in his time *Vtrecht* was made an Archbiſhopricke, commaunding over the Biſhops of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Friezland*. But he dying in the yeare 1580, the Lords and States of this Province of *Vtrecht* tooke upon them the whole government, and commaund thereof, when the Vnion was made at *Vtrecht* with the other united Netherlands, ſo that now they acknowledge no other Superiour, but onely the Lords the States Generall of them.

The firſt Archbiſhop of Vtrecht vvas an Engliſh Saxon.

Novv to proceede to the deſcription of the Countrie it ſelfe, and to the chiefe cittie thereof in ſpeciall, ye muſt obſerue, that it is environned about on the South, the North and the Weſt ſides with the Earledome of *Holland*, and on the Eaſt with the Dukedome of *Gelders*. The ſoile is very fruitfull, and fatt, & yeeldeth moſt excellent wheate and other graine. The grounds in this Dioceſſe lie much higher then they doe in *Holland*. Beſides the capitall Cittie of *Vtrecht*, there are foure other walled townes in it, namely *VVyck te Duerſtede*, *Rhene*, *Amersfoort*, and *Monfoort*, which fiue townes with the fiue *Chapiters*, belonging to the citty of *Vtrecht*, together with the Nobility & gentrie make and repreſent the States of this Province.

Bounds. *Soile.* *Fertility.* *Townes.*

Vtrecht was once called *Antonina* from one *Antonine* of Rome afterwards by *Dagobert* of France *Trajectum*; becauſe of the common ferrie there. It is the *Metropolis* of this Province. *Adrian Iunius* is of the opinion, that it tooke this name from a certaine Romane Inſcription, to diſtinguiſh betweene it, and their garniſons, which laye then along the *Rhene*: for in that place where now the cittie ſtands, lay the fiue & thir-

Name.

Septentrio
Meridies
Occidens
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
WEESPER
CARSPEL
Naerder meer bedijckt
NAERDEN
Busſum
Blaricum
Laren
Huyſer
Horſter meer bedijckt
Hilverſummer weeh.
Hilverſum
DIÆ
OPAERS
Cortehoeff
Oukerck
Mijnden
Loes
Loesrecht
Goijer ſchans
Baerne
Warners hoffs
Tien oven
TIEN OVEN.
MAERSE VEEN.
WEST BROUCK.
S. Maertens dijck
De nieuw wateryng
De oude waterijng
De Bleu capel
VTRECHT
Oudwijck
Oost brouck
Panhuys
Zeyſt
Blijckenborch
Wiltenburch
Houten
Schonauw
Werckhoven
Rijſenburch
Sterken
Herdenbrouck
Schalckwijck
Dwerswijck
Coten
Ande huel
Montwijck
Sijderveldt
Gulberdinge
Euſerdinge
CVILEN-BORCH
TGRAEFSCHAP VAN. CVILENBORCH.
Tgraefſchap van
Bueſ
TGRAEFSCHAP VAN LEERDAM.
LEERDAM
Schoonrewoert
Bens coop
Oosterwijck
Hoornaer
Slingelant
Goudriaen
Meerkerck
Achthoven
Lacker velt
Leer brouck
Boyhoop
Heijcoop
Hoge ſteijn
Ysselſteyn
Polsbrouck
Benscooper
Benscoop dijck
Achter kade
Achter ſloot
Montfoort
Hoencoop
Tlant van Montfoort
Tlant van Ysselſteyn
Tlant van Steijn
Tlant van Lieſvelt
Tlant van Vyanen
Tlant van Egmond
Tlant van Meerkerck
Tlant van Leerbrouck
Tlant van Achthoven
Tlant van Lacker velt
Tlant van Boyhoop
Tlant van Heijcoop
Tlant van Hoge ſteijn
Tlant van Benscoop
Tlant van Polsbrouck
Tlant van Goudriaen
Tlant van Slingelant
Tlant van Hoornaer
Tlant van Oosterwijck
Tlant van Meerkerck
Tlant van Achthoven
Tlant van Lacker velt
Tlant van Leer brouck

Septentrio

EPISCOP. VLTRAIECTINVS
Auct. Balthazare Florentio a Berkenrode
Amstelodami, apud Henricum Hondium
Cum toto Orbe Anno A° 1628

DE ZVYDER ZEE

WEESP CARSPEL
Naerder meer bedijckt
Horster meer bedijckt
NAERDEN
Busum
Blaricum
Laren
S. Ian te Laren kerckhoff
Hilversum
Baerne
Baerner veen
Eembrugge
Drakenborch
Ymenes buyte dijcks
Ymenes binne dijcks
Spakenberch
Bunschooten
Haer wijck
Huys ter Eem
De horst
Hooge meert
Seldert
'THOOCH LANT.
De ham
Kuel horst
Pijnenborch
Soest
Warners hoffste
Goijer schans
Laesdrecht
Tien oven
Tien ovens sluys
MAERSEVEEN.
WEST BROUCK.
S. Maertens dijck
De nieuw waterijng
De oude waterijng
De Bleu capel
Oukerck
Loenen
Mijnen
Lantschey ding.
BRUECKELE VEEN.
VTRECHT
De bilt.
Hooch bilt
Vronwe clooster
Oostbrouck
Panhuys
tGerecht
Kersbergen
Zeyst
Dijnsel
Blijckenborch
Den Rijn
Odijck
Beverweert
Rijsenburch
Moersbergen
Doorn
t Huys te Doorn
Sterkenborch
Herdenbrouck
Neerlander brouck
Derthuysen
Zuylenborch
Zuylenstyn
Werckhoven
Houten
Schonauw
Igoij
Dwerswijck
Coten
Ande huel
Schalckwijck
Twael
Heijcoop
Middelcoop
Euserdinge
Gelderdinge
CVILENBORCH
TGRAEFSCHAP VAN LEERDAM.
Schoonrewoert
LEERDAM
Sijdervelt
TGRAEFSCHAP VAN CVILENBORCH.
Tgraefschap van Bueren
WYCK DVIERSTEDE
Bosschem
Ravesway
Rijswyck
Maurick
Eck
Ingen
Verhuysen
Lisdun
Hoghsten
Amerongher Broeck
Veennen dael
Bennecum
Horst
Laer
RHEENEN
Emichuysen
Ginckel
Ginckel veenen
Ginckel duyne
Valcken enf
Meersbergen
Woudenberch
Scherpezeel
Renswoude
Nieuwer kerck
De Harderwijcker weeth
Hoefslaecken
Ter Schuier
Hoefslaecker beeck
Schueder beeck
Stoutenburch
Elter beeck
Heyligenberch
Lockhorst
Luesden
AMERSFOORDERBERCH
AMERSFOORT
Spakenberch
Sheerelo
Milliare Germanicum Centesimum
Evert Symonszoon Hamerswelt sculpsit.
PARS

Meridies

thith Legion of the Romans, which was written in ſhort in theſe Latine words V. TRIG. LEG. STAT. which ſignifieth in length *Quintæ Triceſimæ Legionis Statio.* But ſeing the three Letters LEG. were by antiquitie of time worne out, ſo thoſe that were unſkilfull in this language read, V. TRIG. STAT. by joyning all the pointed letters together, which ſeemes not ſtrange, for the towne of *Cantſtat* in *Suevia*, tooke its name from the ancient inſcription LEG. ANT. STAT. which being fully written at length is *Legionis Antoninæ Statio*, that is, *the encamping place of Antonines Legion.* This *Antonnie* from whome *Vtrecht* firſt tooke its name, was Senatour of *Rome*, which flying from *Nero's tyrannie*, is ſaid to haue made his retreate into theſe parts, where he firſt built this towne. The Caſtle being afterward taken in by *Dagobert* of France, was ſtrongly fortifyed and tooke its name from *Trajectum*, becauſe it was a *through fare*, from all parts, as ſome verſes vvritten in the *Dom*, or Cathedrall of *Saint Martins* Church can witneſſe. A ſtately Church which hath a very high and a loftie ſteeple almoſt as high as *S. Pauls* in London, and is ſeene a great way off. This citty is ſo ſeated, that a man in a daye maye goe from hence to any one of 59 walled townes equally from this diſtant, and to dinner to 26, and returne home againe at even to bed.

Biſhop *Balderick* did firſt girt *Vtrecht* about with Walls, & repared the *Dom*, or *Cathedrall* Church, for which worke he was honored by the Emperour *Charles the Balde*, with the juriſdictions of *Deventer* and *Tielt*. *Vtrecht* is ſeated upon an arme of the *Rhene*, which river before tooke his courſe into the *Leck*, paſſed by this Citty, and ſo forwards diſcharged him ſelfe into the Sea, ſo that the waters thereof are yet to be ſeene to this day in the moats & channels thereof, and along that courſe, which the *Rhene* had wont to take to *VVoerden* and *Leyden*, where it yet retaines the name of the *Old Rene*. The Cittie of it ſelfe is very great, and of a large circuit, faire, ſtrong, and magnificent, and had in it before the troubles a ſtrong Citadell, called *Vredenborch*: The founder whereof was *Carolus Quintus*, but afterwards was ſlighted, & broken downe with the Conſent of *Don Iohn of Auſtria*, becauſe he feared, that the old Prince of Orange ſhould ſurprize, and fortifie it ſtronger. Amonge the churches, which are many in number, there are fiue Collegiall Churches, or Chapiters, namely, *Saint Saviours* heretofore *Saint Bonifaces*, *Saint Peters*, *S. Iohns*, our *Laidies*, and *Saint Martins* the Cathedrall, which once was puld dovvne by *Adelbalt* Biſhop of *Vtrecht*, becauſe it was then to litle for him, and afterward was rebuilt, and made up againe in that great, and ſumptuous forme as ye ſee it is at this day, which is to be admired. It was Conſecrated by twelue Biſhops in the preſence of the Emperour *Henry the firſt*, in the yeare of our Lord 1023, as appeareth by ſome verſes engraven in the Church.

Beſides the Cathedrall Church, there is the Collegiall church, called our *Ladies*, a faire and a well built ſtructure, founded by the Emperour *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, as a fine & penance layd upon him by the Pope becauſe he had deſtroyed, and layd vaſt the gallant cittie of *Milan*, and all her churches, and holy places. In the beginning of the foundation of this church hapned a wonder: for they found in the ground a kind of a *quickſand*, which they could not ſtop by no materialls, as wood, ſtone, earth or ſuch like; had it not bene for one of the workeman, that was more ingenious then the others, who ſtopped this *quickſand*, und the bubling up of the water, with Oxe or Cowes hides, to make the foundation firme, & to finiſh the worke, in memoriall whereof they wrote theſe Latine Verſes, with the picture of a Bullocke ſwimming over a water engraven in a ſtone, the contents are theſe:

Accipe poſteritas, quod poſt tua ſecula narres,
Taurinis cutibus fundo ſolidata columna eſt.

The other Churches, Cloiſters, and Hoſpitals wee will for brevitie paſſe by, & ſay onely this, that within the citty of *Vtrecht* is held the provinciall councill for the whole *Dioceſſe*, conſiſting of a Preſident, and nine other Councellours, with ſome officers, belonging to them. Touching the Cittizens, and Burgeſſes of *Vtrecht* they are curteous, able and ſubſtantiall men, but touchie and high minded, two vices which commonly proceeds from proſperity. In this cittie dwels as great a number of gentlemen, as in any place in the Netherlands, ſaving in the Hagh in Holland. In Popiſh times this cittie flouriſhed much with the multitude of Clergie men, which for that reaſon was famous in every Countrie. Among the reſt this was the birth place of *Pope Adrian*, heretofore the *Tutor* and Schoolmaſter of *Charles* the fifth, who advanced him to the papall dignitie.

VVyck te Duerſtede is one of the ancienteſt townes of *Batavia*, heretofore mighty and great, ſo that in thoſe dayes ſhee had 50 Churches and temples in it, but was twiſe ſackt, and deſtroyed by the *Normans*. It is at this preſent a reaſonable rich towne, lying upon the river *Leck* a Dutch mile from *Kuylenbourgh*, & three from *Vtrecht*. *VVyck te Duer-ſtadt.*

Vpon the ſame river, which is an arme of the *Rhene*, two miles diſtant from *VVyck* and fiue from *Vtrecht*, ſtands *Rhene*, a very ancient towne, called by *Cornelius Tacitus*, as it ſeemes, *Grinnes*. *Rhene.*

Amersfoort is a pleaſant, and a fine towne, ſeated in a wholeſome aire, having a church in it with a high ſteeple, lying upon a ſmall river called the *Eems*, it is populous, and well furniſhed with all proviſions, all things being cheape in it. In the yeare 1629 when *Frederick Henry* Prince of Orange was engaged before the *Boſh*, with the States armie, and that the Ennemies army and the Emperours commanded by *Monte Cuculy* had gott into the Velowe by the way of Diverſion to dravv the Prince from that ſiege, *Count Cuculy* comming before it & ſummoning it, it was ſoone yeelded over to him, upon the 14 of Auguſt that yeare. In the interim *VVeſel* was ſurpriſed, and taken in by the States ſouldiers under the Conduct of the *Heere* or *Lord of Dieden*, a place of great importance & the Magazine from whence the Ennemies Army had their Victualls, and where their bridge lay over the *Rhene*, where they loſt their Canon & munitions, and had a thouſand priſoners taken with abundance of riches in the towne, for indeed this Citty was the *Sedes Belli*, and their retreat in theſe parts. The Surpriſall of this towne was ſo ſudden and did ſo frighten, and amaze the Ennemy, the doore being ſhutt behinde them, that *Count Cuculy* was driuen to abandon this towne, and to retire himſelfe to the Spaniſh army for feare of a ſhroder blowe, which he did on the 22 of that month without bidding thoſe of Amersford fare well. *Amerſfoort.*

Montfoort lieth upon the *Yſel*, ſome three Engliſh miles from *VVoerden*, *Oudevvater*, and *Yſelſteyn*, it is a prettie towne, firſt built for a frontier againſt thoſe of *Holland*, becauſe there hapned betweene the Earles of *Holland*, and the Biſhops of *Vtrecht* a bloodie warre for a longe time, in regard the Emperour *Charles the Balde* had giuen a part of this Biſhopricke to the Earle of *Holland*. In thoſe daies the Citty of *Vtrecht* was ſo powerfull, that *Pope Pius* the ſecond, who liued in the yeare 1450, writeth, that the Biſhop of *Vtrecht* could raiſe in an inſtant 40 thouſand men under his owne Command, and though he was much warred upon by the *Hollanders*, *Friezes*, and *Gelders*, yet was he able to defend himſelfe, & to maintaine his owne Countrie and Cittie. *Montfoort.*

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE LORDSHIP OF OVER-YSSEL.

Name.

THE *Yſſel* an arme of the *Rhyne*, and a third outlet, by which he had wont to diſcharge his waters into the Sea, hath giuen nomination unto the State, and Lorp-ſhip of *Over-yſſell*, which we now purpoſe here to deſcribe; for it lieth on the furtheſt ſide thereof, & therefore is called by the latiniſts *Tranſiſulania*. That we may then the better underſtand, what the Yſel properlie is, ye muſt note, that about two touſand paces aboue the towne of *Arnhem* in *Gelderland* there was a long cut or ditch begonne, which with an unſpeakable charge & labour was made by *Druſus Germanicus*, the Step-ſonne of *Tiberius* Emperour of *Rome*, by the dexteritie of his ſouldiers, to keepe them from idleneſſe, and lazineſſe.

Tranſiſulania.

This ditch is yet to this day, called after his owne name *Foſſa Druſiana*, that is, *Druſus ditch*, and through which *Germanicus Cæſars ſonne*, to accompliſh the promiſe made to his father (as *Cornelius Tacitus* witneſſeth) paſſed proſperouſly, with a thouſand ſaile of ſhips, into the lake of the *Rhyne*, called now the *Southerne Sea*, and ſo through an other cutt, or ditch gott into the *Ems*. This ditch was ſixe, or nine miles long, & led the *Rhyne* by *Doeſburgh* lying in the Earledome of *Zutphen*, which perhaps was ſo named from *Druſus*; where the old Yſel, a river coming out of *VVeſtphalia*, falleth into it, and thence borroweth the name of the *Yſel*. Then running by *Bronckhorſt* and *Zutphen*, paſſeth by *Deventer*, the chiefe towne of the Province of *Over-Yſſell*, and from thence to *Hattem*, and *Campen*, which towne by the alteration of the courſe of the river, is ſeated on this ſide of the *Yſell*, & yet nevertheleſſe is counted under this Province: from thence making many ſmall *Iles*, & receiving the *Swart-water* into it, runneth into the *Ye*, which leadeth him into the Sea, leaving *Vrck*, and *Ens* two litle *Ilands* on the left hand, deſcribed in the map of *Holland*: but before he diſcharged himſelfe into the Sea, there was a ſtone-cauſie, upon which ſhippers uſed to ſhoue forward their ſhipps, (ô ſtrange alteration of terreſtriall things!) where men had wont to dwell fiſhe now ſwimme: ſo that this ditch of *Druſus*, by the helpe of ſome Meeres, eſpecially of the Ye, litle by litle made this great *Southerne Sea*, or Lake: which did great harme to the Countries of Friezland, & Over-Yſſell, and did much diminiſh and leſſen them from their ancient greatneſſe. So that this cut, or new *Yſell*, did no good, but was ſwallowed up in the Southerne Sea, and ſo loſt his old courſe into the Sea, betweene the Ilands of *Vlieland*, and *Schellinck*.

Now to come to the deſcription of *Over-Yſſell*, this Countrie hath on the North *Friezland*, on the South *Gelderland* and the Earledome of *Zutphen*, on the Eaſt *VVeſtphalia*, and on the Weſt the Southerne Sea, and the *Yſell*. It is devided into three States, namely, *Yſelant*, or *Zallant*, *Drent*, and *Twent*. It is a plaine, and a fruitfull Soile & Countrie, which yeeldeth much graine and Corne, and hath alſo many fine, pleaſant, and profitable woods, beſides eight walled townes, to wit, *Deventer*, *Campen*, *Swoll*, *Vollenhove*, *Steenwick*, *Haſſelt*, *Ootmarſen*, and *Oldenzeel*, with ten other braue places, namely *Meppel*, *Geelmuyden*, *Coeworden*, *Hardenberghe*, *Omme*, *Almeloo*, *Goor*, *Diepenhem*, *Delden*, & *Enſcheden*, all of them having great priviledges, & freedomes: moreover there are aboue two hundred villages, among which ſome of them are great and faire. The States of this Province, conſiſts of two members, to wit, the firſt in Officers & Gentlemen, the ſecond in the three capitall Townes, namely: *Deventer*, *Campen*, and *Swoll*.

Townes.

Deventer lyeth on the right ſide of the *Yſell*, twelue miles from *Swoll*, and is a reaſonable great towne, very ſtrong, and well fortifyed, full of many gallant houſes and publick buildings, is well inhabited, and populous, having many goodly paſtures and meddowes lying round about it, which when the *Yſell* ſwells, are overflowne with water. The *Yſell* runneth cloſſe by the towne, and ſerveth as a moate upon the one ſide of it. The other ſide hath partly a deepe moate, and partly a large haven to defend it. The walls are very high round about it, with ſtone turrets ſtanding cloſſe one to another, being lyned nevertheleſſe with a thick Earthen wall, and a great roundle or Mount of Earth, which lyeth before the Brinck gate, with a falſe-bray under it, beſides, a great *Bolwarck* lyned from the botome with brick, which is juſt before the *Yſell-bridge*, to keepe the water from overflowing into the moate. Alſo by this Bolwarke, and the Brinck gate, lyeth the *Noorenbergiſh Towre*, very high and great, the wall whereof is 18 foote thick, which commaundeth all the places round about it. Beſides this outwall, there is an other brick-wall about the towne, beſett with turrets, but hath no moate. In fine *Deventer* is a very ſtrong towne, wherein alſo there is good trading, having for a long time had aliance with the other two townes of this Countrie and the Hanſe townes, for all three of them were made three imperiall townes (Anno 1495) for the enlarging of the Empire. Becauſe *Maximilian* the firſt, King of the *Romans* propounded in the Dyel at Wormes the weaknes of the Empire, they then added 91. Cities and townes unto it; ſuppoſing that this would ſufficiently ſtrengthen it againſt all aſſaults, and attempts, ſo that theſe three townes, were then choſen amonge the reſt as imperiall Cities, and were endued with many ſpeciall priviledges, and immunities.

Deventer.

Campen is likewiſe comprehended (as is ſaid) un-

GELDRIÆ
DE
PARS
VELVWE
ZUTPHANIÆ
PARS
PARS
PARS
SALLANT
TWENTE
BENTHEM
COMITATUS
Zuyder Zee
Elburg
Oldebronk
Kamperveen
Kampen
Ooſterwolde
Bronnup
Vollenhove
Schans Blockzyll
Baerle
Blanckenham
Enkhuyſen
Enckhuyſen
Enckloo
Stryckenham
Hattem
Zwanenborg
Oldeniel
Luer Schans
Swydhem
Wyndeſem
Hagenvoorde
Wye
Olyt
Welſen
Hengverden
Boxbergen
Diepenveen
Deventer
Laſerhuys
Bloemich
Bathman
Arkeſteyn
Raelte
Weſſepe
Ruitenberg
Heynde
Blaunenbrug
Daltſen
Rechteren
Leemlerberg
Helendoorn
Ommen
Ommer Schants
Ommer moer
Ter Yhorſt
Dickninge
Wyck
Wyter lauck
Kockange
Goetinge
Ruggeburrt
Blicnſen
Kaleburerſchap
Budnewelde
Hasſelte
Meppel
Wentap
Nauelte
Steenwyck
Ooſtwyck
Colderveen
Achterhuert
Nieueen
Rouveen
Dingſte
Maſtebrouck
Maſte
Broeck
Haßelt
Swartzſluys
Swartewater
Wannepperveen
Weſtwyck
Duyſterveen
Kyck indevecht
Weſterveld
Berkelomerbrug
Doornte
De Rust
Ordel
Beckloſter
Franchuys
De Luer
Kooi
Werkeren
Geelmuyen
Sonnebergklooſt
Veekooten
Yſſelmuyen
Grafhorſt
Vilſen
Zillick
Yſſt
Klarenwater
Bunchorſt
Tostenburg
Klarenburgh
S. Lauris Camp
Schans Blockzyll
Zwartzluys
Nyebrouck
Duyſterenwoort
Loonen
Ter horſt
Kaldenhaven
Wellop
Wyenbeek
Ysſel flu
Op Reeß
Brummen
Gorßel
Thonnepe
Dorth
Den Dam
Wychmoeth
Velden
Bronchorſt
Karvel
Vorden
Spitholderbrugh
Wyldenburg
Verwolde
Laer
Lochem
Hekeren
Hervelt
Iemſen
Geeſteren
Borkeloo
Slinck flu
Groſſe
Eyberghen
Berkel flu
Wyſchmoeth
Vreeden
Ottenſteen
Heyde
Haexberghen
Alſtede
Enſchede
Oldenzeel
Loſeren
Gronnow
Ranſhorſt
Withuus
Oetmarſen
S. Lorien
Demcham
Nyenhuſen
Veldhuſen
Kloofker
Noorthoorn
Ham
Weerden
Rijpe flumis
Tydras flumis
Dynckel flu.
Ysſel flu.
Berkel flu.
Vechte flu.
Schoterbosch
Hollen
Merckell
Stockem
Gelſeler
Berwer
Diepenhem
Ryſen
Enteren
Grimberghe
Ghoer
Alydam
Delden
Twickel
Almeloo
Ray
Fryezenweer
Tubberghen
Albergen
Oldemulle
Jiengel
Borne
Wamſelt
Vlsen
Laghe
Saterſloo
Weeriell
Laerwolde
Emmelichem
Schoonebeek
Coevorden
Dalen
Ees
Ees
Vechte flu.
Schans te Coe
Wethuys
Erpelenbrug
Grambergen
Veenbrugge
Schoonebeek
Sipkelo
Hardenberg
Heems
Braemberg
Echter
Groote
Veenen
Wolfs kuylen
Oyſter Heeſelte
Enckloſter
Ysſel flu.
Vechte flu.
Dinckel flu.
Ysſel flu.
Ysſel flu.
Ysſ

DITIO
TRANS-ISULANA

FRISIAE PARS ORIENTALIS

Joannes Janssonius excud

der the Countrie of *Over-Yſſell*, though it lyeth on this ſide of the *Yſſell* upon the mouth of this river, 15. miles from *Deventer*. It is a braue and a grand towne and proſpers reaſonable well, but had heretofore better doings, and trading, before the channel altered & grew ſhallow. It is encompaſſed with a high and a large Stone wall, adorned with many Turrets, and Roundles after the old faſhion, hath very broad Moates, bur no earthie Wall, but thoſe which *Maurice* Prince of *Orange*, of famous memorie, cauſed to be made. This towne lyeth in a Valley by the river ſide, in the forme of a bowe, whereof the river, being their broade, is as it were the ſtring, having a faire bridge layd over to the midſt of the towne, which is built upon huge beames faſtned in the ground, as the foundation, but the props & arches for the ſhipping to paſſe under to ſaue charges, are ſome ninety foote wide one from an other, and are ſo artificially faſtned, and joyned aboue one to another, that it ſeemes the whole frame hangs in the aire, & is ſo faſtned as if it were underpropped. This towne hath ſixe Gates, and all the Land ſide lies ſo lowe, that the Burgers can putt it under water, when they pleaſe, which is a great ſtrentghning to the towne. Some thinke that *Campen* was that Roade for ſhips, whereof Ptolomee ſpeaketh: Others are of the opinion, that it is the port, or haven of *Manarmanus*.

Svvoll

Svvoll lyeth upon a ſmall river, which falleth into the *Vider* or *Vecht*, being three longe miles from *Campen*, it is a farre and a ſtrong towne, double moated and well fortifyed with a thick Wall, and Bolwerks, for when any warrs, troubles or daungers hapned, thoſe of *Vollenhoven*, where commonly the Gouvernour of Over-Yſſell held his reſidencie, for their better ſafety retreated thether.

Vollenhoven

Vollenhoven lyeth in the boſome of the Southerne Sea, ſixe miles from *Steenvvick*. It is a prettie towne, and well ſeated, for all Victualls and commodities, are brought unto it very commodiouſly both by Water, and by Land, & therefore the Provinciall Councill of *Over-Yſſell* is held here, from whoſe ſentence no man may appeale, which had wont to be pronounced in the preſence of the Gouvernours of *Friezland* & of *Groyning*.

Steenwick.

Steenvvick ſeemeth to haue bene an ancient towne which lyeth in a round over againſt *Blockziel*, upon a ſmall river, that within three miles of *Meppel* falleth into the Southerne Sea. It is but of a ſmall compaſſe, and not aboue 1600. ordinary paces about. The ſoile about it is very good for the bearing of Corne. Here alſo they make great Store of Turfe, ſo that it is a towne of reaſonable trading. Formerly it was but a weake towne, but ſince the warres, was made exceeding ſtronge. There are three Churches in it, whereof the chiefeſt is called *S. Clements*, built with a high foure-ſquare towre. There was heretofore a Caſtle in it built by *Mr. George Schenck* Gouvernour of this *Countrie*, but afterward in the yeere 1523. was demoliſhed.

Haſſelt.

Haſſelt lyeth upon the ſame river *Vider*, ſixe miles from *Vollenhoven*, it is a reaſonable rich and a ſtrong towne.

Ootmarſen.

The ancient towne of *Ootmarſen* is nine miles from *Almeloo* & was founded (as *Trithemius* ſaith) by *Odemare* King of France, from whome it tooke his name, and that upon the very Grave of *Vechtan* his ſpeciall good frend. Others ſuppoſe it was ſo named from an ancient people called the *Martii*, which inhabited thereabouts.

Oldenſeel.

Oldenſeel, as ſome thinke took the name from the ancient *Salii*. It is a ſmall towne which lyeth about three miles from *Ootmarſen*, and of all the townes in *Over-Yſſell*, was onely under the commaund of the late Archduke *Albertus*, who held an ordinary garniſon in it, till Count *Erneſt* of Naſſau of happie memorie, Gouvernour of *Friezland*, after a few dayes ſiege tooke it in, upon the firſt of Auguſt 1626. and brought it againe under the Commaund of the Lords the States Generall of the Vnited Provinces, by whoſe commaund ſhortly after, it was ſlighted, being weake, and no able to hold out a ſiege, or the aſſault of an Ennemie.

Meppel.

Meppel is the chiefe Village of the Liberties of *Over-Yſſell* that are unwalled, & lyeth upon a ſmal river, ſome 12. miles from *Coevorden*.

Geelmuyden.

The faire and ſtrong Caſtle of *Geelmuyden*, lyeth upon the mouth of the *Vider*, betweene *Haſſelt*, and *Vollenhoven*, being but three miles from either of them.

Coeverden.

The invincible fortreſſe of *Coevorden*, lyeth about three miles from *Hardenbergh*, and is a common through-fare for thoſe of *Friezland*, *Ommeland*, *Drenth*, and *Over-Yſſell* into Germanie. For the other paſſage by *VVedde*, over the *Boertange*, a heath ſo called, which is daungerous for Theeues and Robbers, and not ſo ſafe at all times. *Coevorden* hath on the Northeaſt ſide a long Moraſh, as farre as *VVedde*, on the Weſt a ſtanding water, which runneth paſt *Haſſelt*, and *Svvart-Sluyce*. On the North the Village of *Dalem*, and a hard heath which goeth towards *Groyning*. On the Eaſt the Countie of *Lingen*. On the South the Earledome of *Benthem*. And on the Southweſt, lyeth *Hardenbergh*, it lies 15. miles from *Linge*, and as farre from *Oldenſeel*, 27. from *Deventer*, 15. from *Svvol*, 18. from *Steenvvick*, and 21. from *Groyning*.

Site.

Hardenbergh

Hardenbergh lieth three miles from *Coeverden*, and 12. from *Svvoll* upon the *Vider*, which commeth out of the Earledome of *Benthem*, and a mile and a halfe aboue *Hardenbergh* by Coevarden receiveth the *Aa* into it, and ſo taking his courſe by *Omme*, paſſing by *Svvoll*, and from thence forward to the *Svvart-vvater*, falleth into the Southerne Sea by Haſſelt.

Omme.

Omme is about ſixe miles from *Hardenbergh*.

Almeloo.

Almeloo lyeth upon a ſmall river, which runeth into the *Vider*, and is ſixe miles from *Goor*.

Goor.

Goor lyeth upon the *Vider* or *Vecht*, three miles from *Diepenhem*.

Diepenhem. *Delden.*

Diepenhem is ſixe miles from *Delden*, & Delden foure from *Enſchede*.

Enſchede.

Enſchede is the laſt of the villages of *Over-Yſell*, being but 3. miles from *Oldenſeel*.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE SEIGNORIE or LORDSHIP OF GROYNING.

THE Citie of *Groyning* with the circumjacent territoires; and Villages, commonly called the *Ommelands*, were in ancient times held for a part of *Friezland*, becauſe they fronted, and lay ſo neere upon it, and after many troubles, became a rich and a populous State and Province of them ſelues, who for a long time mainteyned, & defended their owne Liberties, Lawes, and Statuts, ſometimes giving them ſelues under the protection of the Biſhop of *Vtrecht*, and otherwhiles under the Earles of *Holland*, for which they gaue them a yeerly tribute, and did them homage, till at laſt a faction roſe, betweene the *Sheringers*, and the *Verkoopers* of *Friezland*. Now for the preventing of future troubles, and the ending of this quarrell, the Emperour *Maximilian* the Firſt, gaue as a fee ſimple unto Duke *Albert* of *Saxony*, who was then Vicar of the Empire, the State of *Groyning*, and *Friezland*, lying on the further ſide of the *Ems*. This being diſtaſtfull to the Friezes, that would not acknowledge him, he was driuen to ſide with the *Scheringers*, by whoſe help, and aſſiſtance (under the Conduct of his Generall *Fucks*) he made warrs againſt the *Verkoopers*, that had joyned themſelues with thoſe of *Groyning*. The event of this warre was ſuch at the laſt, that thoſe of Groyning were forced to renounce all their claime, and pretences to the territoires of *Ooſtergovv*, *VVeſtergovv*, & *Sevenvvoldt*, and beſides, to paye to this Duke yeerly the ſomme of thirtie thowſand Crownes. The other townes alſo whereof *Leuvvarden* was the chiefeſt, ſubſcribed to theſe conditions, but afterwards caſting of this yocke they revolted, whereupon the Duke of *Saxonie* coming into the Countrie with an army, conſtrayned them by force of armes to yeeld unto him. The *Groyningers* fearing to be ſerued in the ſame kind, by the mediation, and interceſſion of the Biſhop of *Vtrecht* obtained a truce from him.

Ancient Lords.

The *Friezes* after this rebelled a third time, which occaſioned a new warre, that laſted till the deceaſe of Duke *Albert*, who left his Sonne his Succeſſour. Vpon his death, the Friezes taking courage againe, thinking now no more perills & daungers had hung over their heads, beſieged *Damme*, which *Edſard* Earle of *Embden* held in the behalfe of the Duke of *Saxonie*. Hereupon alſo *Huge* Count of *Leyſnitz*, beſieged the Citie of *Groyning*, but once more through the interceſſion of the Biſhop of Vtrecht a truce was made for the ſpace of foure yeeres, which time being expired, and that thoſe of Groyning would no longer obey the Emperours commaund, Count *Edſard* of *Embden*, and *Vyt*, of *Draeckdorf*, as chiefes in the behalfe of *Henry*, Duke of *Saxony*, came againe and beſieged *Groyning*, and caſt up two ſtrong forts before it, which did much diſtreſſe them in the Winter. The towne now ſeing, that the promiſſed reliefe of the *Overyſſelliſh* townes failled them, where ready to haue entred into compoſition with the Saxon; had it not bene for an affront, which hapned in the interim. For juſt at that inſtant, when they were coming to partie; the Chieftaine *Vyt* of *Drackendorf*, had taken ſome Burgers priſoners, who being not able to pay that ranſome, which he had impoſed upon them, uſed them baſely, cutt of their noſes and eares, and turned them againe into the towne: which did ſo exaſperate the Citizens, that the treatie brooke off, and they would by no meanes haue to doe any more with the *Saxon*; but preſently offred the towne to the Earle of Embden, upon this condition, that he would never ſuffer them to come againe under the *Saxon*, & ſo agreeing together (Anno 1506.) the Earle entred into this towne, with full power and authority; and after the Citizens had taken the oath of allegance unto him, he built a ſtrong Caſtle in it. Duke *George* of *Saxonie* taking this monſtrous ill, with the aſſiſtance of *Erick* Duke of *Brunſvvick* in revenge of this, fell into *Eaſt-Friezland*, with a mighty army and burnt and ſpoyld his Countrie, which forced the Earle of Embden, to forſake *Groyning* & come to defend his owne Countrie and inheritance, for which afterward he was cited, and baniſhed by the Empire; & looſing Damme, was driven to quitte Groyning, as being unable to reſiſt ſo mightie Ennemies. Whereupon thoſe of Groyning, ſeing themſelues diſtitute of helpe and abandoned, ſent Deputies unto the Duke of *Saxonie*, that they were willing to compound with him, if they might keepe and envoy their priviledges, and that he would raze the Caſtle. The Duke of Saxony, not accepting of theſe proffers: but puffing and ſnuffing at them (as many proud men doe before a fall) would haue the towne deliuered into his hand, without any reſervation, or exception whatſoeuer, and ſo the Deputies of the towne returning without effecting of any thing, toold him before they departed, that neither he, nor any of his poſteritie, ſhould euer be Lord of Groyning againe: and coming home, conſulting among themſelues, chooſe an other Protectour, and found it good, to preſent this towne to *Charles* of *Egmont*; Duke of *Gelders*, who received them into his protection, and preſently tooke poſſeſſion of it by William of *Oyen* & *VVerner Spiegel*. The Caſtle was inſtantly demoliſhed, and the Burgers tooke an oath to be true to the Duke, and the Crowne of France, becauſe he had alwaies ben in league with it, to helpe to defend him againſt the power of the *Burgunians*. This cauſed a long, and a bloudie warre, betweene theſe two Dukes, till at laſt, the Duke of Saxonie, being weary of the warre, ſould and reſigned all the right, and intereſt he had

MARIS GERMANICI

Borcum

Groninger Wat

Watt.

FRISIÆ

Aenum

Dockumer diep

Buirumer Nylant

Collum

Munke zijl

TRANSLAVICANÆ

Ruigewaert.

Gerrits Cloester

Lutkegast

Grijpskercke

Lange wolde.

PARSQUATIE

Smurhusen

Doesum

Grootegast

Oldekercke

Fredewolde.

Nybert

Marum

Vrrende

Noortwick

Hummerzig

Oldehove

Niehove

Ruigewaert

Brunninge

Iensema

Barwert

Franeker

Franeker Vaart

Leeuwarder Vaart

Harlingen

Dockumer Vaart

Dockum

Leeuwarden

Sneek

Sneeker Meer

Workum

Hindeloopen

Stavoren

Lemmer

Joure

Bolsward

Harlingen

Franeker

Dokkum

Leeuwarden

Sneek

Workum

Hindeloopen

Stavoren

Lemmer

Joure

Bolsward

Amsterdami, Excudebat Ioannes Ianssonius.

Milliaria Germanica communia.

Milliaria Gallica communia.

Scalsonius Sculpsit ex Abrahamo Goos Amstelodamensi.

Scalsonius Sculpsit ex Abrahamo Goos Amstelodamensi.

GRONINGA DOMINIVM.

Auctore
Bartholdo Wicheringe.

MANICI

Borcum

Watt.

Norden

Marienhave

Schoonoort

Pilsum

FRISIÆ

TRANSAMASA

NÆ PARS

Emden

Oldersum

Oldendorp

Leer oert

Bunde

Rysum

Wirdum

Loppersum

Middelstum

Oosterampt.

Innersdijken

Suitwolde

Garmerwolde

Noordyck

Middelbert

Harcstede

Engelbert

Scharmer

Duurswolde

Clant

Westerbroeck

Foxhol

Colham

Wolde

Noortlaren

Suitlaren

Gockinga

Noortbroeck

Slochter

Ringers

Helm

Siddeburen

Vskens

Wagenborgen

Schildt

Uprwijrde

Weiwert

Appingedam

Farmsum

Delfzijl

Wirdumerdiep

Nesserland

Wewelsum

Termunterzijl

Reiderwold

Lellens

Lellenserdiep

Schuilingsdiep

Dijckhuysen

Tesinga

Schultinga

S. Anna

Beem

Dijckshorne

Roofschoele

Westerwijtwert

Onderdendam

Vnderwierum

Tammingaweer

Menkeweer

Cantes

Stitswert

Rottum

Sickinga

Baffelt

Breeda

Warsum

Warfumbuiren

Breedenborch

Vithuysen

Vyquert

Wijtwert

Sandweer

Lewe

Nylant

Gerfhusen

Spijck

Watum

Biorum

Loesdorp

Goldinse

Oldenclooster

Leermens

Criewert

Nyencloester

Wijtwert

Rysperdiep

Wirdum

Ruckwert

Wewijrde

Garrelsweer

Iamsweer

Appingedam

Farmsum

Schuurt

Rysperdiep

Weiwert

Howeskens

Oosterwierum

Mesthusen

Borchsweer

Grijpskerke

Pilsum

Rysum

Emden

Wirdumerdiep

Nesserland

Wewelsum

Termunterzijl

Reiderwold

Oldersum

Oldendorp

Leer oert

Bunde

Ihmert

Ihmerzijl

Ihmerfiel

Ihmerfiel

Ihmerfiel

unto Friezland, unto *Charles* Prince of *Spaigne*, for two hundred thowſand Crownes, and ſo the Duke of *Saxonie* retreated into *Miſia*. After this a warre began againe, betweene thoſe of *Gelders*, and *Burgundie*. *Flores* of *Yſelſteyn* ſided with the houſe of *Auſtria*, and the Earle of *Embden* tooke part with thoſe of *Gelderland*. But at laſt the *Groyningers*, having bene 20. yeeres under the commaund of the *Gelderers*, paying euery yeere unto the Duke, a tribute of 30. thowſand Gilders, expecting no good ſucceſſe, but that the Emperours power grew greater euery day, and that the Duke of Gelders was not able to ſupport them, addreſſed themſelues unto the Gouverneſſe of theſe Countries, the *Lady Margaret*, the Emperours Aunt, who accepting of them, ſent preſently *Georg Schenk* of Sautenburgh unto them, and (Anno 1536.) on the eight of Iuly, tooke the oath of allegance of them, to be true and faithfull to the Emperour her nephew, and thus this towne after ſo many troubles, and alterations of Princes, and Gouvernours came under the houſe of *Burgundie* and *Auſtria*. Afterward, in the yeere 1595. in the month of Iuly, *Maurice Prince* of *Orange* of famous memorie beſieged it ſtraightly & deſtreſſed it much, ſo that it was forced to yeeld, and to come into the union of the States of the Vnited Netherlands.

Groyning. The City of *Groyning*, being the *Metropolitan* of this Province, is a very ancient towne, and as *Munſter* writeth, was built 378. yeeres, by a Troyan called *Grunnius*, before the nativitie of *Chriſt*. Within the Citie there are many ſtanding Pooles, and Waters, partly made by nature, & partly caſt up by the hand of man, from whence are made broad moates, and ditches. It is a great towne, fairely built, and well compacted together, wherein many rich Burgers dwell.

Situation. It lyeth in the longitude of 28. degrees, and 24. minuts, and in the latitude of 53. degrees, and 16. minuts about 18. miles from *Leuvvarden*. The Cathedrall Church was dedicated to the honour of *S. Martin*, & is under the Biſhop of *Vtrecht*. In this Church there are a faire paire of Organs, which *Rudolphus Agricola* a citizen of Groyning, made with his owne hands. Anno 1614. the States of this Province for the advancement of Learning, erected here an Vniverſitie. It is a populous and a mighty towne with a ſtately Lordſhip belonging to it, whoſe commaund reacheth farre, both Eaſt and Weſtward. It hath a rich ſoile, and diverſe fatt paſtures, and Meddowes with many villages. Northward it is in league, and confederacie with thoſe territoires, which reach as farre as the Sea, commonly called the *Ommelands*. They haue alſo their gentry, which make the ſecond member of the Province of Groyning, but the City it ſelfe and the Magiſtrates thereof, are accounted for the firſt member.

Damme lyeth about ſixe miles from *Groyning*, it hath bene heretofore walled, but Anno 1536. was ſlighted. *Damme.*

Delfziel is a fine village, lying upon the Sea ſide, as farre from Groyning, as from *Embden*, lying about nine miles. There lies a ſtrong *Schanſe*, which oftentimes hath bene caſt up, and razed; but now is built up againe, and in Eſſe. *Delfziel.*

The City of *Groyning*, with the *Ommelands*, and Circumjacent territoires, make a Province of themſelues, & whereas heretofore there hapned ſome difference, betweene them & the other Vnited Provinces by ſome Commiſſioners and Counſellours, it was decided, and appeaſed, and publikely proclamed in the Hagh, Anno 1597. ſo that now they liue in peace unitie and quietneſſe one with another.

A Preface, concerning FRANCE, *To the frendly* READER.

BEcauſe wee are not borne for our ſelves alone, but for the publick good, as farre as God our chief benefactour requireth of us. It behooveth us to accommodate with our beſt power this Geographick worke unto that end, a part whereof wee are here ſetting foorth. It is well knowne, that for the knowledge and practiſe of hiſtories the uſe, and profit of Geographie are greater then I can expreſſe: but it hath a worthines yet more praiſe-worthy, if well applyed to the end, whereunto it is moſt proper (the knowledge of a Politick State) therein repreſenting not only the ſight of places, but alſo the nature and lawfull condition of them all, as requiſite in the Duty of a Geographer. For as the Painter will not have ſatisfied his profeſſion, that hath repreſented a man according to the proportion of his limbs, but neglecting the colours and Phyſiognomick ſignes left unto us his nature & paſſions hidden, in like manner he will ſhape us a Geographick body, dead & ſenceleſſe, that ſetting down the deſcription of places ſhall forgett the relation and proportion which they hold together. Therefore, I have principally endeavored to deſcribe before every Mapp the order & nature of the moſt remarkeable places in every Province, the better to profit, the ſtudious, and carefull of Politick matters and State affaires. Yet if our deſcription be imperfect in many things, and erroneous in ſome points, maruall not at it (Reader.) For wee have not the formes of Gouvernment of all Countries, neither had wee leiſure to find them out: but of as much as wee have ben able to collect, by the reading of hiſtories, wee have at laſt drawn out a reſemblance, or rudiment of a Politick State, that may inſtruct thee of the order & condition of the thing propounded, ſo that it is the eaſier for thee to correct, and adde unto that which thou wilt find deficient in thine own country: which if thou doeſt, and wilt ſend it mee, I ſhall acknowledge it to proceed from thee in the reformed frontiſpice of the Fable. If every man would doe ſo much in his owne Country, it is incredible how great profit Lovers of Geographie ſhould reap thereby.

Now as there are three chief things to be conſidered in the gouvernment of Kingdomes, Provinces & Principalities, viz. the Eccleſiaſticall State, the Politick, and the Adminiſtration of Juſtice: I wil deſcribe firſt of all, before the Chorographick Carde of every Country, how many Politick States and conditions there are in it, according as the order of dignities is there obſerved. Then in the diſtinctiõ of places noble (becauſe the chiefe Gouvernment is in the hands of the Nobility.) I ſhall name thoſe firſt that are held in fief and redevance of the Prince: Then the free, and all orderly deſcending from the higheſt to the loweſt degree of Nobility, or Dukedomes, Earledomes, Lordſhips. And thirdly, in what Government the Province is divided, which be three things ſufficient to the knowledge of the Politick State. As for the Juſtice, wee will note the juriſdiction of the Dioceſes, & Parliaments or higher Aſſemblies, whereunto is raiſed Appeal from the Inferiour Courts. After which concerning the Cleargy, there will be made mention, firſt of the Arch-Biſhops (if there be any) then of Suffragan Biſhops, and others that follow them in order. I have a good mind to run over all that: but if matter be defective, I will how ever doe my beſt, to ſtimulate (at leaſt) and provoke all lovers of their owne Countrie, to better and more perfect things: Each place ſhall be marked by number to find it preſently in the enſuing Table. The firſt number ſhall hold the degrees and minutes of longitude, which will be found at the North or South-ſide. The laſt ſhall beare the numbers of Latitude, which will be found at the Weſt or Eaſt ſide. From thoſe tearmes and limits, following on this ſide, the Meridians, on the other, the Paraleles, upon the latitude, you will come unto the common ſection and place propounded by you, of them that are in the Indices of Maps, you wil know the ſight by themſelves. But if the names be not found in the propounded table that will be the fault of him, who firſt repreſented it, for which cauſe the deſcription of Principalities, and Lordſhips was not to be forgotten.

And becauſe the Nobility holdeth the Gouvernment & Dominion of Provinces; it will be both pleaſing and profitable, to know the degrees and proper conditions thereof. The higheſt, is that of an Emperour or of a King, which follow in their ranck the Duke, Earle, Baron, and the *Tribunus militaris*, called of the Low Dutch *Bander-heer*. As it were Lord of a Band, that is a trouppe, ſubjected under his Banner. After him goes the Knight, called of the French Chevalier, of the low Dutch Ridder. Laſt of all is the Squire, that beareth the marks & ornaments of Nobility, but hath not yet received the dignity of this order. There are 3 degrees of Earles: he that is in the firſt is called of the French Vicomte, that is next unto his Duke before all other in privileges and authoritie, *Ludovicus Guicciardin* is of opinion, that he ſhould be called *Burgrave*. It may be that this order of Earles hath ben thus diminiſhed as it is ſeene this day, but at the beginning his authority was greater, as it appeareth in his deſcription. In the ſecond ranck is the Comte Provinciall, named of the Low-dutch, Landgrave: In the third the Marquis, Maregrave. Theſe are the chief degrees and order that is held in the Government of each Country. There may be ſome difference in the ſubdiviſion of theſe degrees, but they are more diſtinguiſhed by their priviledges then formes of Government. I will ſet foorth the differences and Lawfull conditions of the order, I have propounded, as I have found it in a French Booke titled *la Diviſion du Monde*, deducing from the lower Nobility the creation of other degrees, the properties whereof and order of Government may the better be cleared thereby.

The Knight (ſaith he) or Chevalier, from a noble Squire, is thus made. After a long times triall of his valour in the warres, if he hath ben in ſundry charges, and have competent meanes to uphold the State of Chevalerie, being iſſued of a rich, great and noble family, when a battell is offred or other remarkeable encounter; Hee ſhall ſignifie to the Generall of the

the Army or to ſome generouſe and valliant Knight that he deſireth the order of Knighthood. Then after the conflict, where he hath behaved himſelfe well: he ſhall preſent himſelfe to the Generall or foreſaid Knight, whome he muſt pray in the name of God and S.George to give him the badge and marks of the order, which heard the Generall ſhall draw his ſword, & ſtrike this Petitioner thrice, ſaying: I create thee Knight in the name of God and S.George, to maintaine the Chriſtian faith, and faithfully keepe the Church, Juſtice, the Widowes, and Orphans. But if he be poore, though valliant, he may not be admitted therein: If he hath not ſufficient revenues to conſerve the honour and dignitie of Chevalerie.

The *Tribunus militaris*, *ein Bander-heer* is made of a Knight, if having for a great while followed the warrs, he holdeth lands enough and revenues, to wage & entertaine 50 Nobles, that is a trouppe, to follow his enſigne on horſeback: for none may plant his Cornette or Banner, if he can not bring in to the field at his owne charge, a trouppe of 50 Horſe-men at the leaſt, all Nobles and well maintained.

The Baron may be made of a Knight or Noble squire, when he hath in his Tenements foure Caſtleſhips, having high, meane, & lower juriſdiction: then the King may give him leave tō take up the Banner of a Baron, though not unleſſe he hath made proof of the greatnes of his valour in the laſt warres. Thus by his firſt offices he is Knighted, by the ſecond a Tribunus militaris, and by the third a Baron,

The Earle is the next aſcending. and firſt of all, the Frontier-Earle, called Marqueſſes or Marc-grave, he may be created ſuch that hath two or three Baronies mortaiſed under one Dutchie, and may be created by his Duke in whoſe dominion he holdeth them.

Then the Provinciall Earle, (which is Land-grave) is made if he hath foure Baronies under him, whome the Duke may create or the King at the Dukes leave or entreaty.

The Vicomte (Prince Earle) may be made if he holdeth five Counties, or more, in one Dutchie, or joyned one to the other, and may be created by the Duke in great ſolemnity by the Kings permiſſion; whoſe preſence will make his principalitie the more honorable. The Earle that will be a Duke, ought firſt of all, to have in the Kingdome where he is to be crowned foure chief Earledomes, and in each of them 4 other Counties or Baronies under the faith and protection of them, ſo ſhall he have the right and title of Ducall dignity: He ought withall to be crowned by the King or Emperor, by whome he is preſented with a litle hatt enriched with pearles & pretious ſtones in the chief of his townes, and great aſſembly of Princes, Dukes, Earles, and Barons, in a great feaſt day, as is vſuall at the inauguration of Kings.

He that will be a King muſt neceſſarily have foure Dutchies, holding together ſubject unto himſelfe, and in every Dutchie foure Cities, whereof he be onely Lord, in each of them an Arch-Biſhop, & under each of them 10 Epiſcopall Provinces, thus provided he ſhall preſent himſelfe to the Imperiall Majeſtie as to his Soveraign Lord, or prevaile ſo farre by his Embaſſids that he may come and crowne him.

This forme of creating Kings and other Princes ſeemeth new, for whilſt the wandring nations of the Goths, Vandals, Lombards, and other, who brought their Kings along with them, did not meaſure the Royall dignitie by the extent of lands, but by the ſtrength and multitude of people. The Duks themſelves who were firſt inſtituded anno 569 by Longinus Exarck of Ravenna, then eſtabliſhed by the Lumbards, were not choſen but for their valour and prudence in the managing of affaires: Add, that *Paulus AEmilius* ſaith, that the Dukes and Earles, were at firſt committed onely to the keeping of townes and Gouvernments of people, conditionally, that they might be depoſed when need and occaſion ſhould require: neither could the foreſaid Lawes of creating Princes be made or eſtabliſhed ſuch, ſince they meaſure and require the goods and tenements to be hereditary, & under ſuch & ſuch conditions: Becauſe the Dutchies and Counties were conferred by Kings and Emperors onely for certain times, and upon conditions, which might be changed from day to day: But though the time of ſuch inſtitutions can not properly be determinated. It is notwithſtanding probable, that the Monarks introduced and confirmed them under Ottho the ſecond, Emperor: or about the yeare of our Lord 1000 or a litle after. For untill that Emperor every Prince according to his ritches power and ambition did aſpire unto a greater degree and dignity, and even to the Royalty it ſelfe, thus of one Kingdome of Lorraine, which extended from the Rhin unto the Eſcaut or River of Hont, was limited with the Sea of Friſeland, and belonged onely to Lotharius Sonne of Ludovicus Pius, are ſince proceeded and become many Kingdomes, viz. That of Burgundie, which is beyond the Mount Jura, extended unto the Alpes, comprehending all Swiſſerland, the Rauraci (thoſe of Baſle) the Dauphinois, Savoyards, and Burgundians beyond Iura, & the Kingdome of Provence, which held likewiſe part of Burgundie and Savoy, called ſince the Kingdome of Arles, whereof alſo the Arch-Biſhop of Treves is called Arch-Chancellour and Electour of the Empire: Beſides this, the Kingdome of Lorraine, held that, which now is called Lorraine, and with it, the reſt betweene the Rhin, and Eſcaut, unto the Friſon Sea, and ſometimes called the Kingdome of Auſtraſia. Againe Charles the Bald & his Brother Lewis, did part this Kingdome of Lorraine betweene them, retaining each the title of King: I omit many other Kingdomes borne at the ſame time, as great mens ambition lead them: but Ottho the ſecond having taken away the name of Kingdome, divided this Lorraine in new Dutchies and Counties as members cut of from the ancient body as ſaith Cuſpinian; & having divided it 981 did firſt eſtabliſh Charles brother to Lotharius King of France, Duke of Lorraine as witneſſeth Richard de Waſſembourg. And it ſeemes that ſince that time this Arbitrary Election of Kings and Princes hath ceaſed, by the card which Monarcks have had, to reunite and joyne all to their owne body, firme and naturall; according to the proportion & harmonie of the members with the head of a humain body. In a word, to keepe the better order, for the future, in Principalities and magnaging of affaires, theſe Lawes were introduced in the time which I have mentioned.

Thoſe are (Reader) the degrees of Nobility & difference of dignities. Now, note how in every Kingdome the Provinces be dividen, what is the forme of gouvernment, & with what proportion every thing is there diſtributed according to their degrees: what is the proper duety of every one, what habitude, report, and conference one hath to the other, and principally to his chief. You will finde therein a notable harmonie, to the place and tranquillity, to the ſtrength, and authority, pride and riches, vertue and wiſdome, to the Majeſtie of a Kingdome: the extent and enlargement of limits, to varietie and incertitude, to the decline and deſtruction, or other thing whereunto one may tend, as formes of managing human affaires be diverſe: that which you will finde or judge to fall out ill, obſerve whence it may proceed, that which you will ſee to have ſucceeded well, enquire after the cauſes of it: And thus will you know the beſt forme of Policie, and will treat with better luck & profit, all that which concerneth Geographie. Aud to the end you may enter it more methodically, I will add here as the

as the foundation of the whole building an Abridgement of the Politick State of the Kingdome of France, which the noble and learned Dominicus a Burmannia made and dreſſed up at my requeſt in behalfe of the worke and Reader, whoſe example ſhould be enſued by the ſubject of other States, that ſo other more remarkeable formes of a human Gouvernment might be reduced as in a ſhortned Picture.

The Politicke State of the Kingdome OF FRANCE.

THE French, held by all writers, for a moſt adviſed people, & great warriers, willing to eſtabliſh unto themſelves a good Politick State, preferred the Monarchie to all other. For they ſaw it thus ordained by nature, that men doe more reverence and feare one, that precedeth all others in dignitie, then a certain number of choſen men liable unto change: Adde, that reaſon ſuggeſteth that in all things men neceſſarily have recourſe to one onely, as to a head or ſpring of all actions, and that the authority that many have to command together, is a matter full of difficulties and danger. Beſides, examples ſhew that Monarchies though mutable by the death of Princes or other human accidents, have laſted longer, have ben quieter, and not ſo often croſſed as the Ariſtocratie or Democratie, as is ſeene in the Aſſyrians, Parthians and Ægyptians, and to come nearer home, in England, Spaine and France, to whoſe States none may compare for the time of their continuance. It happens, not ſeldome that the conduct of the moſt eminent called Ariſtocratie, is changed in Oligarchie which is a Gouvernement of few perſons when of the moſt apparent a few of them onely doe ſhare the honors and advantages of the Publick to increaſe their privat wealth by inpayring of the Common, which they ought principally to have tendred. The other forme which concerneth the vulgar, & is termed Popular State or Democratie hath ever ben held turbulent, ſtormy, full of broyles, & Ennemy to excellent and generous perſons. The French then, have ever moſt adviſedly choſen to leave the diſpoſition & conduct of affaires rather to one alone whome they ſaw to excell the other in Prudence, courage, and vertue, then to many of the chief or to the multitude it ſelfe. By reaſon that ſuch a perticular State may ſooner and more eaſily prevent the Inconvenients, and when hapned, remedie them alone, then many together equall in degree and authority. Yet not ſo, that they have given an unbridled power, to doe all things according to his owne will, but well limited with certain Lawes and conditions that there might be noe grownd for Tyrannie: as will be ſeene ſubſequently. Finally, as there is nothing among mankind that is ſolid conſtant and permanent, but all is corrupted & loſt with time, or changed with the courſe of ages. So is it with France, for though it hath alwayes ben a Monarchie yet it hath not alwayes ben guided by the ſame forme of Gouvernment, which wee will make appeare ſummarily and orderly from the beginning of that Kingdome, according to what wee have learned out of diverſe authors.

Such was the State of Gaule before that the Romans had conquered and reduced it into a Province, that it was neither wholly governed by one alone, nor the particular Townes and Cities under the Popular power, no more then the chiefeſt perſons. But was ſo divided that many of them were gouverned by the adviſe of the chiefeſt, which there upon were called free, & other acknowledged Kings over them. All obſerved this old cuſtome to convoque at a certain place and day a Generall Counſell of all the nation there to adviſe and reſolve on that which concerned the good of all the State. Tacitus in his 3 booke numbreth therein 64 Cities, that is to ſay (as is underſtood by Cæſar) Provinces, which did not onely uſe the ſame language behaviour cuſtomes and quallities, but had alſo like Magiſtrates and Officers, as he mentioneth in diverſe places the Cities of the Heduans, Bourgundians, Arvernes, thoſe of Auvergne, & the Rhemiſh, Rheims chiefly. Now they called their Kings then (or rather Roytelets) thoſe who had a Royall command, not for a certain time onely, as the Magiſtrates of Cities, but for their life time, & perpetually, though but of a ſmall extent, whom cuſtome hath ſince changed in Dukes, Earles, and Barons.

Thoſe Kings were not hereditary, but choſen by the people, for the good opinion they had of their juſtice, neither had they an infinite, abſolute, and diſſolute power, but ſo bound by certain Lawes, that they were not leſſe under the peoples authority then the people under theirs: So that their Royalties were ſcarce any things elſe then a perpetuall Magiſttature: for *Cæſar* nameth ſundry particulars whoſe parents had obtained the Kingdome, they were then kept cloſe & reſtrained by the authority of ſome principall Officers choſen by the people, wherein Plato, Ariſtotle, Polybius and Cicero ſay, that the forme of a Commonwealth conſiſteth.

Now after that Gaule was reduced by the Romans in forme of a Province, her Kings were thus choſen & eſtabliſhed, for their vertue and Nobility, (according to the cuſtomes of the German Kings ſaith Tacitus) by the peoples judgement and election, of whome there are onely three races found, ſince 1200 yeares, wherein this Kingdome hath floriſhed.

The firſt, of the Merovinges, which iſſued out of Merovée, have continued their familie by the ſpace of 283 yeares.

The ſecond, of the Carolovinges, which ſprung from *Charles* the great extended their linnage by the ſpace of 337 yeares.

The third of the *Capets* or *Capevinges*, which deſcended of *Hugh Capet*, doe yet continue for above 600 yeares to command in the Kingdome. For although the Aſſemblies of the generall States, & Great Counſell of all the people hath ever had free authority to chuſe their Kings; They have alwayes nevertheleſſe left that prerogative unto the children of the deceaſed Kings, and to thoſe of their bloud, for the good eſteem they had of their Nobility (as the Germains) and the vertue which they reputed naturall in them. Yet ſo notwithſtanding that if ſuch were not 14 yeares old, they could not be thereto admitted, but they provided themſelves of another that were of a Lawfull age: A Preſident whereof is ſeene in *Clogio*, King in the yeare of Chriſt 309. There be alſo ſundry examples that this Kingdome of France hath often-

times ben divided among many children of the deceaſed Kings, by adviſe of the chiefeſt in the kingdome. And if the people having rejected the Sonne of the deceaſed did chuſe another, they left unto the rejected for the maintenance of his ranck & dignitie the goods which were proper and patrimoniall to the deceaſed. The reſt which belonged unto the kingdome State or Crown was left unto him, to whom the kingdome was given, as alſo the things which are ſaid Fiſcall and publick, as deſtined, both for the entertainment of his authority, and the remedy of ſuch accidents as might fall upon the State, of which ſorte are the Dutchies and diverſe Counties, which likewiſe were aſſigned unto them, in the great Aſſemblies: It hath alſo ben evermore obſerved, that the daughters of Kings ſhould be kept back from the ſucceſſion of the kingdome, not by the Salique Law (as is, not well credited) for it ſpeaketh of none but of the private patrimonie, neither of the Fiefs, nor the goods Allodiaux, whoſe author was one Salagaſt, one of the chief of the kingdome, whence it tooke the name of Salique: But the daughters being poſtpoſed, the Crowne is deferred by the moſt eminent, to the Brothers, or Uncles, or Coſens, or other neare kindred: and thus much for the firſt poinct. Before the breaking up of the ſecond, it ſeemeth not amiſſe to repreſent in few words the members of the kingdome, that preſide at the eſtabliſhing of the King; the better to cleare there by the harmony which is betweene the head & members of ſo great a body.

Above all, this is very remarkeable that this Kings power, and the Orders of this kingdome are ſo united, and reciprocally obliged with mutuall offices, that ſcarce any notable differents can raiſe between them. There are three kinds of principall orders, of which hath alwayes conſiſted the ſolemne Aſſembly, and generall Counſell of the whole kingdome. viz. The Nobility, the people, and the vulgar. Each of them hath accoding to his quality, his particular Lawes, and cuſtomes, with which they are ſerved, & are ſo bound, joyned, and incorporated to the generall body, that they can not eaſily ruinate one another, or conſpire againſt the Kings perſon. As for the Clergy which may be put in, for a fourth Order, though for the greatnes of their meanes and authority they may be placed in the firſt ranck; we will ſpeak of them aftetwards.

The Nobility of France, or the order of the Nobles, and Chevaliers, enjoyeth very great commodities and privileges, whence proceedeth the great affection they beare to their King, even to the hazarding of their lives for his, & the good of the Country, for they pay no tribut, they goe armed every where, and have meanes to live with honour, ſo that none of them is forced to any vile or mercenary State, for it is not permitted them, unleſſe they live at home as homebred Sluggards, and preferre a queſtuary husbandry to ſuch expence as ſhould bring them honour, and the amitie of every body, but if they will follow the Court, they have enough to entertaine themſelves & be honeſtly ſet forth: Becauſe there be many & ſundry charges & conditions in the Kings traine, appointed to the Nobility alone, where they may ſpend a quarter of a yeare, and then returne to the pleaſure and husbandry of their lands: They have all penſions from the King, wages, and yearely entertainements, with occaſions enough (which are oftentimes offered) to hope yet better things: the Princes, and others more eminent in the State, receive alſo penſions from the King in acknowledgement of the paines they take in the managing of publick affaires: And reciprocally ſuccour the decayed Gentlemen, either with their table at Court & ordinary maintenance, or with other meanes required. Moreover the Kings doe keepe evermore great numbers of Cavalerie to exerciſe and breed up the Nobility, amongſt which there be many offices & honours diſtributed unto them, which continues as well in peace as warre: The greateſt of the Nobility are provided according to their merit and quality, of thoſe charges of Cavalerie, ſome are Lieutenants, others Cornettes, others Archers, and thoſe which are unable to beare Armes ſerve the others: If there is noe warre, they may ſtay at home, where they may ſpare part of that pay which they have received in the warrs: withall it is almoſt incredible, what great number of charges and offices there is in the townes, appropriated to the Nobleſt, for ſome of them are Gouvernours of Provinces, others have charge of the Frontieres and limits of the kingdome, others of Caſtles and Forts, others of Townes and Fortifications, that I may not ſpeake of the higheſt offices, as Conſtables, Admiralls, Marſhalls, Great Maſters, Colonels, and others. Beſides, the Kings are wont to give yearely penſions to many Gentlemen that have no other charge then to wayt neare their perſons, which are therefore called Penſionaris: whereby it appeareth in how faire and advantagious eſteem the French Nobility is held, and that not without reaſon, for it is the Nobility principally that maintaineth the Country againſt their Ennemies, and by nature doth oftentimes excell the others. Such advantages likewiſe are diſtributed unto them as well for recommendation of their Anceſtors vertue, as to be unto them a ſtinging goad to runne on better and better, through the careere of honor.

The other order hath likewiſe no ſmall benefits: Wherein are the Marchants, who gaine and grow the richer, becauſe they may ſo freely traffique throwout all France, and that the Nobles make no profeſſion of Merchandiſe; they goe for the moſt part very well in clothes: Unto theſe alſo are given the charges of receiving keeping, and diſtributing the Finances, and even the States of Iudicature, and all that concerneth the diſtribution of Iuſtice, whence ariſeth to them a great deal both of profit and honour, for this kingdome beareth many kindes of Iudges, Councellers, Advocats, Procuratonrs, Greffiers, and the like, farre more numerouſly then all the reſt of Chriſtendome, which is exceeding meet for thoſe that contemning Marchandiſe or other callings apply themſelves unto this golden harveſt. In ſhort, this order doth ſo many wayes profit that it is envyed of the Nobility, though it precedeth all others in dignity and fame. And many even of other conditions endeavour to thruſt in among theſe pecuniary men.

The third order is of the Vulgar, and indifferently mixt multitude which make manufacture, and workmanſhip of all kinds, and Country labour. Now, it is not fitting they have to much liberty, or be to rich, nor exerciſed in the warres: For ſince all men, doe naturally hate all kind of ſervitude, & affect to encreaſe their riches, they would preſently take up Armes and oppreſſe their Principalls, which hath ſometimes and even of our age hapned in France, and elſewhere. But it is neceſſary that in every State there be ſuch orders and degrees to conſerve it, as wee ſee in a human body the weaker and ignobler members helpe and miniſter to the worthier. Neither have theſe (notwithſtanding) occaſion of complaining, or deploring their condition, becauſe that Iuſtice is equally diſtributed unto them as to others, and they are maintained in the ſame liberty and freedom which they have received from their forefathers, they are alſo admitted to many offices of State, in ſuch ſort, that by their labour, diligence and vertue, they may aſcend to the ſecond order, which may not attaine to the firſt but by expreſſe favour of the King who permitteth it to thoſe whome he ſees

he ſees to have done or be able to performe ſome memorable exploit for the good of the State: Which is prudently introduced: firſt, to conſerve the order of Nobility and Chevalerie entire, which diminiſheth dayly in purſuite of the warres, and ſcarce can beare up the burthen of Armes. Secondly, that men wakened by the object of ſo faire a recogniſſance may ſtrive by vertue, who ſhall firſt aſcend to this degree of honour. Thus, thoſe of the lower order aſpire to the ſecond, where being come, they labour generouſly to reach even unto the firſt. Whereby it happens, that there is leſſe envy and enmity among them, ſeing the path-way, and ſpacious field opened to the greateſt honours, and on the other ſide, the danger & puniſhment propounded unto thoſe, that will purſue them unlawfully and againſt the faſhion and cuſtome of the Country: But if the aſſays thereof were too irkſome and difficult, or that men ſhould deſpaire ever to aſcend higher, then the more couragious even of the lower State, would eaſily find occaſion of change, and induce thoſe of their condition, to take up Armes againſt the greateſt: but the contrary is ſeene, & many even of the meaner ſorte are finally provided of faire eſtates. A point practiſed by the old Romans, that traced the way unto thoſe of the popular condition to aſcend unto the State of Chevalerie, whence afterwards they had an open entry to the dignity of the Patricii and Roman Senators: Beſides this, you ſee therein the order of the Clergy common to all others that are affected thereto, for it happens oftentimes in France, that ſome men even of the moſt vulgar recomended by their learning and vertue attaine to the greateſt honours, even of the Cardinalat and Papacie. A thing which enflameth men exceedingly, to their ſtudies and practiſe of vertue.

By all which as aforeſaid, it appeareth, how faire & pleaſant is the connexion of the order of this Realme, whereof if one ſwarveth from his Duety, the remedy is at hand, for if the Nobility doth wrong the others, Juſtice correcteth it, whoſe authority is ſo great, that even all the Princes, hereof be they never ſo puiſſant are forced to ſubmitt themſelves thereunto. And if the people or vulgar undertaketh any novelty as is oftentimes hapned, the Nobility can eaſily by their power and practiſe of Armes make them recant and repaire their offence, which hath cõteined all in their owne duety, and make them to live quietly together, ſince they neither had cauſe, nor meanes to attempt any thing, & that puniſhment lyes at the doore of the delinquent: Thus they all unanimouſly love their King as the Author of ſo great happines, and when need is, doe moſt willingly obey his commands, and withall contribute very freely to the publick occaſions: But if any private man miſtaketh himſelfe herein, there is preſent phyſick for this diſeaſe, which hindreth it from going further.

Thus you ſee how properly this Monarchie is tempered, according to diſtributive Juſtice, governed under a King Ariſtocratically, that is, by adviſe of the principals, and democraticaly alſo, by the entermiſe of the people, ſith the Offices & honours are alwayes open to the French, and this is the forme of the Commonwealth ſo much recõmended by ancient Philoſophers, by reaſon of the ſweet harmony and right temperature of the conditions thereof, wherein this old golden Law hath a place, *Let the peoples good be for a ſupreme Law.*

But to returne to our purpoſe, of theſe three orders they were wont to congregate on the firſt day of May, a publick and ſolemne Councel, called ſince a Parliament, upon ſome important affaires. Where the King ſate in a gilded ſeat as Preſident, under which were ſeated firſt of all the Princes, Lords and Officers of the Crowne, then the Deputies of all the Cities of the Realme. The King was led at the entry of the Palace on a Chariot, drawen by Oxen, driven by his Chartier, ſo ſeated by the Princes in his ſaid gilded chaire (as is mentioned.) After whom every one ſate in his ranck, in which State and Sacrarie was called the Royall Majeſty.

The authority of this Aſſembly hath ever ben great, in which from the beginning of this State was principally treated of theſe points. Firſt, of the Creation & Depoſition of the King: then of the peace or warre then offred, of publick Lawes, of the higheſt Offices: Magiſtratures, and Procurations of the Realm, of the Aſſignation of part of the Royall Patrimonie to the Children of the deceaſed King, of the Daughters dowry termed in the vulgar German Abannagium, as a part cut of: In a word, of all that which is called this day by the vulgar, State affaires: for (as I ſaid) there was no other conference about affaires of the Kingdome, then in this Aſſembly. Moreover, if any Prince or other illuſtrious perſon was accuſed of ſome fault and forfeitur, he was called to this place to be judged on the defence which he produced to the contrary. If the King himſelf intended to make ſome great expences, as to build a Curch or Monaſtery, he propounded it to the Councell to take their adviſe therein: finally the authority thereof was ſo ample that even forraine Princes did ſubmitt the deciſion of their controverſies, to the ſentence they ſhould receive from thence.

Now the Hiſtoriographers doe call this Councell Court, ſometimes Aſſembly, now & then Parliament, and at other times Placitum, Arreſt, becauſe that the buiſeneſſe in queſtion having ben well debated there, and conſidered, finally the Decree pleaſed the greateſt part. As the judgements and adviſes of Philoſophers were called by Cicero and others, Placita: whence this clauſe at the ends of Edicts & Mandats of the French Kings, *Quoniam ita placitum eſt*, becauſe it hath ben thus decreed, ſeemeth to have ben drawn, which is not now well rendred by the Secretaries *Car tel eſt noſtre plaiſir*, or *For ſuch is our pleaſure.*

There were alſo choſen Governours or Lieutenants of the State, who under the Merovinges were called Majors of the Kings houſe, that is Maſters of the Royall Palace that had ſuch power and authority as the Superintendents over the Gardes of the Imperiall Pretorium, who were alſo called *Præfecti* encharged of the Government of the Palace: Theſe having by the Kings drowſines as it were beleagred the Royall authority, did in the end, (increaſed in power) ſeaſe and uſurpe it themſelves: for as they managed almoſt all the greateſt charges, and commanded the Armies in time of warre, the Kings contented with the ſole and emty titles of Kings, lived in deliciouſnes and ſloath. In ſuch ſort, that this evill crept in ſo farre, that under Childeric the 18 King, Pepin Major of the Palace, who under the Kings Authority had allready ſwayed and ended many warres, tamed and ſubdued the Saxons, did not refuſe the preſent occaſion of making himſelf King, ſeing himſelfe favored of a victoriouſe and triumphant Army. Now this great authority of the Majors began as I have ſaid in the time of Clotaire the ſecond, about the yeere of Chriſt 588. to wit, on the 130 yeare of the eſtabliſhment of this Realme.

In ſhort, Pepin was promoted King, after the depoſing of Childeric, concerning which you may ſee the Appendix of Hunibaldus, or John Tritem. beſides Marſil. Patav. c. 6. de Tranſlat. Imperii. In this yeare (ſaith Tritem.) the heads of the Kingdome aſſembled upon the depoſing of Childeric the ſlothfull, held a Councell, and they all unanimouſly conſented, that Childeric ſhould be depoſed, as having neither judgement nor power to command, and that Pepin who had all the publick authority ſhould be advanced in his place. Whereunto notwithſtanding Pepin would ne-

ver consent before he had the advise of Pope *Zacharias* there upon, for certain reasons (which he did alledge) moving him thereunto.

In stead of this master of the Palace, the Conne-stables, *Comites stabuli*, seem to have succeeded: In those times, them were called Comtes that were provided of great estates at Court, and that in part governed the State. This Comte d'Estable was peradventure he, whom the Romans called *Magister Equitum*, that is, that had the charge and conduct of the horse-men, & to whom obeyed those that had charge of the keeping of the horse, who were commonly called *Scarieri*. The Germans call him Mareschalcus, and hath at this time such an authority, as formerly the *Præfectus Pretorii*, or (as I have said) the Masters of the Palace, under whom are at this present 4 Mareschalci or *Magistri Equitũ*, that decide the differences hapned in the warr, and warlike employment.

Since that, were created in the time of Hugh Capet, (though all writers doe not well agree in their Origine,) the Peeres of France, for having deprived the true heire of his Crowne, he thought fitt to oblige unto himselfe by some new office the most eminent of the State, and it is generally beleeved that he effected some such thing.

It is said, those Peeres were chosen for two occasions: the first, that they might have the charge of the Kings Inauguration, or (as they speake then) Investiture of the Realme, that is to say, that they might adorne the King of his Habit, badge, and solemne ornaments in the Assembly of the Princes, and most eminent in the Kingdome: and to doe Justice if any of the chiefest were accused of felonnie, or other capital crime: for as formerly those differences were made even in the generall Councell (as I have said) and that since, under the Capets, that custom was referred to the Parliament of Justice, to whose judgement the Princes not willingly submitted themselves, it seemed good to these second Kings, the better to secure their affaires, to establish this order and assembly of Peeres, besides the Court of Parliament, which was since called the Court of the Peeres, The order and number of whom, hath notwithstanding oftentimes ben varied, for they have not allwayes ben twelve, (as some beleeve, but sometimes more, and sometimes lesse, as the King pleased, who distributed the degrees and advantages: which may be proved by sundry examples, as the dignity of Petre was conferred to diverse Princes, and by their advise some others of the principalls of the Kingdome even Bishops, were added. Finally, forreine Kings & Princes were enrolled in their number.

And though by the institution of these Peeres, as also that Hugh Capet made the Charges and dignities as Dukedomes and Earledomes of temporall, perpetuall, to gaine the hearts of the chief of the Kingdome did not lessen and (slily) not a litle diminish the authority of this Generall Councell, although the whole busines proceeded with the advise of this assembly: Yet notwithstanding, other important affaires depended still of the formet order of this Councel, which is the ground of *Budeus* & *Charles du Moulins* saying, that the right price and raising of money hath allwayes remained in the peoples power.

That warre is memorable, which the principalls of the Kingdome animated by the continuall and daily prayers of the Commons, were resolved to undertake for the publike good against King Lewis the 11. Neither ought that generall Councell held at Tours under the same King, the first day of April, anno 1467 to be forgotten, wherein was concluded that 36 discreet men should be chosen of all the orders for Surveyors of the State, that should reforme it, and take heed to the Right and Justice, to wit, 8 of the Clergy, (which was then allready become an order) as many of the Nobility, and as many of the Iustice & people: which the King did ratifie by his letters in forme of an Edict, testifying that he would be pleased with all that should be ordained by those 36 persons for the good and honour of the Kingdome.

Such was in generall the forme of governing the Realme untill the Capevinges, and wee have rehearsed the charges of the officers of the Kingdom, which they that administred were properly called Administrators of the Crowne and Kingdome, Officers or Wise, as were indeed those, who (as wee have said) made the Publick Councell of the Realm, and likewise the Peeres of France, the Conneſtable, Admirall, Chancellor, and High Treasurer, or Super-intendant of the Finances. There hath also ever ben Councellours and Officers to the King that ruled his particular affaires, and served him as ordinary Ministers of his person, as are Chamberlaines & other Officers of the Court and Kings person.

Besides these charges, in processe of time, other were instituted, namely for the Iustice as are the Parliaments and Souveraign Court; for it is to be noted, that till the time of the *Capevinges* the forme of ministring Iustice to the parties, was simple, easy, and short; by reason of the few differences and suites that were then among the French, which may be gathered by King Lewis the second, surnamed Riche, (reigning about the yeare 1233. as the Lord of *Ionville* writeth in his life) who decided & dispatched forth with the differences of the parties that came, and complayned to him, or else in cause he were busy referred them to some of his traine, who made an end of them immediately: And that at the example of other Kings his Predecessours, namely of Charles the great, who determined of suites as they were putting on his shoes: and indeed one of the Lawes of his Capitulary, beare: *That our Comissioners, and Sentmen give notice to the Comtes and People, that wee intend to sit one day by in every weeke to heare the pleas and differences of parties.* But at length the malice of men waxing greater, the number of suits increased so much, that they were forced to dresse up a bench expres & sedentary: Such as was the Palace of Paris under Lewis Hutin, or (as others think) of Philippe le Bel, about the yeare 1292. Then they multiplied so much the number of these few Iudges & Councellers, that they made of them three Courts of Iustice, and sundry roomes. The great Chamber, the Chamber of Enquests, and that of Requests. But in the yeare 1522, the King Francis, the first increased the number of 20 new Councellours, of whom was made up the fourth Chamber: and himselfe anno 1543 added yet others 20. Furthermore, this Assembly of Judges was not in former times perpetuall and continuall, as it is this day, but assigned and indictive for a certain time and Place, signified by the Princes advise, who onely had power to ordaine it. And commonly on S. Martins day (the 11 of November) he gave notice by a publike edict, that he graunted power to the Judges to meet, and begin a Parliament, which thing was called an opening of Justice or Parliament, that had ceased untill then.

But the authority of this Councell and Parliament advancing by litle and litle, increased so farre, that noe Edict, Mandat, or Royall order, had any force or authority: if this Court of Parliament had not counselled, or at least approved it in their Assembly, for after their approbation it was to be verified and registred in the Registrie of this Court, then published upon the place, and thence in all parts of the Kingdome where it was needfull. Neither was there any Officer of note, or Magistrat in the whole State, either civill or military, that was not admitted, approved and authorized by it, and made oath unto it to performe his duety well,

well, ere he did medle with this charge, ſince it was not Lawfull to appeall from this Courts Arreſts, which were immutable as ſacred and perpetuall. In a word, all the power and authority which the generall Councel or Aſſembly of the Generall States had ſometimes had, was in the end transferred to this Court.

But now, when the King doth deliberate & ordaine all in his Privy Councell, it is converted in a forme of Councel of ordinary Iudges, and is no more employed in the affaires of the Realme. It is ſtated and fixed at Paris, the authority thereof is ſtill very farre extended, and hath more power, then all the other Parliaments, which are now ten in number throughout all France: Each of them dealeth with all cauſes both civill and criminall, and men muſt reſt on what ſhall be there reſolved. That of Paris hath yet more, that it is honored ſomtimes with the Kings preſence, if any very important buſines hapneth, either concerning warre or peace; as alſo that the Kings Agrements, Covenants, Treaties, and whatſoever toucheth the ſetling & conſervation of the State is there recited, approved, verified, and enroled in the Regiſter of that Court, which is kept by them. Thus, thoſe matters which were of old, and from the beginning of the Kingdome of France-Gaule, referred to the publick Aſſemblies of the States, and afterwards (them being aboliſhed) to the Senate or Parliament of Paris, are at this preſent trans-ferred to the King only, and thoſe whom he will take for his Councell. But to proceed.

There is another Conncell, called Great; compoſed of the Aſſembly of the true Princes & principalls, both of the Kings traine and Kingdome, in which under the Kings *Charles* the 7, and 8. was only treated of publick affaires, and that which concerned the good of the Kingdome; but the time and diſſolute number of ſuites, have very much impaired the eſtabliſhment thereof: ſo that *Charles* the 8. was adviſed to make an ordinary ſettled Councell of 17 Councellers, which King Lewis the 12. hath ſince encreaſed to 20. adding thereunto the Chancellour for their Preſident, in ſo much that under King Francis the firſt, the dignity of Chancellour was turned to that of a Preſident, and ordained, that they ſhould attend no other cauſes then extraordinary, that ſhould be referred unto them by the Privy Councell, and the appeals of the Provoſt of the houſhold.

Beſides the foreſaid ten ordinary Parliaments, and the Great Councell, the King holdeth yet a Privy Councell, which is ordinary and perpetuall following the Kings perſon, & is not commonly employed then in the affaires of the State and Kingdome, though it be now allmoſt converted in a bench of ordinary Iuriſdiction, attending oftentimes to the cauſes of townes and Parliaments, and ſometimes even to the leaſt cauſes of perticular perſons, in ſuch ſorte, that very eminent Lords withdrawne to ſuch occaſions, have in a manner put by all thought, and knowledge of publick affaires, and thoſe that concerned only the wellfare & manutention of the Realme. Whereby all the carke and Governement of the State ſeemeth to be fallen on the King himſelfe and but on few of thoſe which are ordained to that end, of whom conſiſteth the Councell Privy and of State. Wherein are deliberated and reſolved the greateſt buſines, upon which it was allready adviſed in the Privy Councell, and that of the Finances, provided they be ſuch as require the Kings expreſſe knowledge. All the Benefits, Letters and Mandats of the King are there ſigned, Commiſſions diſpatched: al the Expeditions of other Princes, Kings Lieutenants, Preſidents, Captaines, & others are there opened and communicated. There are received their propoſitions and anſwers, which afterwards are given to the Secretaries of State.

There is moreover another Councell, commonly called *des Finances*, which hath charge of the Kings and Realmes treaſure, whereunto are adjoyned the Intendents thus tearmed, *les Secretaires des Finances*: Item the *Treaſurers*.

AN *ADVISE*, for the uſe of MAPS.

BEING reſolved to referre the Geographick reaſon unto the Celeſtiall, that the due proportion of places, as it is in the round forme of the Earth might (likewiſe) be nearely kept in the plaine. It was neceſſary to fix a right conveniencie, and proportion of the degrees of longitude, with the degrees of the Meridian or latitude: for which cauſe (the immediately enſuing Map conteining but few degrees of latitude,) I have reduced this proportion, allmoſt to the middlemoſt parallele of the Map, that ſuch as is the reference of this parallele unto the Meridian, ſuch likewiſe might be the proportion of the degrees of longitude to this ſame parallele, in the degrees of the Meridian or latitude. Thus, all the Meridians are then between themſelves paralleles: But when there was many degrees of longitude, becauſe there hapneth in the paralleles above and beneath a great difference of proportion to the Meridian, to the end that the juſt conveniencie & ſymmetrie of places ſhould not be too diſtant from the truth: I have choſen two paralleles allmoſt equally diſtant of the middle and extremes, to whoſe conſideration and report, I have made the Meridians rules, Indices, and deſignatives of the degrees of longitude, which then are not Paralleles, but according to greater or leſſer diſtance, which the conceived and ſett paralleles have betweene themſelves, doe more or leſſe mutually turne, or encline towards them, and towards the middlemoſt Meridian of the Mappe. I have ſhewed upon Ptolomees Geographie, how this rule and deſignation of Meridian may be found: You will finde the degrees of latitude and longitude marked on the ſide of every Mappe, for the moſt part of latitude in both the ſides of the Mappe, but of longitude above and beneath, ſince according to the uſuall faſhion of Geogtaphers the upper part may be ſett to the North. But if the Country to be deſcribed is more extended betweene the North and South, then betweene the Eaſt and Weaſt: then, oftentimes wee ſett up the Weaſt: However, the Eaſt and Weaſt ſide will alwayes ſhew unto thee the latitude: the other, repreſent the degrees of longitude. Every degree is divided in 60 parts, called minutes, and ſometimes in one, if the greatneſſe ſuffer it: or in two, or in five, or ten.

This ground being laid, I have followed the beſt deſcriptions in the repreſenting of every Country. Wherein hath much furthered me the King of Spaines worthy Surveyor and Geographer Chriſtian Sgrothenius (a great travellor,) who hath better and more largely deſcribed that which he hath undertaken, as alſo the moſt ſedulous Geographer of his ſaid Majeſty, Abraham Ortelius, who hath moſt liberally communicated unto mee all his beſt Cardes, though he had the ſame deſigne which I had: I will not forgett

the others in their places that have helped me elſwhere, to the end the Reader may know the honour which they have meritted by this benefitt, and that I may not appeare ungratefull towards them. Furthermore, I have carefully conferred all that I have received & found elſewhere, thereby to make the deſcrip. tions more perfect, One onely thing is (notwithſtanding) wanting, which I much deſired: It is an exacter number of the chiefeſt places, that is much defective in the Maps heretofore printed: which the Reader will excuſe, whom I pray to helpe us therein, and to celebrate the Nobility, and Politick order, as alſo the names of places, ſights, & qualities thereof, which will be to his honor. The litle rounds doe note the true ſight of every place, and from thence their diſtance is to be taken, Then there are markes whereby places may be knowne, Bare villages by bare rounds, when there is nothing worth the note. The Caſtles & Forts of note are marked by a litle hook upon the round ♂. Monaſteries by a croſſe ♱. The Townes have commonly two towers. The Hamlets of Nobles one. Wee have obſerved this as farre as it hath ben known and aſſured unto us: Other things are eaſy enough, and every man may ſupplie to the defects he may obſerve therein. If any deſireth to know the longitude or latitude of a place, where the Meridians are Paralleles, he wil know it taking a paire of compaſſes which he ſhall extend from one ſide of the Map unto the other. If you have taken the diſtance from the Eaſtſide, the compaſſes will ſhew you of this ſide the degree and minute of the longitude into the Northſide. If you have taken the diſtance from the North, even ſo it will note unto you the latitude to the Eaſtſide: But when the Meridians are not Paralleles, the latitude of the place will be found in this manner. But in Univerſall Maps where the Paralleles be round and circular, the diſtance of the place, taken of the next Parallele, will ſhew you the ſame in the Eaſtſide. Now the longitude muſt be taken with a thread or ruler ſett upon the place, and often turned, untill, that the ſame minute of the ſame degree be marked on both parts, as well on the North as South part, and then ſuch as it may be will be the longitude of the place it ſelfe. The miles or milliaria are different according to the diverſenes of the Country. If therefore you will compare them that you may know them, referre them by the compaſſes to the degree of the Meridian, and look by the revolution or returne of the compaſſes how many miles will be therein comprehended, you will know how many miles will make a degree, either for one Country or for another. You will finde the German miles (15 whereof make one degree) fourefold to the Common Italian, and almoſt twofold to ſome of Sueveland and Weſtphalie.

Sometimes you will meet with a line having a litle Cercle thus ⌒, It ſignifies the name of the place, & is inſerted there that none ſhould doubt of the name of ſome place, in the preſſe and conſtraint of places which are ſometimes pretty well crowded.

The Vniverſell Map
OF GAULE.

TWo moſt mighty Kings have for the moſt part obtained *Gaule*. That of *Spaine* the *Lower Belgium*, the *Principalities* whereof wee will explaine in the ſecond place. But the *Kingdome of France*, which comprehendeth the greateſt part of *Gaule*, is ſubject unto the *French King*, the Metropolitane whereof is the Citie of *Paris*. This is the chief diviſion of this Realme in its membres and offices. Wee will uſe therein the vulgar termes.

To the Kingdome and Crowne of Frãce, *are ſubmitted* XVIII *Dukedomes* *wᵗʰ their* XXXV *Client-Counties, as a Patrimony and perpetuall heritage.*

- Orleans.
- Bourgoigne *wᶜʰ hath for Clients the Earledoms of*: *Nevers.* *Charlois, but touching this look the map of the Dutchy of Burgundy.*
- Narbonne.
- Brittaine, *unto which doe homage.*: *Pontieure.* *Portoix.*
- Anjou, *unto which owe homage the Earles.*: *Maine.* *Vendoſme.* *Beaufort.* *Laval.*
- Berry, *whereunto doe hõmage the Earle of Sancere.*
- Normandie, *whereunto are ſubmitted theſe Earledomes.*: *Alençon.* *Mortaigne.* *Accourt.* *Eureux.* *Malle.* *Tancarville.* *Lõgueville.* *Chaumont.* *Mõtpenſier.* *Dauphin.*
- Auvergne, *unto wᶜʰ owe homage the Earles.*: *Auvergne.* *Vie.* *Eu.* *Clermont.* *Vaudemont.* *Pithon.*
- Guienne, *whereunto owe homage the Earles.*: *Rodes.* *Armignac.* *Marche.* *Perdriac.*
- Tours.
- Barleduc.
- Valois.
- Nemours.
- Alençon.
- Reims.
- Laon.
- Langres.
- Bourbõ, *unto wᶜʰ is ſubjected the Cõte Foreſt.*: *Angouleſme* *Perigort.* *Ventadour.* *Benon.* *Limoges.*

The Counties *which are immediaetly under the Crowne of France, patrimoniall to the Kingdome have ben* XVI, *but now they are but* XIV.

- *France.*
- *Dampmartin.*
- *Beaumont.*
- *Champaigne.*
- *Vermandois.*
- *Meſſy.*
- *Chartres.*
- *Montfort.*
- *Melun.*
- *Perche.*
- *Eureux.*
- *Eſtampes.*
- *Danois.*
- *Thoulouze.*

Artois & Flanders, *were ſometimes under the Crowne of France, but now they are under the Iuriſdiction of the King of Spaine.*

The 12 Peeres *of* Frãce, *inſtituted by* Hugh Capet, *in whoſe power it was to ordaine the King when there was diſſenſion about the ſucceſſion were.*

- Secular.
  - *Duke of Burgundy.*
  - *Duke of Normandy.*
  - *Duke of Guienne or Aquittaine.*
  - *Earle of Flanders.*
  - *Earle of Champaigne.*
  - *Earle of Thoulouze.*
- Eccleſiaſticall.
  - *Duke and Arch-Biſhop of Reims.*
  - *Duke & Biſhop of Laon.*
  - *Duke & Biſhop of Langres.*
  - *Earle & Biſhop of Noyõ.*
  - *Earle & Biſhop of Beauvais.*
  - *Earle & Biſhop of Chalons.*

Charles *the* V *making an agreement wᵗʰ* Francis de Valois *did free the County of* Flãders *of the homage whereby it was obliged to the Kings of* Frãce: *likewiſe the Dukes & the other ſecular Earles, becauſe they are at this time ſubject unto the Crowne, cannot uſe the power of* Peeres. *The Eccleſiaſticks only as Eccleſiaſticall, abide ſtill in their place, & whẽ need requireth other ſecular Princes are called thereto according to the Kings pleaſure.*

The Polick State. *There are ten Soveraigne Courts throughout* Gaule, *comonly called* Parliamẽts, *from which is no Appeal.*

That of:

- Paris, *where there be 80 perpetual Determinators of Provocations* (teſte Ioh. Albano) *& it is divided in 6 Chambers.*
  - I. *The firſt is the Great Chamber, otherwiſe called the golden Chãber, having* 14 *Preſidents &* 30 *Councellors.*
  - II. *La Tournelle.*
  - III. *The Great Chamber of Enqueſts.*
  - IV. *The Leſſer Chamber of Enqueſts.*
  - V. *The new Chamber.*
  - VI. *The Chãber du Domaine.*
- Tholouze.
- Roan.
- Bourdeaux.
- Rhenes.
- Dijon.
- Grenoble.
- Aix in Provence.
- S. Palais.
- Mets.

The Univerſities of the Kingdome of France are theſe *Paris, Poictiers, Bourges, Tholouze, Bordeaux, Nantes, Lion, Orleans, Montpellier, Cahors, Grenoble, Valence, Reims, Angiers, Caen, Niſmes, Romans, Mõtauban, Saumur, La Fleſche, Tournon.*

The Eccleſiaſticke State.

Seventeen Archbiſhopricks, *the* Suffragans *whereof I will note in the particular mappes, and* 114 Biſhopricks.

The Primate of Lyon.	*Sens.*	*Vienne.*	*Narbonne.*	*Bourges.*	*Avignon.*
Roan.	*Treves.*	*Aix in Provence.*	*Thoulouze.*	*Bourdeaux.*	*Beſançon.*
Tours.	*Reims.*	*Arles.*	*Ambrun.*	*Auchs.*	

The Index following after the mappe, will let you know where you may ſeek the Dutchies and Counties, above named which I have collected for that uſe that at leaſt the moſt eminent places of Gaule may be found ſtraightwayes; ſince it were too great and litle available a labour to comprehend the contents of particulars.

The Middlemoſt Meridian of the mappe is 23. the other are enclined towards it according to the nature of the Paralleles.

GALLIÆ

supra omnes in hac forma editiones locupletißima et exactißima descriptio.

auctore

Henrico Hondio

Notarum explicatio

Archiepiſcopatus hoc ſigno

Epiſcopatus hoc ſigno

Parlamenta vero

Academiæ denique

Milliaria Gallica communia Lieues communes

Milliaria Germanica communia

Amſtelodami apud H. Hondium Anno 1631.

ANGLIAE PARS

BRITANNICUS OCEANUS

AQUITANICUS OCEANUS

HISPANIAE PARS

Maris Germa... Pars

Le Pas de Calais

Bristol

London

Oxford

Winchester

Exceſter

Plymmouth

Poole

Pembroke

Newport

Landaff

Torbay

Tinmouth

Oldhampton

Tauntun

Glocester

Dover

Canterbury

Rochester

Middelb...

Bruges

Ghent

Arras

Amiens

Cambray

Doway

Tournay

Orleans

Tours

Roan

Caen

Alençon

Dieppe

Paris

Champa...

Dijon

Poictiers

Angoulesme

Bordeaux

Thoulouse

Carcaſſonne

Narbona

Segalaini

Auvergne

Quercy

Armignac

Bigorre

Comingeois

Pais de Bearn

Pampelona

Monts Pyrenæi

Bayonne

Les Landes

Sorlingues

The lands end

Hyſſant

Belle Ile

Gallia Narbonen...

Aquitania

Gascogne

Guienne

Languedoc

Provence

Auvergne

Poictou

Normandie

Bretaigne

Haulte Bretaigne

Basse Bretaigne

Flandre

Artois

Hainault

Picardie

Champagne

Berry

Orleanois

Touraine

Maine

Perigueux

Agenois

Albigeois

Givaudan

Vellay

Rhodes

Foix

Derlens

Valenciennes

Mont...

Ardenne

Philippeville

Marienbourg

Barlemont

Cambresis

Boulogne

Calais

Ardres

Oudenarde

Courtray

Dixmude

Nieuport

Ypres

Lille

Orchies

Douay

Arras

Bethune

Aire

Hesdin

Montreuil

Abbeville

Amiens

Corbie

Peronne

Ham

Guiſe

Vervins

Laon

Soiſſons

Rheims

Chaſtelet

Meaux

Provins

Nangis

Montereau

Melun

Corbeil

Etampes

Dourdan

Chartres

Dreux

Evreux

Pontoiſe

Mantes

Meulan

Vernon

Gisors

Andely

Roüen

Caudebec

Harfleur

Honfleur

Lisieux

Falaiſe

Argentan

Alençon

Mortagne

Verneuil

Nogent

Dreux

Montargis

Gien

Sancerre

Bourges

Issoudun

Chasteauroux

Argenton

Le Blanc

Poictiers

Chastellerault

Loudun

Thouars

Niort

Fontenay

Lusignan

Xaintes

Rochelle

Rochefort

Brouage

Marennes

Blaye

Bourg

Libourne

Bazas

Dax

Acqs

Bayonne

Orthez

Oleron

Salvaterre

Sauveterre

Olonne

Les Sables

Talmont

Maillezais

Fontenay

Lusignan

Xaintes

Saintonge

Angoumois

Limosin

Perigord

Quercy

Rouergue

Gevaudan

Auvergne

Le Puy

Brioude

Issoire

Clermont

Thiers

Riom

Montferrand

Aigueperse

Gannat

Moulins

Bourbon

Nevers

Auxerre

Joigny

Sens

Melun

Montereau

Provins

Nangis

Meaux

Chaſtelet

Rheims

Laon

Soiſſons

Corbie

Peronne

Ham

Guiſe

Vervins

Hainault

Ardenne

Philippeville

Marienbourg

Barlemont

Cambresis

Boulogne

Calais

Ardres

Oudenarde

Courtray

Dixmude

Nieuport

Ypres

Lille

Orchies

Douay

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Montreuil

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Perigord

Quercy

Rouergue

Gevaudan

Auvergne

Le Puy

Brioude

Issoire

Clermont

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Montferrand

Aigueperse

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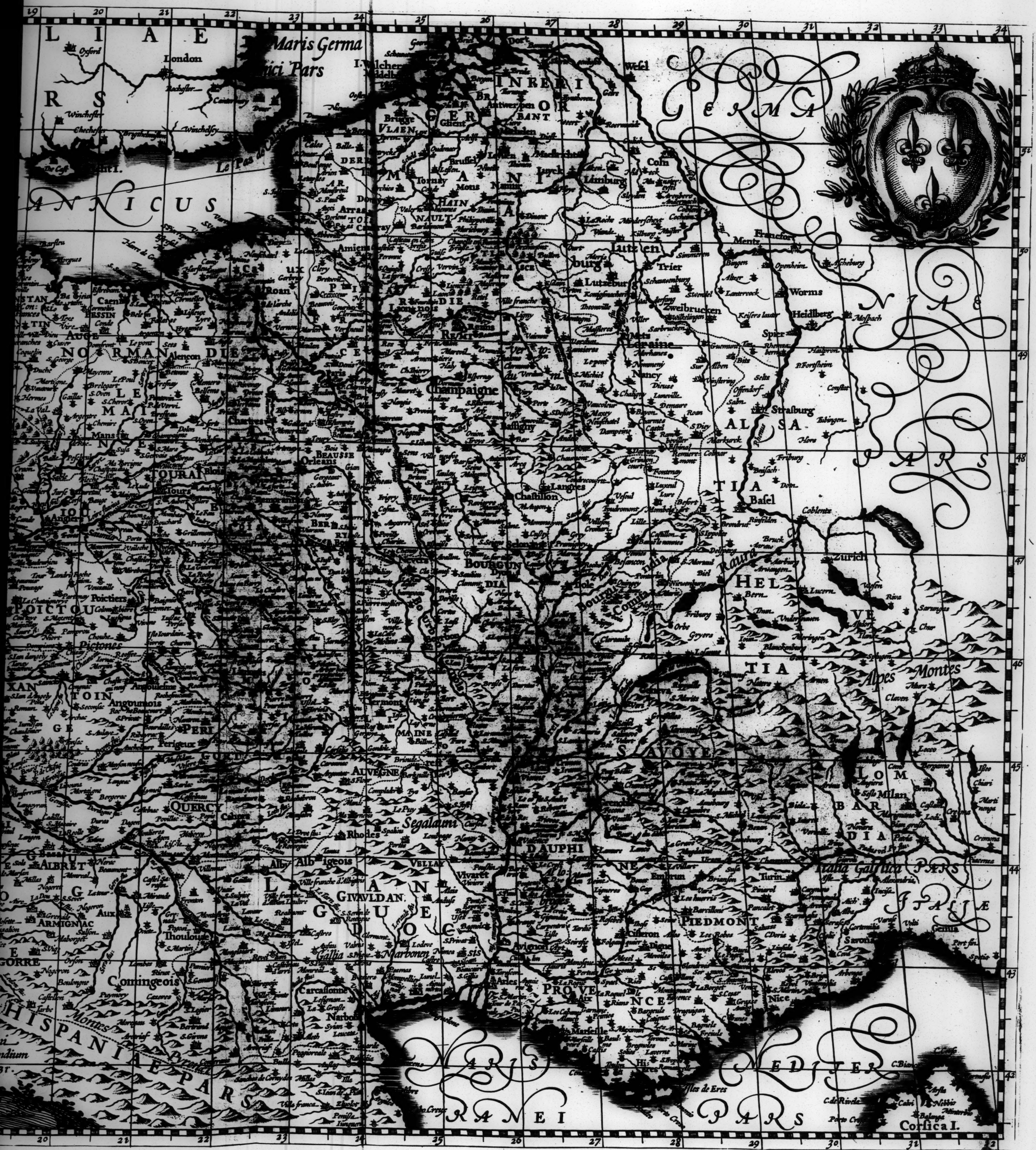
Auxerre

Joigny

Sens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London
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Perigueux
Rhodes
Albigeois
Carcassonne
Narbon
Thoulouse
Marbonen
Avignon
Arles
Marseille
Aix
Nice
Lyon
Langres
Chastillon
Dijon
Besançon
Bourgogne Comté
Lorraine
Nancy
Metz
Trier
Lutzeburg
Lutzelburg
Worms
Heidlberg
Spier
Strasburg
Basel
Zurich
Lucern
Bern
Fribourg
Geneva
Milan
Turin
Piedmont
Savoye
Dauphine
Provence
Languedoc
Guyenne
Normandie
Le Maine
Le Perche
Le Pais de Caux
Le Pais de Beauce
Le Pais Chartrain
Le Pais Messin
Le Pais de Vaud
Le Pais de Valais
Le Pais de Foix
Le Pais de Bearn
Le Pais de Soule
Le Pais de Labour
Le Pais de Basque
Le Pais de Gex
Le Pais de Bresse
Le Pais de Bugey
Le Pais de Dombes
Le Pais de Forez
Le Pais de Lyonnois
Le Pais de Beaujolois
Le Pais de Mascon
Le Pais de Charolois
Le Pais de Nivernois
Le Pais de Berry
Le Pais de Bourbonnois
Le Pais de Auvergne
Le Pais de Limosin
Le Pais de Marche
Le Pais de Perigord
Le Pais de Quercy
Le Pais de Rouergue
Le Pais de Albret
Le Pais de Armagnac
Le Pais de Comingeois

I Have gone about *Spayne* diligently, & the Principall Provinces, Now being past the *Pyrenean* Mountaines I meet with *Gaule*, a part of *Europe* said to have ben sometimes called *Galatia* of *Gala* wich signifieth milke becauſe it produceth white men or men of a whitiſh colour, the mountaines there hindring the heate of the Sun from entring, & blackning them, *Diodorus* deriveth this name of *Galata Hercules* his daughter; Others otherwayes. *Ptol. lib. 2.* and other Greeks, termeth it *Celtogalatia*. Diverſe men beleeve that *Gallia* (*Gaule*) was named frõ *Galatia*, though others draw it from elſewhere. But all that, is not ſo important, as that it ſhould impeach us. Sure it is, the terme of *Gallia* was very farr extended under the Latin writers, as it will appeare; *Poſtel* and *Arrias Montanus* ſay that the *Hebrewes* call it *TZarphat*. At preſent it is called *France* of the *Franci*, a people of *Germanij* neare the *Rhin*, that toke it by force of armes, and there erected the State, which hath ſince ben called the Kingdome of *France*. The *Grecks* tearmed generally the *Gaulois* Celtas & Galatas; which were alſo called *Gomeritæ*, as *Ioſephus* is of opinion. Thus much for the name. Next follow the ſite and quantity which I will repreſent by its limits, *longitude*, *latitude* and *circuit*. As for the limits, to take France in the ſtate wherein it is this day. On the North whence it regardeth the *Lower Germany* they limit it with a line drawn from *Callice* unto *Strasbourg* that leaveth on the left hand the Country of *Artois*, *Haynaut* and *Luxembourg*: and at the right hand *Picardie* and *Lorraine*, and on the ſide that it looketh towards. *England*, with *Oceanus Britannicus*, On the Weaſt it is bounded with the *Ocean ſea*, caſting a great golphe in *Aquittaine*. On the South (the ſide with which it joyned *Spaine*,) it is limited with the *Pyrænean* mounts, and where it is leſſe ſtraitned and larger it is bownded with the *Mediterranean ſea*. Laſtly on the Eaſt the *Alpes* doe ſever it from *Italie*, like as the mountain *Iura* divideth it from *Suiſſerland*; and the *Rhin* from *Germanie*. And all this Kingdome, if taken in a right line from Eaſt to Weſt, from the Iſland of the French Iuriſdiction *Heüſſant* (ſometimes called *Sena*) oppoſed to the laſt ſhore of *Brittaine* in *France*, unto the brims of *Rhin*, hath ſom what more then 300 French leagues in length. Or elſe if men will meaſure the length thereof according to ſome, taking it from the Weſt to Eaſt South-Eaſt, from the Iſland *Aldernay* of Normandy, unto *Nice*, they will find it 330 leagues, The breadth thereof, to take it from the moſt Southerly parts which are towards the *Mediterranean* ſea as farr as the towne of *Calais*, is about 220 leagues, and the compaſſe of all *France* is above 1020 leagues. The quality followes, the greateſt cauſe whereof are the *Climates*. It lies under part of the fifth, under the whole ſixth and ſeventh and part of the eight between the degrees of latitude 41 & 52, of longitude the 20 and 38. And al though it be moſt commonly ſubject to the North winds, it ought notwithſtanding to be accompted for one of the beſt Provinces of *Europe*, for the wholeſomnes and good temperament of the aïre thereof. *Claudianus* ſaith *it is of a moſt happy conſtitution*: Cæſar (*lib. 3. Coment. Civ. Bell.*) *moſt wholleſome*, and (2. *Belli Gall.*) a moſt fruitfull mother of people. *Strabo* ſpeaking of the *Auvergnats* and others, *That land is for the moſt part plaine, now & then ſwelling with litle hils, & between them of moſt pleaſant valleys, both very admirable, for the plenty of fruites and other things found there: The fields well laboured doe luxuriale with the aboundancie of corne & wheat*; *Strabo* ſaith moreover that it *produceth great ſtore of Corne, Millet and Acorne*. Nothing is there reſting except that which forreſts, & fennes doe hinder. It aboundeth in good wine which is communicated partly to the *Brittons, Normans & Picards*, partly to the neighbours, the *Germans, Netherlanders, Engliſh* & others, unto whom the couldnes of the aïre, hindreth the fruitfulnes of vines. *Strabo* and *Athenaus* ſay *It hath had mines of gold & ſilver*; They are thought to be exhauſted at this time; The ground which is not otherwiſe imployed, produceth all kinds of flocks of Beaſts, & of paſturage to feed them, which is the reaſon that here is allwayes ſeen ſo great quãtitie of fleſh, milk, butter, cheeſe, wools & every other like things: The *French* had all the Gaules peaceable, under King *Clouis*, who was the firſt Monarck of all *Gaule*, and did firſt of all profeſſe the *Chriſtian faith*, and firſt uſe in his Armes and Enſignes the three *flowers de Luice*, ſent frõ heaven (as is reported, to make his ſucceſſors carry them; His ſucceſſors were, either by a right or collaterall line, Childerick Clotaire the firſt, Cherebert, Childerick 2. Clotaire 2. Dagobert the Great, Clouijs 2. Clotaire 3. Childerick the 3. Theodoric 1. Clouijs 3. Childebert 2. Dagobert 2. Clotaire 4. Chilperick 1. Theodorick 2. Chilperick 2. who in the 12 yeare of his reigne, and of Chriſt 751. by the authority and command of Pope *Zacharias*, unto whom Pepin had accurately repreſented the ſhamefull, unworthy, and vituperable life of this King, was deprived of the right and power of Royalty, and ſhutt up in a Cloiſter there to end his dayes: In whoſe ſtead was præferred to the Crowne his accuſer, Pepin, ſonne to Charles Martel, Grand-child to Pepin ſurnamed the ſhort; of Great Maſter or Major of the Palace, that he was before: His followers were Charles the Great, Lewis the Meek, Charles the Bald, Lewis the ſecond ſaid the Fambling, Lewis the third, and Carloman. Charles the fatt, Eude, Charles the ſimple, Raoul of Burgundy, Lewis d'Outremer, Lothaire, and Lewis the 5 laſt of the race of Charles the Great: who being poiſoned, the Crowne was by his death transfered to Hugh Capet, the firſt French, Earle of Paris, & titular Duke of the French & Burgũdy. Unto Capet ſucceded Robert the Devout, Henry 1. Philippe 1. Lewis 7 yet yõg, Philip 2. Godgiven & Auguſt, Lewis 8. S. Lewis 9. Philip 3. Philip 4. Le Bel, Lewis 10. Hutin, Philip 5 le long, Charles 4 le Bel; unto whõ (dead without iſſue male) was ſubſtituted Philip 6 de Valois ſonne to Charles Earle of Valois; who had for his ſucceſſors Iohn of Valois, Charles 5 the wiſe, Charles 6 le Bien-né, Charles 7. Lewis 11. Charles the 8 ſurnamed Crook back, Lewis 12 ſonn to Charles d'Orleans, Frãcis de Valois 1. ſonn of Charles Earle of Angouleſme, Henry 2 de Valois, Francis 2. Charles 9, Henry the 3, who being murdered with a litle knife by one Iaques Clement Iacobin as he preſented him a letter, had for his ſucceſſor publiquely & lawfully pronunced Henry the 4 of Bourbon, ſonn to Antony de Bourbon, Earle of Angouleſme, King of Navarre, moſt Chriſtian King of the Gaules; unto whom (maſſacred by Francis Ravaillac) is ſucceded his ſonne Lewis 13. Now the French are active, and ready to the warres, of whoſe warlike valor, it will not be amiſſe to heare what *Strabo* writeth who was a moſt learned man, a Capadocian borne, bred a Grecian; of a grave judgement ſavouring the Antick, a Romã Citizen, & a great Travellor. *All the Nation* (ſaith he) *of them who are now called Gaulois & Galates, incenſed to the warre, is of a couragiouſe ſpirit, ready to the combate, of a mind otherwiſe honeſt, ſimple, & abhorrent of evill maners*; And *therefore provoked by ſome diſpleaſure, doe unite themſelves & fall couragiouſly on the ennemy without feare or regard of any danger*. None is ignorãt in what terror the Romans, Greeks, & Aſiaticks, had the name of Gaulois ſince they went out of their Country to wards *Apollo Pythius*, whoſe Temple & Oracle, (ſo famous throughout all the world) they ran ſacked at pleaſure, took, ſacked & burned Rome; belea-

beleagred, & ranſomed the Capitole, builded diverſe townsin Italie, Milan, Come, Breſſe, Bergome, Trente, and Vincenze: Even in our age the Duke of Bourbon tooke Rome. But now, Gaule is not ſo farre extended as formerly, for that part of Italie, which is ſited betweene the Alpes & Ancone, was ſometimes called the Ciſalpine Gaule, at preſent, Lumbardie. And a great part of Belgick, is this day attributed to Germany, which belonged unto Gaule, according to the deſcription of *Cæſar*, *Ptolomee*, and other auncient. For *Cæſar* divideth the Tranſalpine Gaule, which *Plinii* nameth *Comata*, & *Ptol. Celto-Gallia*, in Celtick, Belgick, and Aquitanicke: and *Ptol.* propoundeth us Gaule divided in 4 parts, that is, in Aquitanicke, in the Lyonnoiſe, in the Belgick, and the Narbonnoiſe. They limited it with the Pyrenean mounts, the Rhin, the Ocean, and the tops of the Alpes: In this time, all that is after Calais regarding the Eaſt is attributed onely to Germany: and the Germans alſo doe appropriate unto themſelves all that is on both the banks of the Rhin. The prime townes thereof are Paris, Marſeille, Narbonne, Lyon, Poictiers, Thoulouze, Bourdeaux, Tours, Angers, Orleans, Nantes, Roüen, Amiens, Bourges, Dijon, and other whereof afterwards. Gaule hath no Lack of Lakes: of which the moſt renowned is that which was aunciently called the Leman Lake, whereof there is an expreſſe Carde, about a quarter of a mile from the towne of Auvergne: Beſſe is a great hill, bearing a large Lake ſo deepe, that it is ſaid it cannot be ſounded, no water is perceived to flow into it, and if any thing be thrown therein, there will inſtantly be heard a thunder, and thunderbolts & lightnings ſeen, accompanied with haileſtones and raine. Not farre from thence is ſeene a Cave, the entry whereof is round, it is called *Creux de Soucis*. As alſo an *Abyſmus* the bottome whereof can not be ſounded, where likewiſe enclining your eare, after you have thrown a ſtone in it, you will ſuddenly heare a deaf ſound, with a mervellous great claſhing ſomwhat like to a thunder heard a farre off: and in Summer, there is heard ſome noiſe, though nothing be caſt therein: it is thought that they are winds that thruſt and ſtruggle together. The *Abitacin* or *Avitacin* Lake, ſo named of *Avitus* againſt *Clermont* in *Auvergne*, it is ſo lively repreſented both on the right and left hand by *Sidon. lib. 2. Epiſt. 2.* that hee ſeemeth to ſpeake of it now newly. As for the Lake *Rubreſe*, ſee *Pomp. Mela lib. 2.* in that chapter where he deſcribeth *la Gaule Narbonnoiſe*. France is likewiſe delighted in Rivers, which (great & ſmall) are innumerouſe in her: the chiefeſt are the *Scine*, the *Loire*, the *Garonne*, & the *Rhoſne*. It ariſeth in the Dutchy of Burgundy in Alſets quarter, drawing a litle above a league to the Northſide of the Dorp called S. *Seine*, by two brooks enterlaced with two Villages *Billij* and *Perriere*. Having viſited and cut out many quarters, townes & villages, Paris alſo, whereunto it formeth a faire Iſland, and then ſerved Roan, the head of Normandy, entreth largely enough in the Engliſh Sea, but yet maketh there ſome currents and tides, ſomewhat dangerous to Seamen, which ought to take great heed thereof, the Normans call it moſt commonly *la Bare*: for as ſoone as it hath caſt it ſelfe into the Sea, it flowes and runnes back on a ſudden againſt the nature of other Rivers, yea aſcendeth with a terrible noiſe unto the height of a pike. Ignorant, and unexpert or idle mariners, can not but looke for great dangers there. The *Seine* receiveth in her courſe many Rivers, the moſt renowned whereof be the *Marne*, *Oyſe* or *Ayſe*, the *Ayne* or *Eſne*. The River of *Marne*, to the Latins *Matrona* iſſueth out of the *Faucilles* (a hill a litle above *Langres*) and paſſing by *Ianville*, *S. Didier*, *Chalon*, *Dormant*, & *Meaux*, and receiving ſome Rivers of leſſe fame, as le *Saut*, *Boiſe*, *Ourk*, and *Treſme*, mingleth it ſelfe with the waters of *Seine* at *Charentons* bridge neare unto Paris. *Oyſe* (*Eſia*) ſprings of a place above *Guiſe* towards the Eaſt, not farre from the Village of *Oigny*: It paſſeth through *Picardie*, and watering *Guiſe*, *la Fere*, *Compiegne*, *S. Maixant*, and ſome other townes. It doth exonerate it ſelfe into the *Seine* neare *Poiſſy*, a litle below *Pontoiſe*. The River *Aiſne* (*Aixona*) is unto *Cæſar* a River of the Belgick Gaule, upon the skirts of the Dioceſe of Rheims. It ſpringeth in Barrois below Clermont neare the Dorp Souilli. I mentioned the Loire in the ſecond place, called by Cæſar and Ptol. *Ligeris*, at preſent *Loire*, and *Leire*; the head thereof is in the Village of Velay, at a place termed *la Font de Loire*: it is greater then the other, & therefore with reaſon called the Father of the Rivers of France. The waters thereof are cleare and pure, having traverſed a great deal of land, (*Strabo* ſaith, it did ſometimes ſeparate the Celtes from the Aquitaines) looſeth it ſelfe in the Weſterne Sea, neare Nantes, by an overture of allmoſt eight leagues broad, yet dangerouſe by reaſon of ſome ſmall banks of ſand, which encounter there: About a league and a halfe more inward. are the Rocks, called Porcelets. This River receiveth many navigable ones: the Rivers of *Allier*, *le Chair*, *Vienne*, and *Maine*. *Th' Allier* (*Elaver*) ariſeth above *Clermont*, and breedeth a greater quantity of fiſh then the *Loire*, though it be not ſo great. The *Chair* paſſeth thorough *Poictiers*, *Vienne* fitteth *Chaſteleraud*, ſome call it *Viane*, others *Vignane*: *Maine* is called in Latin *Mediana*. The Garonne followeth, which ſeparateth the Gaules from the Aquitaines, *Strabo* 4. calleth it *Garunas*, Ptol. *Garina*, Frontin *Garonna*. It retaineth yet this name from the head thereof unto Blaye, a Caſtle where the Roman tongue beginneth, but from thence it is called *Geronde* & *Gironde*. Having run through diverſe Countries, & paſſed thorow *Tholouze* and *Moiſſac*, & from thence to *Bourdeaux*, it caſteth it ſelfe in the waters of *Oceanus Aquitanicus*, with a mouth allmoſt two leagues broad: At the opening, whereof the Mariners comming from Sea, are ſaid to be preſented with Rocks called *Aſſes of Bourdeaux*, becauſe that their noiſe and lowing are ſomewhat like the braying of thoſe beaſts. The Shippers of the Netherlands name the North part of thoſe rocks, *Noorder-Ezel*, the South, *Zuyder-Ezel*. Over againſt the land of Medock, a tower is elevated ſomewhat neare the old by the command of Henry the 3. at the Country charges. Which ſerveth of a nightly fire and Lanterne to direct the ſhippes to avoyd thoſe Aſſes, and hold the right courſe, to enter well this River, wherein els too many ſhips are loſt. It is called *la tour Cordan*, whereon is ſet a Sentry (thereunto appointed & waged) to make & maintaine the whole night a great fire for a ſignall to the travellors and mariners. The Garone receiveth many Rivers navigable as the *Tarn* to that Country people, *Tar* to the French: the *Gers*: *Oldt*, *l'Old*, or *l'Olt*: la *Dordoigne*, or *Dordonne*, a great navigable River, which cedeth but litle to the Garone and other. The laſt place I appointed for the Rhoſne, to the Latins and Greeks *Rhodanus*, the naturall name is *le Ros*. *Plinius* ſaith it to have ben named of *Roda*, a Colonie in thoſe parts: The ſource of it, is not very farre from that of the *Danube*, the *Rhin*, *Arole*, *Ticin* and other, which are ſeene to iſſue of the Mountaine *Briga*, it entreth in the Lake of *Geneva*, at the Dorp Neuf-ville, and paſſeth through without looſing ſcarce any thing of his colour, then commeth foorth at the towne of Geneva, whence this River is varied according to the diverſity of the places it covereth, untill that (increaſed with ſome Rivers and Brookes,) it doth precipitate it ſelfe into the Mediterranean Sea neare unto *Arles* in Provence, diſburthening it ſelfe therein by ſeven mouthes (ſaith *Apollon. in the Argon:*) by five, (according to *Diodorus* and others,) three ſaith *Artemidorus*, in *Strabo*, *Plinius* and *Ammian.* But *Strabo* ſaith that Polybius held but two onely. Ptol. and Tit.

Livius, many, very adviſedly leaſt they might be reprehended of a lye: thoſe of that Country reckon five and more: *Gras Neuf, Gras d'Orgon, Gras Paulet, Gras grant, Gras d'Enfer, Gras de Paſſon*: the laſt whereof is called by Plinii *Maßaleotick*, becauſe it draweth nearer unto *Marſeille*: by Polybius, *Maßaliotick*, and maketh it the firſt, by reaſon of *Marcellinus* and *Antoninus* their degrees, by whom alſo the other mouths were named degrees. The Rhoſne receiveth the *Arva*, *Soane* or *Sone*, (*Ararù*) the *Iſere*, *Droume*, and *Durance*: but let this ſuffice for the Rivers. France hath on the Northſide the Norman or Engliſh Sea, and on the Weaſt the ſame, ſaid *Aquitanick*, on the South the Mediterranean Sea: both which have made there diverſe gulphes: on the Weaſt the Aquitanick, is greater and more remarkeable, Lucanus calleth it *Tarbellicus Ancon*. In the bayes of the Norman Sea, are the townes of *Dieppe*, *Conſtance*, *Caen*, *Cherbourg*, and other. In the Mediterranean is the *Sinus Gallicus*, or *Gallaticus*, which is twofold, great and ſmall. The great is that where the Rhoſne powreth his waters. M. Porcius Cato calleth it *Angulus Gallicus*, Gauliſh Angle, or Corner, Titus Livius, Iuſtin. and others, *Gallicus Sinus*. The leſſe is ſet by Strabo, at the Promontorie or Cape of the Pyrenean hills named *Aphrodiſium*, or of *Venus*, Mela calleth it *Salſus*, *Salted*, Antoninus maketh alſo the *Sinus Camblacitanus* towards the Narboniſh Gaule: It had likewiſe formerly, and hath yet now ſundry good havens and harbors, whereof Lucas Carterus ſpeaketh amply in the fifth and following cardes. The chief be *Staliocanus*, *Vindana*, *Brivates*, and other knowne, & mentioned by ancient writers. Ptolom. *Staliocan*, is held by ſome to be *S. Paul de Lyon* in Brittaine, by others *Roſcon*, which I thinke the trueſt, becauſe this is the moſt commodious and ſureſt. For though it hath an Iſland before it, called *Iſle de Bas*, the entrance and roade (notwithſtanding) are the eaſieſt, and more then ſeven fathomes deep. The other is empeached, and as it were barred by Taurus (it is an Iſland with her Caſtle named the Bull at the mercy of whoſe Gardes they muſt paſſe,) encompaſſed with infinite rocks, as well hidden as diſcovered very dangerouſe, if men be not acquainted with the entry. Not farre from thence in the ſame Country towards the South, you meet with having doubled the Cape Gobee (S. Mathieu) *Vindana*, Port and harbor, called at this time *Fenſtiers* or *Conqueſt*, *Breſt* by *Iovius*, but not rightly, *Ptol.* ſeateth there the port *Brivate*, which beareth almoſt the word *Breſt*, and afterwards placeth the port *Secor*, now *Luſſon* or *Luxon*, then *Santonum portus*, the haven of the *Santons* or *Santongeois*, which *Ville-neufve* nameth *Rochelle*. The hills and Forreſts follow: as for the firſt, France is more hilly in ſome places then other, the higheſt Countries, be the Dauphiné, Provence, Savoye and Burgundy. Anjou's Mountaines are extended ſo farre as Brittaine and Poictou. The moſt remarkeable of Gaule are to the Auncients *Cebenna*, *Vogeſus*, and *Iura*: *Cebenna* (quoth Cæſar) ſeparateth the *Arvergnes* (thoſe of *Auvergne*) from the *Helvians*, (thoſe of *Vivaretz*) To Plinii it is *Gebenna*, to Lucan. and Auſon. *Gebennæ*: *Gebennici* to Mela: the right name ſaith Scaliger *in Epiſt. ad Merulam* is *Cebenna*, per *C.* and that now it is called *Montaignes de Cebennes* and *Cevennes*: ſo that it were better read in Ptol. and Strabo *Cemmeni*, and *Cebennæ* in ſome Latins, *Cebennæ* to Vinet, to Nozoren, to Ville-neufve, (Mountaines of Auvergne.) Part whereof make that of *Tarara*, which men muſt paſſe by, going to Lyon; at the top of which there is a ſtone hewed, and thereupon the Merchants ſett thoſe that have not yet ben at Lyon, commonly called *la Chaire de verité*, (the Seate of truth) for they are forced to ſpeak truth whether they were ever there before, or no; and therefore pay their welcome to their company. *Vogeſus mons* to *Cæſar 4. de bello Gall. Lucan. 1. Pliny* and others, (the Mountaine *Vauge.*) It is ſaid *Vocetus* or *Vocetius*, but falſely in Tacitus 1. Hiſtor. & elſewhere, as others have allready noted it. Under the name of Alpes, Strabo deſcribeth it lib. 4. at preſent Mountaine of Faucilles, and yet otherwiſe. It ſeparateth Burgundij and Alſatz from Lorraine. And giveth us the Maze, ſaith Cæſar, and many other Rivers, which flow into the Rhin. The place whence the Moſelle doth iſſue, is called *Kratzer*, which Ortelius ſaith he hath out of a ſmall book of Great Grubertus, where the Rhin is deſcribed: Adding that this quarter is called *Eſtaye* in French, and *Auff der Stay*, in the Chorographick card of Lorraine, ſedulouſly guided and atchieved by John Scyllius at the charges and by command of that Duke, and that nothing, quoth this Scyllius, is produced in thoſe places, beſides the herbe named in French *Cabareth*: This Vogeſus beareth pure ſilver in the Valley Lebetie, but not in great quantity ſaith Munſter. *Iura* if I make it of France or Germany, is ſaid to begin its raiſe, in the confines of Baſle neare the Rhin, over againſt *Waldzhut*, very high and upheld by many great Rocks; Cæſar, Plinius and others mention it. Ptol. calls it *Iuraſſus*, Strabo *Iuraſius* and *Ioras*, the Naturalls name it diverſly according to the places where they find it. Neare the Caſtle of *Haſburg*, hard by *Bruges*, (a ſmall towne thus named in High-dutch, of a bridge ſeene there with one onely Arche, on the River called *die Arr*) it is called *Botzberg*, of the Dorp *Botzen*, ſeated with many other at the foot of the Mountaine. Munſter, Scadus, Lazius and others, are of opinion that this portion of Jura, is the *Vocetus* or *Vocetius* of Tacitus. Yet Ortelius doubteth not to read it *Vogeſus*, of which wee have ſpoken: in this ſame part of the Mountaine is a great Valley, ſaid *Frick-thal*, of the next Village. There are yet other dales, *Lauffen-thal* and *S. Imers-thal*, and other like, of all which notwithſtanding none paſſeth, beyond the Mount: If you are minded to goe thorow that way, you muſt every where goe up a great height. Now betweene the *Saone* and *Farſpurg*, this hill is called *Schaffmat*, which ſignifieth ſheeps medow. Betweene the towne *Olten*, and the Provoſtſhip of Humberg, it is tearmed *Nider-hauwenſtein*, Low-heuwed-ſtone; for the way there, is traced by the intercutting of the Rocks and ſtones. Betweene *Walnburg* and *Balſtal* it is called *Ober-hauwenſtein*, upper-hewed-ſtone, where the wagons and carrs loaded are led down this Mountaine, with great cables that keepe them up. Drawing towards the Weaſt, it is called *Waſſer-fal*, that is, fall of waters. Going further, the Savoyards call it allmoſt by the old name, *Iurten*. The branch of it extended towards Baſle about a mile from the towne againſt the River *Byrſe*, is called *Blonwen*, and waxeth much in height and difficult acceſſe, ſo farre as *Delsperg*, where it reaſſumeth his plaine: Proceeding yet further towards the French Monaſtery called Bellele, it groweth yet, then is lower and more remiſſe by the ſpace of a mile, from whence retaking its horrid and moſt irſome ſlopenes, it extendeth it ſelfe on this manner from Eaſt to Weaſt, which (it is ſaid) Iulius Cæſar hath made paſſable through the hole that he cauſed to be digged thorow the rock in forme of a gate, which *Pierre Port*, others *Pierre portuz*, accurately deſcribed by Munſter, teſte Merula, who ſaith he hath paſt that way.

By this Fontein, the Poët meaneth the River *Byrſe*, which there iſſueth out of a rock with great aboundance of waters. On that ſide, the Mount Jura drawing to the South-weaſt, advanceth betweene the Suiſſers and Savoyards, whom he looketh towards at the South-eaſt, and the Burgundians, whom he leaveth at the North-weaſt; hence it is that Cæſar in two places lib. 1. ſaith, that this Mountaine ſeparateth the Burgundians from the Suiſſers, accoaſting many and ſundry Lakes, the chief whereof is that of Geneva, where

where farre and wide, called the Mount S.*Claude*, it doth finally reſt, at the meeting of the Rhoſne. I have ſpoken of the Pyrenean Mountaines in the deſcription of Spaine; I will ſpeak of the Alpes, when I ſhall treat of Italie. There be many Foreſts, yet not bigg nor too thick, much leſſe, hideous with bryars, thornes and buſhes. In the Country of Maine, are the Foreſts of *Verſay*, *Longoulnay*, *Perſi*, *Sille*, *Charnay*, *Audain*, *Maine*, *Conciſe*. In the Low Brittany, the Foreſts of *Boſtblanc*, *Toriant*, *la Guierche*. In Poictou theſe woods *Mouliere*, *Dine*, *Broſſe*, *Ligne*, and other: In Berry *Roberts* Foreſt, &c. In Anjou, thoſe of *Lourſaye* and *Marſon*. The whole Boulonnois is almoſt covered with one Wood: the Pavells whereof are the woods of *Surene*, *Celles*, *Hardelot*, *Dalles*, *Bourſin*. In the Vermandois not farre from Peronne, are *Recoigne* and *Bouhan*. In Picardie, the woods of *Baine*, *Beaulieu*, *la Fere*, *Couſſi*. Lorraine hath no want of them: *Warned Waldt*, *le Banbois*, *Bois de Mondon*, *Heyde*, *S.Bevoiſt*, *la Voyge*, *Mortaigne*, *Doſeyne*. Burgundy beareth ſundry Foreſtieres, and ſmall Foreſts, the names whereof have miſſed mee, as likewiſe of the other of Gaule: But above all the Foreſt of Orleans is of beſt eſteem, it being of a larger extent, then any other of France, and that of *Fontaine-bleau* paſſe-time of the French Kings, as is not ſeldome that of Montargis. Ardenne is for the moſt part ſeated in the Netherlands, and therefore is to be deſcribed there. Claudian. calleth it *Gallicam*, and Cæſar lib 6. de Bello Gall: *the greateſt Foreſt of all Gaule*: becauſe it ſtood ſometimes in the Belgick Gaule. As for their devotion, not only old manuſcripts, and ancient tokens: but the Churches alſo and other places, deſtined to Religious ſervice, as it were ſowed in ſundry parts of the Kingdome, ſufficiently decleare, that the Gaulois have ever ben addicted to Religion, and the French were of the firſt that embraced the Chriſtian faith, which of all others, have ever kept and maintained it with their beſt power. In Paris alone are ſeen 69 Churches, the chief of all which is the Cathedrall, named *Noſtre-Dame* the foundation whereof was layd by Philippus Auguſtus, anno 1091, and animouſly proſecuted anno 1257, under King S.Lewis, ſo that it became one of the moſt famous wonders of France: it is upheld with 120 pillars, the length thereof is of 74: the breadth of 60 the height of 100 paces. The Quire is all of freeſtone, artificially expreſſing divers ſtories of the Old and New Teſtament, the circuit of this Church conteineth 45 Chappells, all latticed of yron: It hath 11 gates. In front, there are three, having two doores, out of which are ſeene imboſſed the auncient pourtraitures of the French Kings. At ſides, are erected two mayne Towers, ſquare, repreſenting rather Forts, then Steeples. The greateſt bell named *Mary*, takes op twenty men to ring it, and in a calme, and ſtill weather, is heard 7 leagues of. It were an infinite buſines to ſpeake of the Churches of this Citie, & other parts of France: as likewiſe of the Abbays, Commonalties, Monaſteries, Hoſpitalls, Spittles, and other Retreats of Poore and Orphans. As for the Caſtles, Palaces, Howſes of pleaſure, and the like belonging to great men, it is better to paſſe them by, then to ſpeak too little of them. The Univerſities are numbred by Mercater, of all which have iſſued and iſſue dayly, (as of ſo many Troian horſes,) innumerable flocks of Divines, Lawyers, Phyſitians, Philoſophers, and other Profeſſours, which were tedious for me to ſum up; in a word therefore: The Freuch Nobility (which is at preſent very numerous) plyeth ſo cloſe to learning, yea excelleth ſo much in all arts and diſciplines, that there is no Province in the whole world to be preferred unto them herein: You will ſee there ſome children of the greateſt and moſt eminent, labour diligently night and day, without intermiſſion, in their ſtudies: There be ſome that will diſcourſe ſome houres together (to the amazement of men) of any ſubject whatſoever ex tempore, without any delay, by a wonderfull order and methode. There are alſo many and ſundry Libraries, the chiefe whereof is the Kings, and that of S.*Victor* at Paris; to omit the other, furniſhed with ſtore of moſt rare books printed and manuſcripts. Concerning their manners, and cuſtome, Diodorus, Strabo and others, witneſſe that the Gaulois are of a quick ſpirit, and not averſe from learning: Simmachus praiſeth them in ſundry places, for their ſtudiouſnes. M.Porcius Cato lib.2. Origin. in Chariſius Soſipater: *Moſt part* (ſaith he) *of the Inhabitants of Gaule purſue after two things, with great care and induſtry, Warre and Eloquency.*

Strabo makes them of a ſimple nature, neither inclining nor bending to any wickednes (a remarqueable vertue of the ancient Gaulois) Iulianus the Emperour an Eye witneſſe herein, aſſured, they knew not what flattery was, but lived and haunted ſimply and freely with all men alike; acknowledging only Venus the Goddeſſe of Matrimony, and Bacchus the Merry-blade, for the ſame buſines; As for the contraryes unto theſe, wee ought not to heare them, but as raylings, ſcoffes, and meere injuries, the fruits of wicked ſoules: For who (having compared the ancienteſt writers report, & the manners of theſe French at this time) will admit of what Servius ſaith, that the Gaulois are dull, and heavy? that, as Julius Firmicius reports, they are fooles and dizzieheaded; Iulianus himſelfe, forgetting in a manner what he had ſaid before, calls them ſots, beaſtly, clowniſh, rejecting all civility; and Polyb. that they care not for arts, or learning; and that himſelfe with Diodorus, Athenæus and Clemens Alexandrin, ſaith they are of litle faith, addicted to gluttony and drunckeneſſe. Titus Livius with Polyb. brands them with the note of ſoft, and effeminate, Mela of covetous of gold and ſilver, proud, ſuperſtitious: Solin. of Lyars, vaine men and idle-praters; Plutarch in Pyrrho, tearmes them unſatiate of ſilver. Nevertheleſſe, it is to be confeſſed that many vices are crept among the French by the Commerce and haunt of other nations. Florus lib.3.cap.10. ſpeakes thus: No man will ſay Gaulois doe fight according to the meere naturall vertue, miſcent Fraudem. Amian. lib.15. ſaith, they are quarrelſome; Diodorus reprooves them for intemperancie of ſpeech, and that they ſpeake ſhort, and words ambiguous of purpoſe, and were delighted to preach their owne vertues, paſſing by other mens: full of threatnings, revilings, and ſelfe conceit. This glorioufnes was alſo noted by Strabo. Such was the bragging of Divico the ſuiſſer, who extolling the Helvetians warlike valour, reproached unto Cæſar their victory over the Romans, & bad him take heed, he were not an occaſion that the place where they were then, might not be denominated of his defeat. Thus Vercingetorix vaunted openly, that he would make an aſſembly of Gaule, unto which the whole world would not be able to reſiſt. As for the Religion and ſacred Politie of the old Gaulois, wee ought not to make aſtand to that which Cicero ſpeaketh, *that the Gaulois have not any zeal to religion.* Livius is rather to be credited, who profeſſes them *not to be negligent or idle in matter of Religion.* And *Ceſar*, who beſt knew this people, ſaith it *to be much addicted unto Religion. Above all other Gods they worshipped Mercury* (ſaith the ſame Author) whom they held to be the firſt founder of Arts, and guide of Travellers, as alſo that he had an eſpeciall power over all traffick, and was preſident in the Lucre. Max. Tyrius makes the *Celtæ* to have worſhipped *Iupiter* whom they honored, and marked with the higheſt oake, *Str.* writeth that Diana had a Temple in Marſeille, & *Plut.* ſay that *Diana* was reverenced by the *Gallo-Greeks*, but a marble found ſince, ſhewes that the Gaulois worſhipped yet another Diana, vvhich they

d'Ardenne. Lucan. & Min. Felix report that they had other Gods, named *Eſe*, or *Heſe*, *Teutate*, and *Tarana*. But many learned men hold that they were the ſame with *Mars*, *Mercury*, and *Iove*: Auſon. nameth one *Belenus* for God of the Gaulois, who is called by Herodian in Maximinis Belis: which was happily the Tibilene of Tertullian. in his Apologetick, called by the Greeks *Apollo*. They adored alſo one *Abellio* of whom Ioſeph Sclaliger in Auſon. lib. 1. cap. 9. noteth, there was ſome monuments in the Covents of the 9 Nations. Lucian likewiſe in Hercule Gallicano, ſays they worſhipped *Hercules Ogmianus*. They adored (ſaith *Atheneus*) turning themſelves at the right hand, they ſacrificed men to their Gods, namely to *Mars*, as Cæſar witneſſeth in theſe words: *When they are reſolved to fight, they allott him, what they ſhall take in the warres, they ſacrifice all the Cattell taken, and bring all the reſt in one place: Mountaines may be ſeene in ſome Countreys covered with heapes of ſuch things conſecrated, and it hapneth but ſeldome that any one in contempt of Religiō dares hide in his owne houſe things thus taken, or take away that which is there ſett: there being a grievous punishment againſt thoſe that infringe this cuſtome.* Wee read allmoſt the ſame things in Diodorus Siculus, Minutius Felix averreth likewiſe that the Gaulois offred human ſacrifices to *Mercury*: in ſo much that it had ben better if they had not had any knowledge at all of the Gods, then to take thoſe for Gods, who were onely appeaſed by mens bloud, which ſacrifice they held moſt ſolemne. Now this uſage of men among the Gaulois, hath not onely ben in their ſacrifices but in Divinations alſo: Strabo ſaith that the Gaulois were wont to ſmite with the ſword the back of him that was to be ſacrificed, & that upon his ſtarting they preſaged of the future accidents. *Tertullianus l. de Animâ* ſaith, they were wont to paſſe whole nights by vaillant men: ſo to receave the Oracles: But there was not among theſe ancient Gaulois, any Lawfull ſacrifice, without their *Druydes*, ſaith Diodorus: they were the moſt famous Prieſts of Gaule. Thus much of the manners of theſe men in religiouſe matters, ſee wee now their cuſtomes in prophane. *Titus Livius* writeth, they were wont to goe armed to their Aſſemblies. *In them* (ſaith he, ſpeaking of the Gaulois) *was ſeene a new & marvellous ſight, they came to the Counſell armed, for ſo is the manner of that people.* *Plutarch* writes, that the women deliberated of peace and warre, and that their reſolution was followed: And *Strabo*, that they had this cuſtome, if any one interrupted him that was ſpeaking in the Aſſemblie there was an officer that came to threatne him with a naked ſword, and bid him keepe ſilence, which if he did not for the firſt time, he did the ſame the ſecond time, and likewiſe the third time, and if the Officer found this Interrupter obſtinate, he would cutt away ſo much of his Caſſock, that the reſt was of no uſe. Cæſar obſerveth that upon ſome remarckeable Accident, they cauſed it to be knowne ſtraightwayes all over the Country, by great cryes, and hootings from one place to another, by men ordained to that end. *Diodorus* makes the Gauloiſes faire and of equall ſtrength and height with the Gaulois. fruitfull, and well-bred, happy as well in the bringing foorth, as in the bringing up of children: Like ſervices were among them as in other Nations. *Many* (ſaith Cæſar lib. 6. *laded with debts or too many impoſts, or overwhelmed with the rigour of great men, make themſelves Servants of ſome Gentlemen, who have the ſame right over them, which they have over Slaves.* But yet they were more kindly dealt withall by them, then by the Romans, for the Gauliſh Lords had theſe in ſome reſpect neare their perſons, and were well ſerved by them in time of warre. They uſed earthen diſhes ſaith *Diodorus*, thick, and ſtrewed of ſundry flowers therein peinted. They ate their meales, not ſitting upon ſtooles, but on the ground, upon Wolves or Dogs-skins, or (as *Strabo* ſaith) upon beds, & were wayted on by children. They ſate commonly by the fire, where were pots, and ſpits full of good meat, eſpecially Porck & bacon, as well ſalt as freſh, and all other kind of fleſh: but for the moſt part (ſaith *Strabo*) milk was there intermingled. *Plinii* (ſaith *lib. 22. cap. ultimo*) that they made a kind of Potion, with fruit diped in it, to foxe themſelves: *Diodorus* affirme that they made a drink of Barley, which they called *(Zithum) Biere*. And another with water and hony. As for their clothes: they wore Caſſocks or Coats ſaith Strabo, heavy and woven of thick wooll, and called them *Lænes*. And *Plinii lib. 8. cap. 4.* ſaith, they divided thoſe coats by certaine plaits, to make more ſhew. Now thoſe plaits, or rounds, of *Plinii*, are *Plinthia* to *Diodorus*, by which is underſtood, as Ioſephus Scaliger meaneth, that which the French call at this preſent *Lauſanges*, quaſi *Laurenges*, of the leaves of Bay-trees. They wore alſo very large and round Britches, which *Tacitus* calleth a Barbarous clothing. Wee read in *Strabo*, that in ſtead of a gowne, or caſſock without ſleeves, the Gaulois had one opened with ſleeves hanging downe to their very bottocks and privities, of which kind of apparell there is yet ſome reliques, which the vulgar call *Palletrock*, or *Palt-rock*. Hee ſaith alſo they wore rings on their fingers: whereupon *Diodorus* alledgeth nothing, but *Pliny* ſaith onely, they wore them on the middle finger. Finally, the French people give themſelves at preſent, to all kind of trade, liberall and mechanicall arts, they are adventurouſe, and hardy, and goe all the world over, either for trade or warre.

THE COVNTIE OF BVLLOIGNE,

With the Earledom of Guynes, and the Baronies of Ardres & Fiennes, Together with the Bishoprike of Terouenne or Morins, which in Spirituall matters acknowledge the said Lordship.

The Meridians are placed according to the Parallele 50.45.

Name.

THE Countie of Bulloigne (*Bononia*, & *Bolonia* in Latin;) is indifferent large, all sandy, of a sand & gravell, said burning, whence some suppose it to be derived of *Bouillir* to seeth; which is ridicoulous. This Countie is named of the towne of Bologne, Vpper & Lower, and hath her beginning at the Montaines of S. Inglevert, 'tis extended in length, unto the river Canche; in breadth, unto the Lake of Tournohen. It was entitled an Earl-dome in the reigne of Charles the Bald King of France, and at the same time, S. Paul, Oye, Guines, and Artois were honored of the same titles. In this County, are many townes and villages, amonst other, Bologne, the Vpper & Lower; The Vpper situated on a high place, was but a Dorp before the English besieged it; The Lower sited on a plaine is bathed some times with the sea, they are far asunder about 100. paces. Diverse name *Bononia*, in this part of the Gaules. *Bononiense oppidum* (saith a Panegyrick author to the Emperour Constantin,) is noted among the Provinces and Cities of the second Belgique. At this time it is comonly called in French *Bouloigne*. The Netherlander come somewhat nearer the old name, calling it *Beunen*. Yet in the oldest times Scaliger (in Epistola ad Merulam) for in *Ausonio* he sheweth that in some quarter this towne reteyneth yet the name of *Gessoire*, and with him Papire, Masson, Leland, Ortel & others, are of opinion it was called *Gessoriacum*; which is confirmed in Peutingers mapps, in which wee read Gessoriacum, now Bononia; and in Antoninus, who assigned unto it the fifteenth Legion, & else where Gessoriacum Portum, & *Portum Gessoriagense*. In Ptolomee Gissoriacum, a haven of the Mourins: The Panegyrick unto Maximilian calls it, *Gessorygia*, and allmost in this manner, in some Exemplaries of Antoninus, t'is tearmed *Gesoricia*. Hereof writheth Pompon. Mela. They are extended unto the utmost Morins, a people of the Gaules, and know nothing better then a port named Gessoriacum; Thus Sueton. in Claud. cap.17. where he speaketh of the Princes expedition in Britany; And therefore being gone from Marseille, unto Gessoriacum by Land, &c. Others beleeue this haven not to be that Gessoriacum. Iohn Talbot rather thinks it Calais, others S. Omer, Turnebus, Vicus Soaci; Boetius, Sluyce; Hermolaus Barbarus, Bruges; Bilibaldus, Gant; Cenal maketh Gessoriacum Portum to differ from Gessoriacum Navale, saying the first to be Bouloigne, the Latter Cassel. But to leaue this, Godefroy first Christian King of Hierusalem was of Bulloigne, sonne to Eustatius Earle of Bulloigne, & Duc of Loraine. Neare Bulloigne was the port & haven of Itium. Those that hold that unto Ptolomee it be Calais, are sufficiently disproued, for hee having put the Ouverture of Seine into the Sea, first of all, brings in *Itium Promontorium* or Cappe Itium, then *Gissoriacum*, a haven of the Morins; whence the towne of Calais is about twenty miles distant.

Site.

Velserus is of opinion that Gessoriacum is the Port Itium, which some beleeue to be S. Omar, as well for the old name thereof *Sitieu*, quasi *Sinus Itii*, as for the site of that place, which being low, & other coasts notwithstanding closing the towne, intimate this place to haue ben some times a very large Baye, or gulphe of sea: Learned Camden, a man well versed in the knowledge of this History, shewes in his Britaine, that the Port Itius was sometimes in the place now called *VVithsan* neare Blavet; Others may indge of it. To this County of Bulloigne succeedeth the County of Guynes, divided from the County of Oye by a great Channell, that passeth thorow the towne of *Guynes* and makes the Country allmost impregnable; Guynes is the chiefe towne of this Countie, divided in two parts, the one seated in marishes, the other in dry plaine, strong & munished by the nature of the place, which King Herry the Second toock from the English, having sent his Army there under Francis of Lorraine Duc of Guyse Anno 1558. Meierus is very large in his Annales of Flanders touching the right & pretensions of the Danes upon this land of Guines. There be also other townes, *Hartincourt*, *Peuplinge*, *Conquelle*, *Port Nealy*. This Countie hath within her two Baronies, towit that of *Ardres*, & that of *Courtembrone*, thus called of their townes; then the Baronie of *Fiennes*. Two leagues from Ardres drawing towards the sea, you may see *Calais* a strong towne both by art & nature, ever held one of the keyes & gates of France; first walled (as they say) by Philip of Boulogne, Vncle to S. Lewis. It hath a good Castle, with a great & strong Tower which defendeth the haven and other places; This towne was taken by Edward the Fifth King of England the fourth of August, eleven moneths after that famouse battaille which Paulus Æmil. lib.9. described against Philip the Sixteenth King of France, at Cressi in Ponthieu, Anno 1347. It was possessed by the English for the space of 211. yeares, (& had ben in vaine besiedged by Philip le Bon Duc of Burgundy, whom the Flemmings forsook there Anno 1431.) and as the Key of France, which the English were wont to say they carried at their girdle, carefully look't to, till that the French took it againe in King Henry the Seconds reigne, onder Francis Duke of Guise Anno 1558. in February. Allmost at the same distance, towards the Continent & firme land, Terroane is remoued from Calais & Boulogne, holding her old name, though sometimes ransacket by Charles the Fifth Emperour. It was formerly the Metropolitane & chief towne of the Morins, mentioned by Cæsar in his Comentaries, 'tis seated neare the head of the river

Guynes.

MARIS BRITANNICI

PARS

COM. DE BOVLONOIS

ARTESIÆ PARS

FLANDRIÆ

Occidens

Meridies

Orien:

Com. Fruges S. Pauli pars

Le portet
Le fort d'ultreau
Paradis
Basse Boulonge
Boulonge
Hayssbēque
Wilmille
Sclacque
Elcau
S. Lenart
S. Essie nne
Le pont de Bricque
S. Ferien
Hardelot
Dannes
Canuel
Bricque
Groſselieres
S. Ioſſe
Merlimont
Essy
Verton
Estaples
Neuf Catel
Nielles
Les montes de Neuf Catel
Formensem
Frencq
Welinthan
Hedinghen
Manty
Courteville
Letarse
Bacq de
Autlim
Eren
Aibaistes
Brequesen
Nonviller
Marville
Engersen
Cormont
Monstreul
Dalles
Eyczenisbart
Senne
Buguimont
Engimehoult
Parent
Bernieulle
Haudenthun
Prunier
Ienelle
Liorne
Maſpan
Marenla
Beaurain
Loiſon
Ecquien court
Hesmon
Offin
Baubert
Embry
Rambeual
West
Biau
Royon
Wauburg
Rouſcauille abb.
Fontaine les marez
Lugny
Weſtrehan
Nedon
Amez
Bailleu en ternois
Fermantz
Quemy
Cremeny
Estree
Littre
Relly
Quiernes
Fontaine au reng
Roubly
Felsin
Felsinet
Cuheu
Mamecha
Belly
Guimegat
S. Iulien
Boumy
Boucourt
Heneville
Faſque
Renty
Rumely
Vreſocque
Gouuerning
Rimay
Conroy
S. Martin
Wandoye
Vieze Coupele
Moncaeque
Audenthun
Millefau
Capelle
Riheltz
Famas
Belle fontaine
Rodinghem
Maringhem
Heiſsecque
Lugy
Wiſtlammes
Court leuesque
Faucqueberg
Ourbe
Denuebroeck
Auroult
Mesnil
Douthen
Clery
Breeq
Pihem
Upen
Herbel
Ighem
Denlet
Radomez
Lonfoſse
Desurene
Courſes
Cour
Mannelle
S. Riquier
Lobinghen
Hesdinen
Hesdinlabe
Caux
Baintham
La Capelle
La grand foreſt de Boulogne
Souwenan
Pernes
Corteville
Grelide
Campſaly
Cremar
Esquerdes
Wauurans
Eulex
Hasing es
Wiſines
Nielles
Blequin
Baingh em
Seninghem
Vaſurda
Couleubeck
Queſque
Escoulles
Neberge
Audenfort
Loquin
Andreche
Fouqueſelle
Coſsere
Iourny
Hareghem
Cheramps
Bouuelingen
Alquines
Watines
Laronuille
Bainghem
Maringhem
Maubrug
Bordinghem
Meucock
Lumbres
Viſmes
Cornelte
Boucourt
Auchin
Nort Auchin
Auſke
Sobruck
Moulle
Setke
Diffeck
Lolinghem
Tilck
Arcqbron
Arckinhout
Hallines
Buuer
Longeneſs
Blendeck
Witerne
Helfaut
Gondard
Scrieck
Arques
S. Omar
Teroane
Telck
Creque
Cauchie becque
Petit becque
Hauringen
Clommeres
Campaigne
Raquinghem
Rocquetoire
Marcq
Ring
Robecque
Glominghen
Mamecha
Cohencha
S. Nas are
Wintre
S. Quintin
S. Auguſtin
Witres
S. Andre
Bayne
Arien
Lambres
Roubly
Fontaine au reng
Bailleu en ternois
Fermantz
Nedon
Amez
Lugy
Rodinghem
Famas
Belle fontaine
Maringhem
Heiſsecque
Denlet
Upen
Ighem
Witerne
Helfaut
Teroane
Telck
Creque
Cauchie becque
Petit becque
Hauringen
Clommeres
S. Omar
Arques
Scrieck
Gondard
Campaigne
Raquinghem
Rocquetoire
Marcq
Ring
Robecque
Glominghen
Mamecha
Belly
Felsinet
Cuheu
Felsin
Guimegat
S. Iulien
Boumy
Boucourt
Heneville
Faſque
Renty
Rumely
Vreſocque
Gouuerning
Rimay
Conroy
S. Martin
Wandoye
Vieze Coupele
Moncaeque
Audenthun
Millefau
Capelle
Riheltz
Famas
Belle fontaine
Rodinghem
Maringhem
Heiſsecque
Lugy
Wiſtlammes
Court leuesque
Faucqueberg
Ourbe
Denuebroeck
Auroult
Mesnil
Douthen
Clery
Breeq
Pihem
Upen
Herbel
Ighem
Denlet
Radomez
Lonfoſse
Desurene
Courſes
Cour
Mannelle
S. Riquier
Lobinghen
Hesdinen
Hesdinlabe
Caux
Baintham
La Capelle
La grand foreſt de Boulogne
Souwenan
Pernes
Corteville
Grelide
Campſaly
Cremar
Esquerdes
Wauurans
Eulex
Hasing es
Wiſines
Nielles
Blequin
Baingh em
Seninghem
Vaſurda
Couleubeck
Queſque
Escoulles
Neberge
Audenfort
Loquin
Andreche
Fouqueſelle
Coſsere
Iourny
Hareghem
Cheramps
Bouuelingen
Alquines
Watines
Laronuille
Bainghem
Maringhem
Maubrug
Bordinghem
Meucock
Lumbres
Viſmes
Cornelte
Boucourt
Auchin
Nort Auchin
Auſke
Sobruck
Moulle
Setke
Diffeck
Lolinghem
Tilck
Arcqbron
Arckinhout
Hallines
Buuer
Longeneſs
Blendeck
Witerne
Helfaut
Gondard
Scrieck
Arques
S. Omar
Teroane
Telck
Creque
Cauchie becque
Petit becque
Hauringen
Clommeres
Campaigne
Raquinghem
Rocquetoire
Marcq
Ring
Robecque
Glominghen
Mamecha
Cohencha
S. Nas are
Wintre
S. Quintin
S. Auguſtin
Witres
S. Andre
Bayne
Arien
Lambres
Roubly
Fontaine au reng
Bailleu en ternois
Fermantz
Nedon
Amez
Lugy
Rodinghem
Famas
Belle fontaine
Maringhem
Heiſsecque
Denlet
Upen
Ighem
Witerne
Helfaut
Teroane
Telck
Creque
Cauchie becque
Petit becque
Hauringen
Clommeres
S. Omar
Arques
Scrieck
Gondard

Occidens

PARS

DE BOVLONOIS

COM. DE GVINES

GERMANICI MARIS Septentrio PARS

FLANDRIÆ

Orie[ns]

Le portet
de Chastillon
tour d'ordre
Le fort d'ultreau
Paradis
Basse Boulonge
Boulonge
Hauste bēque
S. Lenart
Wilmille
Sclacque
Amble
Le fort de Blacnes
Amezelle
Audighen
Andreselle
teul
Visan
Le Blanneſt
Tardinghen
Sambre
Basinghen
Hondembor
S. Ingleuert
Penplinge
Bernes
Marquise
Manoyen
Hardenton
Souvenan
Hesdinlabe
Baintham
Hesdinel
La Capelle
Pernes
Corteville
Hedene
Rinqueſen
Leulinghem
Baninghem
Sangatè
Bonogue
Caux
Vierre
Hydroquin
Landre tun
Ferque
Elinghem
Le Cauchir
Conquelle
La grand foreſt de Boulogne
Rety
Beaulieu
Fetum
Nielles
Rebetengue
Ermelingen
Fiennes
Bouuiere
Hartincourt
Hame
Bellebrune
Grelide
Alhuthin
Cremar
Bourſin
Herdinghen
Ubic. inciſ.
Guines
Mont iardin
Mares flottans de Hames
Cales
Tour de Riſban
Campſaly
Coudenberg
Colembor
Boncihault
Hames
Lonfoſſe
Liannes
Bourneville
Hapaigne
S. Pierre
Dabringem
Andre
Mares flottans de Balinghem & Andre
Coulene
Deſurene
Allemben
Boudlingen
Courſes
Herlimbager
Eſclemy
Ecotte
Balinghem
Mannelle
Baingen
Redelinghen
Mare
Cour
Celles
Siengen
Longeuille
Liques
Mares flottans a labeur
S. Riquier
Hoeckwinckel
Bruneberg
Firelingen
Landretun
Surque
Courte bouue
Ardres
Le pre de la conſoſſe
Terre d'Oye
Montoy
Le grand bouluard
Hoſkercke
Oye
Lobinghen
Quesque
Neberge
Audenfort
La Volle
Melles
Creſſonier
Eſcoulles
Clercque
Louſe
Montoire
Nordkercke
Loquin
Andreche
Fouqueſelle
Bonignes
Eſtinbeke
Nielles
Vaſurdal
Bainghem
Iourny
Quaet
Wephuis
Suydkercke
Auorenis
Blequin
Court leusque
Seninghem
Coſſere
Hareghem
Bolwerck
Cappelle broeck
Nielles
Cheriamps
Boninge
Tornehem
Bouuelingen
Watines
Larconuille
Suaneke
Vrleu
Muncke broeck
Greuelin
Wiſines
Alquines
Cacone
Haſing
Bainghem
Maringhem
Folaicone
S. Folques
Maubrug
Lolinghem
Eulex
Meucock
Nordt
Vrolandt
Marikercke
Marticouck
Lumbres
Bordinghem
Conſe de mikerke
Ramely
Wauurans
Wiſmes
Cornelte
Boucourt
Bainghen
Egliſe
S. Claes
S. Ioos
Auchin
Nort Auchin
Eſperleck
Eſquerdes
Auſke
Sobruck
Moulle
Heul
S. Pieters broeck
Ruminghem abb.
Setke
Diffeck
Stat
Hoſpital
Clery
Lolinghem
Tilck
Setque
Holeck
Borborch
Brecq
Pihem
Arcqbron
Arckinhout
Ecou
Herbel
Buuer
Watene
Hallines
Longeneß
Salpruth
Upen
Witerne
Blendeck
Ighem
Helfaut
S. Moumelin
Radomez
Gondard
Teroane
Scrieck
S. Omar
Telck
Arques
Leback
Creque
Cauchie becque
Nieuleet
Hames
Guinegat
Hauringen
Clommeres
Petit becque
Robecque
Campaigne
Cuhen
Glominghen
Raquinghem
Mamecha
Rocquetoire
Belly
Marcq
Ring
S. Andre
Wibres
S. Quintin
Cohencha
Bayne
S. Nasare
Arien
Wintre
Lambres

BOLONIA & GVINES
Comitatus

1 2 3
Miliaria Gallica communia.
1 2
Miliaria Germanica communia.

Amstelodami
Judocus Hondius
excudit.

Lis, that paſſeth by the walls thereof. This towne after a long ſiege, & wonderfull aſſaults given by the Imperialiſtes, was taken par force from the French Anno 1553. The Netherlanders call it *Terrennerberg*; Antoninus *Terrouana*, or *Tarvenna*, The Wayes mapps, *Teruanna*, Ptolem. *Taruana*. Bouille ſaith it is named by ſome *Tarubanum*; Tritem. in his French Hiſtory maketh mention of the Terrubans, ſome call it *Tervanna*, as it were Vaine-ground, for the barrennes of her ſoyle. In the Wayes Note, among the Townes of the ſecond Belgick there is alſo made mention of *Civitas Morinorum*, id eſt, *Ponticum*, the Biſhoprick of Theroane. It is happily the Colonie & Plantation of the Morins (whereof in the old ſtone found vvithin theſe few yeares in Gelderland in the Lordſhip of the Sugambres, vvithin halfe a myle of Nimeghen.) The Land of Oye, extendeth ſo farr as Dunkerque in Flanders. Some other tovvnes there be, but leſſe famous. The

Rivers. Boulonois (country of Boloigne) is vvatered vvith many rivers & brookes; Among other the river *Arque*, paſſing by the tovvne of Arque & *S. Omar*, goes directly to Graveling & thence into the ſea. Not far from thence is an arme of Sea called *Scalenſe* vvhich continueth foming unto the Caſtle of Ardres. There are ſeen likevviſe tvvo Channells or brookes of Salt-vvater named the *Marquiſan* & the *Bolonois*; And vvith this *Hautia* or *Heſdin*, a river vvhich giveth name to the tovvne of Heſdin. Novv follovv the Pontiues, & moriſh Brookes unto the River of Canche: Some of theſe Rivers & Brookes, make Pooles & Ponds full of fiſh denominated from the tovvnes they are neareſt; As are the Vivers of Hames, André, Ardres. All this tract is couered of Sandy hills as it approachet the ſea; In the Inland are the *Hills.* Mointaines of S. Ingelvert, the hills of Nero-Caſtel & Dannes. The vvholle land is full of Forreſts & *Forreſts.* darke vvoods, as the vvoods of Surene, Celles, &c. The Natives are held frovvard, hard to be pleaſed, and men vvhich doe not promiſe litle of their perſons.

THE DESCRIPTION OF PICARDIE.

Name. THOVGH the name of *Picardie*, be not very ancient: yet the originall thereof is not kowne, for there are diverſe opinions about it. *Robert Cenalis* ſaith, that the *Picards* are the right *Gaules*, and tooke their names from Hereticks called *Begards*; but are indeed much ancienter then the *Begards*. Others againe thinke that they had the name of *Picardie* giuen them from Lances, and Pikes, which were firſt made in this Countrie. Some againe fetch this name from the towne of *Pequigny*, or from a famous knight or gentleman named *Pignon*, the firſt founder of *Pequigny* and *Amiens*, who after the death of *Alexander* the great with an army of Souldiers ſubdued, and conquered diverſe Countries, and Lands.

Bonds. *Picardie* is bounded on the Weſt with *Normandy*, and the Brittiſh Sea, on the North with *Artois* and *Haynault*, the Countries of *Gallo-Belgica:* on the Eaſt with *Luxenburg* and *Lorraine*, and on the South with *Compiegne*, and the Iſle of *France*. It is a very pleaſant and a fruitfull Countrie, which for the abundance of Corne, that groweth there is called the *Garner*, and Storehouſe of *Paris* and *France*. But they make noe Wines there, which they impute rather to the negligence of the inhabitants (as ſome imagine) who plant *Soil.* there no Vines, then to the nature of the Soile, which is a hot Climate, and fitt for the bearing of Grapes.

Diviſion. *Picardie* then is devided into three parts, namely, the Right, the Lower, and the Higher. Of the laſt, wee will make here no mention, becauſe the moſt part of it, is comprehended and deſcribed in the Mapps of the ſeuenteene Provinces. That part then which is properlie called *Picardie*, beginneth at *Crevecœur*, and comprehendeth under it the *Vidames*, or Lordſhips of *Amiens*, *Corbie*, & *Pequigny*, alſo the Counties of *Vermandois* & *Rhetelois*, and the Dutchic of *Ti-* *Amens.* *raſche*. The Vidamie of *Amiens* taketh its name from *Ambianum*. Many learned men are of the opinion, that it was heretofore called *Samarobrina*, and by Ptolemie *Samarobriga*. In ſome of Anthonines coppies, it is *Samorberiva*, or *Samarabriga*; For *Briga* in the old Spaniſh and Thracian tongue, ſignifieth a towne. Other write it *Samonobriga* from the Bridge, which lieth over the Soame which runneth trough it, and devided himſelfe into two braunches. Some againe ſay that the Emperour *Gratian*, called it *Abianum*, becauſe it is environned round about with water, which is very likely. This Citie is accounted one of the ſtrongeſt, and beſt fortified townes of *France*, and is indeed the Key of France for that ſide, which in regard of her ſituation, deepe Moates, high Walls and Bulwarkes will giue place to none. Within this Citie there ſtands a very faire and a goodly Church, which is built with ſuch cunning architecture, and curious workemanſhip, as any Church in Europe. They ſay they keepe in it *S. Iohn Baptiſts* head for a relique. The Countrie about *Amiens* is a Baily-wike. There is held Preſidiall Seſſions. The Major hath the managing of the politique affaires, and the Towne houſe. They hold a guard in it, called the Guard of *Buffroy*, with Sentinell, and Watch-houſes for the Burgeſſes, who keepe continuall watch among the Religious houſes. The firſt Biſhop of it was called *Saint Firmin*, borne at *Pampelune*, from whoſe time till Cardinall de *Crequy* deſcended from the houſe of *Canaples*, there were LXIX. Biſhops. The Inhabitants are much commended for their honeſty and loyaltie, and therefore haue no garniſon of ſouldiers impoſed upon them. Here were borne the famous Phyſicians *Silvius* and *Fernelius*, alſo that great Oratour *Silvius*, who made diverſe Commentaires, and expoſitions upon *Cicero*, and other learned men: The firſt Founder of *Amiens* (as many imagine) was that braue Captaine *Pignon*, who ſerued under *Alexander* the Great. Anno 1597. this Citie was ſurpriſed, and taken in by the Spagnards in this manner: They had ſent before ſome ſoulders in peſant cloaths, with piſtolls and ſhort ſwords hidden about them, and baggs of Apples and Nutts: they willingly ſcattered them coming in at the gate by the guard, and while thoſe that had the guard were a ſcrambling for the apples, and a loade of hay coming in, they interim kept up the perculis where the diſguiſed ſouldiers fell a cutting of their throats, and gott ſo much time, that they were inſtantly ſeconded with ſome horſe troopes, and other ſouldiers, which made the gate good, and ſo entring the towne before the Citizens could gett into armes tooke it in, & became Maſters of it, while *Henry* the Fourth had an other entreprize, with his Armie upon an other place: who afterward made the Spagnard ſurrender it over to him againe. The Vidamie of *Corbie* tooke its name *Corbie.* from *Corbia*, which is a towne lying upon the Soame, where the river which runneth by it, falleth into the Soame. This is alſo one of the Keys of France for that quarter, and perhaps the ſame, which *Anthonine* calleth *Curmuliaca*, and that which lay betweene *Samarobriva* (or *Amiens*) and *Cæſaromagnum* now called *Roye*. The towne of *Pequigny* was peradventure ſo named *Pequigny.* from *Pignon* aboue ſaid, and well knowne becauſe William Duke of *Normandie* ſurnamed Long Sword, who through the ſubtility & treacherie of the faction of Earle Baldwin of *Camerick*, was drawne thither under the collour of making of a peace, where they maſſacred him. The French writters report alſo, that after they had overthrowne the Engliſh there, all thoſe which could not perfectly pronounce *Pequigny*, but *Pequeny* were putt to the ſword. The Countie of *Vermandois*, which yet retaineth the ancient name, *Vermãdois.* comprehendeth in it, as the French Hiſtorians, and *Coſmographers* witneſſe *Le Soiſſonnois*, *Laonnois* & *Tar-* *Soiſſons.* *tenois*; likewiſe the townes of *Noyon*, *S. Quintin*. The ancient *Sueſſones* are called at this day the *Soueſſons*, or *Soiſſonnois*, which *Ptolemie* calleth *Auguſta Sueſſonum*. It hath a ſtronge Caſtle in it, built of huge ſtone. It is the prime towne of *Gallique-Belgica*, belonging unto *Rheims*, to which *Cæſar* gaue the title of a Kingdome, it was long under the Commaund of the *Romans*; but *Clodivus* turned them out of it, and his Succeſſours poſſeſſing it made it the *Metropolis* of that Kingdome. The *Soiſſons* haue allwaies bene held for good, and valliant

PICARDIA

BELGII PARS

ARTESIA

BEAUVOIS

SANTERRE

VIMEVX

COM.

NORMANDIAE PARS

Baillage de Hesdin

Auesne le conte

Maris Britannici pars

OCCIDENS

MERIDIES

SEPTENT.

Abbeuille
Crotoy
Cayen
S. Valery
S. Esperit
Wateuille
Boeuille
Caubery
Hupit
Blangy
Wesemont
Senerpont
Maisnil
Inual
Borona
Poies
Mollien le Vidam
Esfragne
S. Larme
Hangiers
Espinoy
Loupre
Frenne
Cocquerel
Pas
Nempoat
Waben
Graiſseliers
Vton
Briecq
Pont Aſſelane
Treport
Ncurpont
S. Feréin
Berecq
Rue
Remy
Ienuille
Foremoutiez
Blanche tache
Eames
Anuille
Moulon
Cresty
Le Trait
La Motte
Berney
Langy
Noyelle
Veyn
Molinelles
Argoules
Argelle
Maurice
Dampmartin
Cenſe de S. Ioſſe
Dameuter
Sauchoy
Maintenay
Dompier
Rapſy
Dominis
Raiscq
La Broeſe
Retelay
Moufſliers
Enquiéres
Moulin daconay
Le Poucelle
Villencourt Abb.
Yvrdigny
Vy ſur Authy
Maiſon en ponthieu
Argu
Drucourt
Beaurart
Gesart
Espaigne
Gapen
Marcul abb
Eaucourt
Le Planch
Pont de Remy
Longs Vers
Longette
Lesſoielle
Berlincourt Abb.
Domart
Yuren
Yurenſeau
Noyelles en eau
Bernauille
Longuillers
Dousies
Beauuies
Gesart
Roully
Ienuille
Hiermont
Morigny
Neuuille
Bernat
Mauſoncourt
Lanoy
Neu
Wauans
Chaſteau
Auxy
Mainy
Oultrebois
Beauuoye
Cecos
Coulſur
Bretelle
Neufmolin
Viller lhoſpital
Beauuois
Boumiens
Vregny
S. Legier
Lucu
Lucen
Humbercour
Grency
S. Margueriete cenſe
Beaurevoir
Grena
Poumera
Souplin
Caumanille
Pas
Ramechon
Henus
Fomuillers
Amblifuelle
Bapammes
Aſſielle le petit
Pluſieurs au ualle
Miraumont
Warley
Forſeuille
Baillescourt
Basent
Longuaille
Eaucourt
Saillyl
Morpa
Guinemont
Ceurleu
Petit hem
Clary
Fulciers
Bona
Calet
Hams
Suſanas
Firfe
Maiſonrouge
Bais
Fonteyne
Floucourt
Bequincourt
Heduille
Maucourt
Eſtree
Plainuille
Longrue
Montinſelle
Marchiez le potte
Ynaucourt
Bertrange
Champiegne
Roye
Leaucourt
Dauencourt
Le ſauſon
Mondidier
Garbegnies
Tuliloye
Rugliſe
Conſy
Buueren
Canny
Pierrepont
Boulogne la grace
Marthies le potte
Oruillers cha.
Cuuillers
Catenay
Gournay
Compiegne
Maurenau
Le Fleſſis du Roy
Amiens
Pont de Salea
Picquegny
La garre abb.
Brely
Ermitage
Dreulle
Hen
Ely
Reure
Loupre
Iuſſus
Monuille
Caumont
Riuries
Choiſy
Reyuille
Cardonette
Pont
Buiſſy
Villaincourt
Fouquencourt
Behencourt
Houſſoy
Alce
Pours
Wagny
Boumay
Helly
Ripeuye
Vechmont
La Motte
Bouſſicux
Francuillers
Buyr
Denencourt
Mericourt Abb.
Chaquenelle
Sayly le ſecq
Attinghem
Bray
Orbie
Foloye
Cagne
Clery
Tigny
Eſclebecq
Le mont noſtre Dame
Miramont
Flouwy
Walle
Contre
Rouſſignolle
Belleze
Vicellatre
Surdon
Ayly
Bonoeul
Vendoeul
Capelay
Bretteul abb.
Foluille
Paillard
Rinual
La Sloye
Nouuion
Catte
Catteletze
Ponde Rhoſne
Bienuillers
Villers bertoneu
Vers
Boufſencourt
Sally lorette
Mons au mein
Proyart
Suinette
Suyne
Fonteyne
Campy
Cauay
Maiſonrouge
Firfe
Bais
Floucourt
Bequincourt
Heduille
Maucourt
Eſtree
Plainuille
Longrue
Montinſelle
Marchiez le potte
Ynaucourt
Bertrange
Champiegne
Roye
Leaucourt
Dauencourt
Le ſauſon
Mondidier
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Garbegnies
Tuliloye
Rugliſe
Conſy
Buueren
Canny
Pierrepont
Boulogne la grace
Marthies le potte
Oruillers cha.
Cuuillers
Catenay
Gournay
Compiegne
Maurenau
Le Fleſſis du Roy

II PARS ARTESIAE PARS

SEPTENT.

MERIDIES

ORIENS

Miliaria Germanica communia quorum 15 graddum unum Latitud. constituunt

Miliaria Gallica communia quorum 20 gradum unum Latitud. constituunt

Cambresis

VERMANDOIS

TERRACHE

TARTENOIS

LAONNOIS

SANTERRE

Amsterodami.
Apud Ioannem Ianssonium.

valliant men. The Church and Abbey called our *Ladies*, was founded in *Soiſſons* by the Tyrant *Ebroin*, Majour of the Palace of *France*. There haue bene 79. Biſhops of *Soiſſons*, ſince *Sixtus* the Firſt, till Mathew the *Pariſian*. *Laonnois* taketh its name from *Laon* which *Laonnois. Laon.* is an ancient towne, ſeated betweene the rivers of *Ayne*, and *Oyſe*, lying upon a hill, and is the Capitall Towne of this territoire. It was built, as *Sigebertus* ſaith, by the Biſhop and Duke *Clodivus* Anno 100. who ordayned *Genebauld* Biſhop of *Laon*, ſince whoſe time till *Ian Bourſier* there haue bene 72. Biſhops ſucceeded him. *Laon* is at this day a Bailywike, having under the juriſdiction thereof theſe townes, *Soiſſons*, *Noyon*, *S. Quintins*, *Rybemont*, *Coucy*, *Chauny*, *Guiſe*, *Peronne*, *Mondidier*, and *Roye*. *Compiegne* is an neighbour *Compiegne.* towne, called in Latine *Compendium*, and by ſome *Caropolis*, after the name of *Charles* the Balde, who enlarged, and fortified this towne unto the forme of *Conſtantinople* 1396. and founded in it the Abbey of *Saint Cornelia*. His Daughter *Iane* was carryed away from *Compiegne*, by the Engliſh, who was ſould unto them by his owne people, which was a foule reward for the benefits, which France had receiued from him. This Lady was kept priſonner a yeere long and endured a great many miſeries, and at laſt 1331. in the month of Maye at *Roan*, being accuſed of Hereſie was burnt in that place, where now *S. Michels* Church ſtandeth, then ſhee was uniuſtly accuſed, and condemned for Hereſie, and Sacriledge by *Peter Cauchon* an Engliſh man, Biſhop of *Beauvois*, & a great Ennemy to the French, for which fact he was excommunicated by Pope *Calixtus*. After the death of this *Iane*, who was carryed away by William *Flavy* a Captaine of *Compiegne*, this traitour by the permiſſion of God, was ſtrangled by his owne wife called *Blanche*, and the helpe of a barber. Shee procured the Kings pardon, upon condition that ſhee could prooue, that her husband ſought to drowne her. King *Levves* founded at *Compiegne* the Curches of the *Iacobine* and *Cordelier* *Tartenois.* Fryers. *La Ferre* is the chiefe towne in *Tartenois*, very ancient, and a ſtrong towne, lying upon that place, where the *Oyſe* and the *Serve* meete together; having *Noyon.* alſo a good Caſtle in it. *Anthonine* calleth *Noyon Novimagus*, and placeth it betweene *Soiſſons*, and *Amiens* where the eighteenth Legion was quartered. *Ptolemie* nameth it *Noviomagus* from the *Vadicaſſes*, the vulgar people, and writters call it *Noviomus*: it is ſeated upon the *Oyſe*, and is one of the ancienteſt townes in all *France*. There are many antiquaries in it. It is alſo a Biſhops Seate, the Biſhops thereof are entituled *Comte de Noyon*, and *Peere* of France. The firſt Biſhop of *Noyon* was *S. Medard*, from whoſe time, till Iohn de *Hangeſt* there ſucceeded ſeuentie Biſhops on an other. *S. Quintin.* *S. Quintin*, where the Earles of *Vermandois* held their reſidencie, is the chiefe towne which tooke its name from *Saint Quintin*, who was burnt there for the profeſſion of the Chriſtian faith. *Auguſta Veromanduorum*, that is, *Auguſt* of the *Vermandois* was the *Metropolis* of that Countrie, which the Romans, to gratifie their Emperour, called *Octavianus Auguſtus*. This Citie lieth upon the Soame, and hath many Moores and Pooles lying about it: in ſo much that it is held the Key of France for that part, which in the time of warrs muſt endure the firſt brunt. Anno 1557. upon S. Laurence day the Spagnards tooke it in by an aſſault, but afterward was yeelded up againe, by a compoſition made betweene the *French*, & the Spagnards to Henry the Second, and thus much concerning *Vermandois*.

Retelois lyeth betweene *Hainalt*, *Lorraine* and *Barrois*, the principall towne is *Retel*. *La Tiraſche* is the chiefeſt towne in *Guiſe*, and hath a ſtronge Caſtle, which lies as a Fortreſſe againſt *Luxenburgh*. It is the ancient patrimonie, belonging to the eldeſt Sonne of the Duke of *Lorraine*, and thus much for the Right Picardie. *Retelois. La Tiraſche.*

Baſſe or *Lovver Picardie* conſiſts of diverſe parts, as of *Santerre*, the Counties of *Ponthieu*, of *Boulogne*, of *Guynes* and of *Roye*. *Santerre* is ſhut in with the hill called *Saint Deſiderius*, or in French *Mont Didier* from *Peronne Roye*, and *Neſle*. *Mont Didier* is a ſtronge place. *Perone* is a towne lying upon the river Soame, in which *Hebert* Count of *Vermandois* kept *Charles* the Simple King of France priſoner, he dying there, left his Kingdome full of troubles, and broyles. *Roye* is alſo a prettie towne, which hath a ſtronge Caſtle. There haue many famous men bene borne in this towne. The Marqueſſes thereof, are deſcended from the houſe of *Courtenoy*, which came of the bloud royall of France. *Ponthieu* is a Countie ſo named from the great number of bridges, that are in it; for it is a tract of land, which lyeth betweene the Soame, and the Authie, in which there are many ſtanding Waters, and Moores. The principalleſt towne in this Countie is *Abbeville* lying upon the river of *Oyſe*, where their is a Preſidiall ſeſſion and a Baily-wike, which is under the juriſdiction of *Paris*. The other townes are *Crottoy*, *Rue*, *Treport*, and *Crecie* famous for the bloudie Battle, fought betweene *Edvvard* the *The Battle of Crecie.* Third King of *England* (being Sonne to *Iſabel* the Daughter of Philip the Faire) and the French King *Philip de Vallois*, the Engliſh army being not aboue 27000. and the French ſome ſeuentie thouſand: yet God ſo bleſſed the King, that by the valour of the Prince & the Engliſh, there were ſlayne that day *This Battle was fought the 27 & 28. of Auguſt. 1346. See Graſto, Ian de Serres, and Mr. Speed.* eleuen great Princes, 80. Barons, knights and men of armes, to the number of aboue fifteene hundred, where of the chiefeſt of them, were the old King of *Bohemia*, the King of *Majorca*, Charles Earle of *Alanſon*, brother German to King *Philip*, the Duke of *Lorraine*, the Duke of *Burbon*, the Earle of *Flanders*, the Earle of *Savoy*, both great Princes, the Dolphin of *Viennois* Sonne to *Himbert* Earle of *Sancerne*, and *Harecourt*, the Earles of *Aumarl*, & *Nevers*, ſixe Germane Earles. And the next day the Grand Priour of *France*, and the Arch-Biſhop of *Roan*, and other Gentlemen, and common Souldiers aboue thirtie thouſand, and then the King marched victoriouſly to *Calis*, and beſieged it and tooke it in.

Lovver Picardie.

There are alſo in this Countrie two other Counties, the one called *Monſtruel*, the other *Saint Paul*. Monſtruell (ſome ſay) ought to be called *Mount Royall*, others imagine that it was ſo named from a *Monſter* that was ſeene there. *Lovver Picardie* comprehendeth in it, the Countie of *Bouloigne*, whereof wee haue ſpoken before. The chiefe rivers are the *Soame* (which *Rivers.* is a ready paſſage by water to *Amiens* & *Abbeville*) alſo the *Oyſe*, the *Marne*, the *Ayne*, the *Scarpe*, and the river called the *Eſcaut* &c.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DVTCHIE OF NORMANDIE.

Name. NORMANDIE tooke this name from a Northerne People, for the word *Norvvegia* ſignifieth all that Region, which lyeth Northward, from whence the *Danes* & *Norvvegians* came like ſwarmes about the yeare of our Lord 900. & ſeizing upon this part and Province of *France*, taking it in, called it after their owne name *Normannia*, or the habitation of Northerne men. What great irruptions and invaſions theſe nations made in *Germany* & *France*, is ſufficiently knowne to all men, and therefore is needleſſe here to repeate.

Bounds. *Normandie* is bounded on the Weſt with the river *Creno*, which ſeparateth it from *Bretagne*, on the North with the *Ocean*, on the South with *Maine*, and on the Eaſt with the Ile of *France*, wherein *Paris* lieth, and is ſeuered from the ſame by the river *Oyſe*.

Fertility. It is a very fruitfull Countrie, as well for all manner of Graine, as for all kind of Fruits, eſpecially it ſo abounds in Apples & Peares, that they make in it great ſtore of *Cider* & *Perry*, which they tranſport and vent in other Countries. Beſides this they haue abundance of all kind of Cattell.

The *Norman Rollo* was the firſt Duke of it An. 900. who by his fearefull invaſion, tooke in the chiefeſt maritime Countries and townes of *France*, and made his incurſions into the inmoſt parts of this Kingdome, which ſtrooke ſuch a terrour and anxiety into *Charles* the Simple, that to make his peace and reconciliation with him, after he was converted to the Chriſtian faith, gaue him his Daughter *Gilla* in marriage, and all that tract of land called *VVeſtenryck*, with all *Bretagne* and the Countrie lying beyond the *Loyre*. From this Duke *Rollo* was lineally deſcended *VVilliam* the *Conquerour* Duke of *Normandie*, and King of *England* Anno 1067. After this *Normandie* continued *Engliſh*, till the daies of King *Iohn*: when *Philip Auguſtus* ſeized on all his eſtates in *France*, as forfeitures Anno 1202. The *Engliſh* then poſſeſſing *Normandy*, *Guien* & *Aquitaine*. The Earledomes of *Anjou*, *Toureine*, *Maine*, *Poictiers* & *Limoſin*.

Townes. *Rouan.* The chiefeſt towne of *Normandie* is ſeated upon a fine running river called the *Seyne*, which by reaſon of the navigableneſſe thereof, and the great ſhipping which comes to it; bringeth no ſmall accommodation and profite to the Inhabitants. On the Eaſt ſide of it *Site.* lieth *Rubec* & *Aubert* two ſmaller rivers. On the North ſide there are pleaſant Meddowes & high hills, there was once a great faire ſtone-Bridge ouer the *Seyne*, which of late yeares is decayed and falne downe. It is famous in regard of the Parliement held there, & the Arch-Epiſcopall Seate. Here is the Sepulchre of *Iohn* Duke of *Bedford*, Regent of *France*, whoſe monument when a flattering Courtier perſuaded *Charles* the Eight to deface; *God defend* (ſaith he) *that I ſhould vvrong him dead, vvhome living all the force of France could not reſiſt.*

The other townes are *Aurenches*, *Eurex*, *Bayeux*, *Sais*, *Conſtance*, *Liſieux*, *Alençon*, *Aumale*, *Longueville*, *Eu*, *Harcourt*, *Tancarville*, *Malevrier*, *Mortan*, *Montgomery*, *Thoringny*, *Diepe*, *Giſors* and *Caux*.

Deriſion. *Normandie* is devided into the Vpper and Lower part. In the Vpper part there are three Dukedomes, namely *Alençon*, *Aumale* & *Longueville*. Alſo the Earledomes of *Eu*, *Harcourt*, *Eureux*, *Tancarville*, *Malevrier*, *Mortain* and *Montgomery*, likewiſe that part of this Countrie called *Vaux*, in which *Giſors* is the Capitall Towne, & the free Lordſhip of *Aigle*. The Lower part is alſo devided into ſmall parcells, as into *Caux*, *Beſſin*, *Conſtantine*, *Hovivet*, Royaume *d'Ivedot* and *Le vaux de Vire*. Within Lower *Normandie* lieth alſo the Arch-Biſhoprick of *Roane*, unto which the Biſhops of *Sais*, *Conſtance*, *Liſieux*, *Aurenches*, *Bayeux* and *Eureux* are ſubject.

The nature of the Inhabitants. Touching the nature of this people, they are not ſubject to any forraine lawes, but keepe ſtricktly their ancient cuſtomes and manners, they are much giuen to ſedition, and uprore, howbeit they are affected to Arts, Sciences and Religion.

The Territoire of *Maine* is ſhut in with *Bretagne*, *Normandie*, *Vendoſme*, *Toureine* and *Anjou*. It is full of high trees and woods, and hath many goodly Paſtures and Lands, which beare much Corne: and in ſome parts thereof yeeldeth good Wines. The Inhabitants are craftie, frugall, & will not lightly be couſſened. The *Cenomanni* were an anciẽt people, knowne *Ancient people.* by Cæſar, Ptolomy and others. The invaſion of the *Cenomanni* in Italy, is mentioned by Polybius, Livius, and other Authours.

Rivers. There are three principall rivers in this Countrie, as the *Mayne*, the *Loyre*, and the *Satre*. This Territoire in old time was devided into two parts. For *Mans* was annexed to the Gouvernment of the French King, & the towne *Maine*, called in Latin *Mænia*, with the Marquiſate belonging to it, is now honoured with the title of a Dukedome, & acknowledged none but the houſe of Guiſe for their Lord.

Mans. The City of *Mans* is the *Metropolis* of *Mayne*, it is a very rich and a populous towne, ſeated in a moſt pleaſant ſoile being waſhed with the rivers of *Haigne*, *Orne* and *Satre*. There are beſides theſe ſome leſſer townes, namely, *Fronay*, *Chaſteau du Loir*, *Champenay*, *S. Aignan*, *Beneſtable* and ſuch like.

Havens. The chiefe Haven townes are *Hareflevv*, *Deepe* and *Nevv haven*. The firſt of theſe our King *Henry* the Fifth of immortall memorie tooke in (the 22. of Sept. 1413.) after a ſhort ſiege, and gaue them honorable compoſition, and leaving his Vncle *Thomas Beaufort* Earle of *Dorſet*, Gouvernour of *Hareflevv*, marches him ſelf with 2000. horſe & 13000. foote towards *Calice* through the Counties of *Caux* and *Eu*, aboue ſaid. King *Charles* the VI. the *Dolphin*, his Brother the Count of *Ponthieu*, the King of *Sicil*, the Dukes of *Berry* & of *Bretagnie* with the moſt part of the nobility & gallants of *France*, had aſſembled an army at Roane of ſome 52000. with reſolution to cutt of the Kings paſſage to Calice, and to giue him Battell, to that ende brake downe all the bridges, plaſhed the woods, caſt up trenches in his way and ſtrooke ſtakes into the Foords, & confrounted him with their mighty army on the other ſide of

The Battle of Azin Court, fought by King Henry the Fift of England, the 24. of October, 1415.

NORMANDIA
DUCATUS.

Henricus Hondius excudit.

O C E A N

B R I T A N N I C U S.

Cherbourg
Coutance
Auranches
S. Michel
S. Malo
Pont Orson
BRETAIGNE
Isles de Rimen
Cancalle
Cap de la hatte
Marignon
S. Malo
S. Lo
Bayeux
Caen
Vire
Falaize
Argentan
Alençon
Lisieux
Honfleur
Le Havre
Harfleur
Seine Reviere
Le Hougue
Le grand Ve
Le pinay
DUCHE
MAYE

MANDIA
ATUS.

Hondius excudit.

ANUS

ICUS.

Arte siæ pars

PONTHIEU

VIMEUX

COM.

Dieppe

Neufchastel

Aumale

Eu

Criel

Blangy

Gamache

Wesmont

S.Valery

Crotoy

Rue

Abbeville

Cayeux

Aussy

Le Havre

Harfleur

Honfleur

Candebec

Seine Reviere

Pont de l'Arche

Andely

Gisors

Gournay

Vernon

Mante

Meulan

Pasly

Evreux

Lions

Caen

Falaize

Argentan

Lisieux

Pont Audemer

Pont doly

Alençon

Seez

Bellesme

Nogent le Rotrou

Nogent le Roy

Esperon

Vulxin le Normand

Vulxin le Francois

PAIS DE CAUX

PARTIE DU BEAUVOISIN

HURE

POIX

PERCHE

COMTE

DUCHE DE MAYENNE

LA BEAUCE

Milliaria Germanica communia.

Milliaria Gallica communia

See Mr. Speed in the reigne of King Henry the Fifth. & Iohn de Seres in the reigne of Charles the Sixth.

the *Soane*. But the King at laſt hearing by his Spyes, that the river was paſſable at *Bethencourt*, by the negligent guard of them of *S. Quintins*, he gott ouer the river. His ſouldiers being weary & faint, many of them ſick, and their proviſions ſpent; were forced to feede upon nutts, roots and berries, and to drinke water. The day they ſpent with long marches and the nights being cold & wett, they found every where bad quarters: in ſo much that they were driven to ſtand upon their gards, becauſe the Ennemie entertayned them with continuall ſkirmiſhes.

King *Henry* ſeing himſelfe thus farre engaged, and many of his men ſick of the Fluxe, ſent unto the aſſembled Princes his profers, to ſurrender *Hareflevv*, & what elſe he had wonne: ſo as without diſturbance they would ſuffer him to march to *Calice*. But theſe young Princes diſpiſing the ſmall number of their adverſaires (puffed up with the vaine glorie of victorie) refuſed all conditions of peace, and were not onely negligent, in the duty of Commaunders: but alſo with an aſſeurance of victorie devided the pray, diſpoſed of priſoners, and prepared a Chariot to carry the Captiue King in Triumph, commaunding the cities and townes adjoyning, to ring their bells, and to render thanks unto God, who had delivered their Ennemies into ſuch a place of adventage, as an aſſured victorie muſt preſently follow: and ſo confident were they thereof, that they ſent to King *Henry* to know what ranſome he would giue. Hereupon King *Henry* ſent them word he was reſolved not to bouge out of his way, but to keepe on his march to *Calis*, and ſo having ſpent ſome times in prayer, in the ſtrength of the Lord of Hoſts, who is able to help with a few, aſwell as with a multitude: he committed the iſſue thereof to God, and ſo on thurſday the 24. of October he came to *Azincourt*, where the French in a field of advantage purpoſely choſen in the County of *S. Paul*, and neere unto *Azincourt*, had pitched their *Banner Royall* with an infinite hoſt. Whereof the Conſtable of *France* had the Conduct.

The Battells being ordered King *Henry* reſolved to breake through, and to open his way for *Calis* over his Ennemies boſome, or elſe to dye: and thereupon with a cheerefull Countenance & words full of Courage, he conforted his followers and ſaid: *My moſt faithfull Companions, and vvorthy fellovv Souldiers, vvee novv goe into the field of honour, and to the vvorke of manhood, vvich your great valours haue ſo long exſpected and prayed for, Loe the day is novv come, and your vvorke the nobleſt in the VVorld: povver forth therefore your utmoſt forces, that ages may knovv vvhat the Lance, the Axe, the Svvord and the Bovv can doe, in the hand of the valiant: vvhoſoeuer therefore deſires riches, honour and revvards here he ſhall finde them,*

Nimirum hæc medio poſuit Deus omnia Campo.

...e Kings ...ration.

More over after the army had cõmitted themſelues to God, the King commaunded his Standard to advance, ſaying, *Becauſe our injurious Ennemies doe attempt to ſhutt up our vvay, let vs upon them in the Name of the moſt glorious Trinitie, and in the beſt hovver of the vvhole yeere.*

The Engliſh then ſeing the French ſtand, advanced forward, and giving a ſhoote fell on, when immediatly the Archers, which were layd in a meddowe darkned the aire, with a ſhower of ſharpe arrowes moſt fearefull to the ſight: but more deadly to be felt, and with all charged their Battell with an admirable courage: yea with ſuch a courage, not withſtanding their wants, as he that erewhile could ſcarcely bend his bow, is able now to draw his yard-long-arrow to the very head, whoſe roaving marke was the flanck of the French, ſo rightly aimed at, and ſo ſtrongly ſtuck on, that their ſides were altogether larded with arrowes, whereby the *Avantgard* was inſtantly diſtreſſed, and diſordered into ſuch a confuſed preſſe, that they were not able to uſe their armes at any advãtage. Their wings likewiſe aſſayed to charge the Engliſh, but *Monſieur de Lignie* in the one not well ſeconded by his troupes, was forced back, & *Guilliaum de Surreres* charging home in the other was ſlaine. The *Battallions* being broken for ſafetie fled to the *Maine*, where they bred both feare, and confuſion by the unrulyneſſe of their wounded Horſes; ſo galled with arrowes as they could not be gouverned. The French Horſe charging the Engliſh Archers, came on upon the Spurr, and that in ſuch a heate, as the Earth ſeemed to tremble under their thundring feet, and being forced forward without forſight of danger, carryed their proud Riders into the Iawes of diſtruction, for after the Engliſh Archers had giuen back, they fell by troupes upon thoſe goaring ſtakes (*vvhich vvas purpoſely layd in ambuſcado for them*) upon which they where miſerably ouerthrowne & paunched to death: the tempeſt of arrowes ſtill whiſling in the aire, ſparkled fire in their falls from the helmets of the French, & with their ſteeled heads, rang many thouſand their knelts. That dolefull day, who like to Corne cutt downe with the ſith, fell by whole plumps in that fatall field, the Engliſh ſtill following the advantage: againſt whome *Anthony* Duke of *Brabant* hoping by his example to encourage others (followed with a few) turned head and brake into the Engliſh Battell, wherein manfully fighting he was ſlaine.

With the like manhood Duke *d'Alenzon* a luſtie French Lord preſſed into the Battell, where King *Henry* himſelf fought, & encountring *Humfrey* Duke of *Gloceſter*, the Kings Brother; both wounded, and overthrew him, to whoſe reſcue if *Henry* had not come, he had dyed more honorable then afterward he did: for King *Henry* beſtriding him delivered his ſaid brother from daunger, and wanne himſelf much honour by the deed. *Alenzon* then coped with King *Henry* in fight, and with his axe cutt a part of his Crowne, which blowe was ſo ſurely layd on, that therewith his helmet was battered unto his brow, but the Lyon enraged with redoubled ſtrength, ſtrooke the French gallant unto the ground, and ſlew two of his men that ſeconded their maſter. The Duke thus downe cryed to the King, I am *Alenzon*, whom *Henry* ſought to haue ſaved, and ſo had done, had not the deafe eares of revenge ſtopt all ſound of life, againſt him that ſo had endaungered their Soveraigne Lord.

The French *Rerevvard* ſurpriſed with feare, at the diſaſter of the *Avantgard*, and the maine Battaile fled and ſtruck not a ſtroake, and ſo it pleaſed God to crowne King *Henry* with victorie: In which where ſlaine and taken priſonners, *Charles D. Albert high Conneſtable of France, Geofry Bouciqualt Marſhall of France, Iaques Chaſtillon Admirall, Guiſard Dolphin of Arragon, great Maſter of the Kings Horſe, Edvvard Duke of Barre, Authonie Duke of Brabant, Duke d'Alenzon, Count Nevers, Count de Marle, Count de Vaudemont, Count de Blaumont, Count de Grandpre, Count de Rouſſy, Count de Taurquembourgh, Levves de Bourbon, Sig. de Preaux, Robart de Barre, Iean de Barre*, and ſome 20. other great Lords, and as Iohn Tillet ſaith about 4000. Princes, Nobles, Knights and Eſquirers ſlaine that day, beſides ſome ten thouſand private Souldiers, & as many taken priſoners, and the King acknowledging God to be the giver of this victorie marched the next day towards *Calis*. Thus much briefly out of Mr. Speed.

Deepe. *Deepe* is a famous Citie for its fidelity, and unmoveable allegeance to King *Henry* the Fourth of *France*, euen in the midſt of his troubles: at that time when the Confederate Papiſts of the *Guiſian* faction calling themſelues the Holy League had beaten him almoſt out of all his other townes, and in deriſion called him King of *Deepe*. *See Mr. Heylen.*

Nevvhaven. *Nevvhaven* is called by the French *Havre de Grace*, in Latin *Franciſcopolis*, becauſe it was founded by *Francis* the firſt. This towne was in the firſt Civill warres in *France*, about Religion, yeeldeth into the hands of *Elizabeth* Queene of *England*, by the Prince of *Condé*, and his faction, as a towne of *Caution*, for ſuch forces as ſhe ſhould on their behalfe levie for them. Whereupon, the French King not liking a Neigbour ſo potent, made peace with the Proteſtants upon condition that the Engliſh might goe home, and thus much of Normandie.

THE DESCRIPTION OF LITLE BRETAGNE.

THE Dutchie of *Bretagne*, was first called *Amorica, quasi ad mare sita*, and now Bretagne from the *Bretagnes*; which in the raigne of *Maximinus*, came hither, and seated themselues, to whome there flocked infinite others at the Saxons tyrannizing in Great *Bretagne*. These people both conquered, and new named the Countrie, according to these verses cited by Maister Heylen.

Name.

Vicit Aremoricas animosa Britannia gentes,
Et dedit impositio, nomina prisca, jugo.

That is,

The ancient Brittaine by Saxons chased,
From's natiue Albion, soone the Gaules displaced,
From Amoricke, and then victoriously,
After his name, surnam'd it Britanny.

The Brittish, or Welch language in part remaineth here still, for such as came out of Brittaine hither first, and married the Women of this Countrie, are said to haue cutt out their tongues, least they should corrupt the language of their Children.

Limits. *Brittaine* hath on the East the *Normans*, the towne of *Maine*, and a part of *Anjou*: on the South *Poictou*, the other sides are environned with the Sea. It is the furtheſt Province of *France* towards the Sea coast, and shoots out so farre into the Sea, that it seemeth to be a *Peninsula*, so that it is not unfitly termed in some ancient histories of France *La Corne de France*, for the forme thereof is like unto a horse-shool, because the utmost part, is rounded with the Sea, and the inmost towards the continent, groweth lesser and lesser. *Bretagne* is six daies journey in length, & three in breadth. *Greatnesse.* It is a most pleasant, and fruitfull Countrie, for there are many goodly meddowes and pastures in it, for the feeding of Cattaile and the getting of abundance of Fourrage. *Fertility.* The Sea lyeth very commodiously upon it for navigation, and trading. The Inhabitants make good stoore of Salt there, which they dry & harden in the Sunne. Within the Countrie there are some Silver, Iron, and Lead Mines. *Ancient Inhabitants.* The Inhabitants are not in euerie part of alike abilitie, capacitie, and humanitie, but are for the most part craftie, and gripple, trading much in Wine, and other Drinkes. They speake three languages, according to the situation, and Bishopricks of their Countrie: for seing there are nine in Brittaine, those which liue in the Bishoprick of *Cornvaille* speake the ancient Brittish tongue, and *Different speeches.* the Inhabitants thereof are the *Cornubians*, those in the Countie of *Saint Paul*, where the *Treguiers*, the *Alcteans* as those of *Dol*, *Rhenes*, and *Saint Malo* speake French: but those of *Nantes*, *Vannes* and *Saint Brieu*, speake the Brittish and French tongues commixed together.

This Dukedome is called *Litle Bretagne* to distinguish it from *Great Bretagne* which is England & Schotland. *Litle Bretagne.* The ancient Inhabitants were the *Redones* as appeareth manifestly by the Abbey of *Redon* so called, which lieth within this Dioceſse. *Redones.* The *Nanmetes*, or *Nannetes* are those, which dwelt in the Bishoprick of *Nantes*. *Nannetes.* In the Bishoprick of *Cornovaille* inhabited the *Curiosoliti*, which others called the *Corisopitenses*, *Curosopiti*, and *Crisopotes*. *Curosopiti.* The *Veneti* and *Ciantii* dwelt in the Bishoprick of *Vennes*, or *Vannes*. *Veneti.* The *Osismi* and *Osisini* were those people, which were called after the names of the townes of *Triguier*, and *Landtriguier*. *Osisini.* The *Diablintes*, *Diablintres*, or *Diablindi* inhabited formerly in that place, where *Leondoul* lieth. *Diablintes.* The *Ambibari* are supposed to be those, which dwelt about *Saint Michels* mount, and were anciently called the *Veneli*, *Venelli*, and *Vnelli*, but are now the *Ambians*. *Ambibari.* The *Ambiliates*, *Ambialites* are now the *Lambalois*, or as some imagine those people, which dwelt at *Amblie* in *Normandie*. *Ambiliates.* The *Biduceſi* are called now the *Buocenses* of *Saint Brieu*. *Biduceſi.* The *Limovices* or the *Lemovices* of *Aquitanie*, were called by *Cæsar* the *Leonenses*, are those of *Saint Paul* de *Leon*. *Limovices.* The *Cadetes*, or *Caletes* were those of *Calice*, as *Fulvius Vrsinus* altereth it: but others maintaine, that the *Cadetes* were those of *Chasteau Brient*, which lieth in Higher *Bretagne* under the jurisdiction of *Mommorancy*. *Cadetes.*

Higher Bretagne. This Countrie is divided into *Hault*, or *High Bretagne*, which lieth to the Eastward, and *Basse* or *Lowe Bretagne* to the Westerne parts. *High Bretagne* is parted from Lowe *Bretagne* by a line, which runneth through the Castle of *Andron*, where the Inhabitants speake partly the *Brittish*, and partly the *Gallike* tongues, & from thence reacheth forward betweene *Saint Quintins*, and *Corlay* towards the side of the Golfe of *Vannes*, and then to the river *Villaine*: yet so, that the towne called *Saint Iohn* standeth in Lowe *Bretagne*. *Nantes.* The *Metropolis* of this Countrie is *Nantes*, where heretofore the Dukes of *Bretagne*, had wont to keepe their Court, which in those dayes was called but a Countie, being the title of the Dukes eldest Sonne. *Nantes* is seated upon the *Loire*, and by two other small rivers in a very commodious place, lying not farre from the Sea side. The Bishop keeps his residencie there, and sometimes in those foure places following. The Citie of *Renes* taketh the first place in the Parliament, and high Court of *Bretagne*: it is the *Rens.* ancienteſt towne of France, and one of the prime Bishopricks of Bretagne. Here is kept the chamber of Accounts.

Dol. *Dol* or *Doul* was heretofore a Castle & the Bishop of this place is allowed to weare a cloake, and therefore taketh place among the Arch-Bishops. *Brieu.* *Saint Brieu* is a hansome towne, lying upon a clift, which serves Marriners for a Sea marke, to come into the Haven, upon the topp of it lieth a Castle, for the defence and

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

L'OCEAN BRI TANN

L'OCEAN

OCCI

DEN

TAL

DUCHE de
BRETAIGNE
Deſſigné par le Sieur Hardy
Mareschal des logis du Roy.
Avec Privilege de ſa Maieſte
Amſtelodami *Apud Ioannem Ianſonium*

Eſchelle des Lieux Françoiſes.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Et ſe vendent auſſy a
demeurant ſur l'Iſle d

OCEAN BRITANNIQUE

PARTIE DE LA NORMANDIE.

Partie du Duche de Bretaigne.

Granville
Tumbe Elene
Mont S. Michiel
Auranches
Cave
Duce
Pont Orson
Dol
Dinan
Lamballe
Quintin
Moncontour
Montfort la Canne
Rennes
Vitreÿ
Louvigne
Morlais
Pontivi
Rohan
Ploermel
Malestroit
Redon
Vannes
Henbont
Querperle
Blauet
Nantes
Belain
Cran
Compe
Guerande
Machecou
POICTOV
Chau Briant
Chiſon
Belle Iſle
L'Iſle de Mouriers
L'Iſle de Brezet
L'Iſle Honac
L'Iſle tour beaugrier
L'Iſle de Noirmoutier
L'Iſle de Nermontier
Barbaſtre
L'Embouchcure de Loire

Eſchelle des Lieux Françoiſes.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Explication des notules
Ville ou il y a Eveſche
Ville cloſe
Bourg
Et ou il y a un A. et H. auprez et Abbaye

Et ſe vendent auſsy a Paris chez Melchior Tavernier demeurant ſur l'Iſle du Palais a la Sphere

S. Malo. Safegard of the towne. *Saint Malo* is the fourth Bishoprick, and is the same towne as some thinke called *Aletum in Notitia Prov. Gal.* and lieth upon the shoare of *Neroica*. That *Aletha* was a Sea towne in France where the river *Rinctus* runneth not farre from the Iland of *Aaron*. *Surius de Gemblours* describeth in the life of *S. Machlovius*, who was the first Bishop of this towne. In *S. Malo* was borne the braue Admirall called *Iaques Cartier*, who by the commaund and order of the King of *France*, found out first *Comada*, and other Lands, lying in the Northerne Ocean. In this Bishoprick there are many rich Abbeys, as the Abbeys of *Beau Lieu*, *Montfort*, and de *Prez*.

Dinan. *Dinan* is a very fine pleasant towne, where the Dukes of *Bretagne* had wont to take their recreation.

Chasteau Briant. *Rieux* lieth upon the river *Villaine*. *Chasteau Briant* is a prettie towne with a strong Castle in it, lying upon the Confines of the *Bretans*, *Amoricks*, and *Angevins*, being under the commaund of the illustrious house of *Montmorancy*.

Lamballe *Lamballe* whence Lambalois was named and peradventure the ancient habitation of the Ambliates. Here are many shopps of parchement, *Vellum*, & tared Sheep skins.

Vitrayrs. *Vitrayrs* is a towne lying betweene *Croisille*, and a litle river, which separateth the Brettaines from those of the *Maine*, where there standeth, not farre from the Castle of *Hermes*, a great Elme tree, which parteth these territoires one from an other. In *High Bretagne* lie other townes, as *Iugon*, where there stood some ancient great Castles, the ruins whereof are yet to be seene: also *Saint Aulbin de Cornier* in whose fields was fought a great battle. *Montcontour*, *Plerel*, *Iocelin*, *Malestroit*, *Pontigny*, *S. Iulian* & *Encenis* and others. Finally upon the utmost confines of *Poictou*, are these places, which were commonly called *Clissonnois*, *Raiz* &c.

Low Bretagne. *Lovve Bretagne* hath on the West side of it the Sea, which shutteth in three parts of it. The chiefest townes: and villages in it are these:

Vannes. *Vannes*, which is now a Bishoprick, and was called by *Cæsar* in his third booke of his *Commentaires* of the Gallique warrs, the Capitall city of the *Veneti*, & the chiefe place of the *Armoricks*. There is in it a Castle called *l'Hermine*, where the Dukes of *Bretagne* held in old time their Court. It is a question whither the Castle tooke its name from the Armes of it, or the Armes from the Castle. *S. Paul de Leon* was called by *Ptolomy Portus Saliocanus*, & *Cænalis*, which was so named, in regard of the Salt that was made there. In this Bishoprick lye the Abbeys called *Gerler de Religieux*, *S. Mathurin du fin terre*, *S. Marie de*

Triguier. *Gerler*, *Triguier*, *Landtriguier*, which hath a fine haven.

Blavet. *Blavet* is a towne lying within a nooke of the Sea where two rivers meete together traversing through it: that which runneth Eastward is called by the same name of this towne, the other is the *Ella*, esteemed one of the best Havens in this part of France, which *Iosephus*

Brest. *Scaliger* supposeth to be *Brest*, from which some imagine *Bretagne* tooke its name. There are other townes besides, as *Morlaye*, which was a very commodious

Guincamp. Haven for the English, also *Guincamp* gouverned heretofore by the heires of the ancient Earles of *Stampes*, which were descended of an English house.

Peter the seuenth Duke of *Bretaigne* was Lord of *Guincamp*, he was the Sonne of *Iohn* the Fifth, and the fifth Duke of this *Dutchie*. Besides, *Quimpetray*, *Conquerneaux*, *Quinpercorentin*, *S. Rognaut des Bois*, and some others. There are also besides these places some good Havens as *Ancray*, lying not farre from *Vannes*, *Homebont* and *Pontsecrot*, where they take good store of Oysters.

Ancient Princes & Gouvernours. See Mr. Heylen.

The Lords of Bretannie first stiled themselues Kings, but afterward Earles about the yeare 859. and so continued till the time of *Iohn* the red Earle of *Bretagne*, who by *Levves* the Ninth was made a Duke An. 1250. In his posteritie it continued till the dayes of Duke *Francis* the Second, who joigning himselfe in league with *Charles* Duke of *Berry*, and *Charles* Duke of *Burgundie* against *Levves* the Eleuenth, drew a ruine on his head, which he could not possibly avoid. *Charles* Duke of *Berry*, as it was thought, was poysoned. *Charles of Burgundie* lost his life at the battle of *Nancie* 1476. and his Countrie was conquered by the French King. And *Francis*, this Duke having embarqued himselfe in the same troublous *Ocean*, must suffer shipwracke with his Copartners. The King of France invadeth *Bretagne*. The Duke ouercharged with melancholy dies 1488. leaving *Anna* his daughter and heire in the power of *Charles* the Eight, who contracts a marriage with the *Orphan*, and Vnited *Bretaigny* to France. There were many impediments, which might haue hindred this marriage; but *Charles* breaketh through them all. First, Charles himselfe had bene formerly contracted to Archduke *Maximilian* his Daughter: But this he held voyd, because the yong Lady was not of age at the time of the Contract. Secondly, *Anne* the Dutchesse was also contracted to *Maximilian:* & this he held unvalid; because the Dutches being his homager, could not bestowe herselfe without his licence. Thirdly, *Maximilian* had by *proxie* married her, which mariage he consummated by a ceremonie, in those daies new. For his Ambassadour attended by a great traine of Lords, and Ladies, bared his legg up to the knee and putt it into the Dutchesses sheetes, there by taking possession of her bed & body. But Charles consulting with his Devines, was tould, that this pretended consummation, was rather an invention of Court, then any way firme by the Lawes of the Church. Certainely God blessed not this wedding: for the children, which they had betweene them, not one lived. *Charles* being dead his Successour *Levves*, on the same policie, divorced himselfe from his owne Wife, and married this Dutchesse. And so this Dukedome, by the marriage of *Anne* Dutchesse of Bretagne with *Levves* the twelfth King of France her second husband, fell into the lapp of the Crowne of France, Anno CIↃ CXXI.

Vnto the illustrious house of *Bretagne* belongeth the Countie *Montfort*, the Vicount *Rohan Ponthieuvra*, *Rieux*, *Raiz*, *Blossac*, *Avoulgar*, *Clisson*, *Leon*, *Vitre*, *Foulgeres*, *Ancenis*, *Grello* and some others, whereof some of them are descended from the ancient Dukes of Bretagne, as appeareth by heir Genealogies.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DVTCHIE OF ANIOV.

HE Dukedome of *Anjou* amonge other Baronies & Seigneuries, which belong unto the vaſſalage thereof are theſe foure Counties, *Maine*, *Vendoſme*, *Beaufort*, & *La Val*. The Hall of Iuſtice is in *Angiers*, unto which other benches, as *Samur*, *Bauge*, *Beaufort* & *Vallée* are ſubordinate. It hath but one Biſhoprick, namely, the Biſhop of *Angiers*, who is Suffragan to the Arch-Biſhop of *Tours*. Cæſar calleth the ancient Inhabitants of this Countrie, the *Andes*, and Plinie the *Andegavi*. This Dutchie is boundeth on the South with *Poictou*, on the Eaſt with *Toureine* and *Vendoſme*, on the North with the Counties of *Maine* & *La Val*, & on the Weſt with *Bretaigne*. Though this Countrie be not great, yet is it very fruitfull and pleaſant, the hills being decked with Vines, and the Vallies full of greene Woods, fine Meddowes, and Paſtures for the feeding of Cattel. The Wines are much commended by the name of *Vin d'Anjou*. In briefe, there is abundance of all things neceſſarie for the ſuſtentation of man. Out of the hills alſo they digg great ſtore of Slates, called *Ardoiſes*, where with they tile Churches and houſes.

Limits.

Fertility.

Ancient Princes & Gouvernours.

It is related that *Childerick* King of *France*, after he had made away Count *Paul*, became maſter of *Angiers*, and left the ſame to his Succeſſours. And that *Charles* the Balde, gaue the Vpper part of it to *Torquato*, (by ſome called otherwiſe) reſerving the right of Soveraignity to himſelfe, & the Lower part to Count *Eude* of *Paris*, and that *Hugo Magnus*, his Nephew, the Sonne of his Brother Earle of *Anjou*, reſigned it as a portion to *Foulke*, the grand Child of *Torquato* afore ſaid. After him ſucceeded theſe: *Foulk* the Second, *Geofrie Griſgonelle*, *Foulke* the Third, *Geofrie* the Second, *Foulke* the Fourth, *Foulke* the Fifth, who after *Baldvvin* was King of *Ieruſalem*, whoſe Daughter he married. Then *Geofrie* the Third, ſurnamed *Barbatus*, who eſpouſed *Maud* the Widdowe of the Emperour *Henry* the Fourth, the onely Daughter of *Henry* the Firſt, King of *England*, who had iſſue *Henry* the Second, and in the right of his Mother the *Empreſſe*, ſucceeded in the Kingdome of *England*, and by inheritance, by *Geofrie* his Father, added the Provinces of *Anjou*, *Touraine*, and *Maine* to the Engliſh diadem, and by *Eleanor* his Wife the Dutchie of *Aquitaine*, & the Earledomes of *Guyen* and *Poictou*. Afterward *Godfrey* the Fourth, and *VVilliam* Earles of *Anjou*, being vanquiſhed by their Brother the King, were chaſed out of that Countrie. King *Henry* the Second left his third Sonne *Richard* his Succeſſour to the Crowne of *England*, and *Geofrie* married *Conſtantia*, the Daughter and heire of *Conan* Duke of *Brittanie*, who did homage to his Brother *Richard*. Now he had iſſue *Arthur*, who in the right of his Mother was Duke of *Bretagne*, he did homage, fealtie, and tooke the oath of allegance to *Philip* the French King. *Conſtantia* his Mother out of a violent, and womanlike paſſion, and that becauſe of ſome emulation, betweene her & Queene *Eleanor* her Mother in lawe, without any juſt cauſe flies to *Touraine* to the French King *Philip* (to ſeeke a wolfe to whome ſhe might commit her lambe) to whoſe protection ſhe wholy ſurrenders his perſon, his cauſe, and his Countries. *Philip* pretending (as Princes uſe) a tender care of his neighbour Princes ſtate, (but thinking it was good fiſhing in troubled waters) forthwith without regard of truth or truce ſworne to King *Richard*, renforceth all Arthur Cities, & Caſtles with French Garniſons; ſome of which had ſcarce put their foote into *Maunz*; but King *Iohn* was at their heeles, ſacking that City, and demoliſhing it to the ground. The like alſo did Queene *Eleanor* to *Angiers* (while the King was at *Roan*, and girt with the Ducall ſword of *Normandie*, and crowned with a coronet of golden Roſes) as a terrour to all others, which after fealty once ſworne, ſhould dare to revolt. After this *Arthur* being exaſperated by his Mother, and ſtirred up & ſett on by King *Philip*, was proclamed Lord of theſe Dominions, and joyned with the Leaguers Armie. Queene *Eleanor* the Regent of theſe Provinces, having but a ſlender guard, betooke her ſelfe into *Merabeau*, one of the ſtrongeſt townes in all *Poitou* (ſending to King *Iohn* her Sonne for aide, who was then in *Normandie* and *Maine* to hinder and prevent *Philips* attemps, which could not ſo ſpeedely come) but Arthur knowing that upon the ſeiſure of ſuch a prize as Queene *Eleanor* was, he might drawe her Sonne to any conditions, beſieged her, and poſſeſſing himſelf of the towne, ſhee retreated into the Caſtle. King *Iohn* (hearing this) marching night and day with his Armv, encountreth *Arthur*, and the Leaguers Armie on a ſuddaine, beginns a terrible fight with them, overthrew them, entred the towne, relieued his Mother, and tooke King *Philips* two chiefe Confederates, *Arthur* and *Hugh Brun*, *Raymund* Father to *Guido* the huſband of *Conſtantia*, all the Peeres of *Poitou* and *Anjou*, aboue two hundred French Knights and others of commaund, beſides a multitude of priſoners. And ſo through the proweſſe, and valour of the King and his Engliſh, after a bloodie fight, he repoſſeſſed this towne, cacht his ennemies in this trap, & recouvered all the Provinces, which had revolted from him. And *Arthur* was carryed priſonner to the Caſtle of *Roan*.

The King being returned into Eng'and, his Ennemies had layd a foule ſlander, and a bloodie aſperſion upon him, that he ſhould haue made away *Arthur*. *It vvas* (ſaith one) *by certaine perſons avovved, that Arthur attempting to eſcape out of hold vvas by caſualtie drovvned in the river Seine (on vvhich the Caſtle of Roan is ſeated) and yet the French men, the Kings mortall Ennemies (and therefore plenarie credit not to be giuen them) giue it out, that he vvas murthered by the Kings commaund: yea and by his ovvne hands: thus by the malice of Slanderers Englands Kings became defamed.* This imputation ſprang from the French malignitie, and gaue life to King *Iohns* troubles and King *Philips* hatred, which yet once againe muſt goe maſked under the Roabe of Iuſtice. For *Philip* cits *Iohn* as Duke of *Normandie*, to appeare at a ſett day, to be tryed upon point of treaſon by his Peeres; *Conſtantia* Arthurs Mother (well brooking her name for her immutable hatred to King *Iohn*) is

Pariſ. Hiſt. min. M.S.

Partie

Occidens

Meridies

Miliaria Gallica communia

Miliaria Germanica communia

Amstelodami Apud Ioannem Ianssonium.

LE DUCHÉ D'ANIOU

Amstelodami
1630.

Partie de la Beauce

Partie de la Touraine

LVDOVICVS DE LA TRIMOILLE DUX THOVARCENSIS

Partie du Poictou

Partie de l'Orleanois

Iean de Serres. Paul Aemil. in Phil. II. The Peeres Sentences upon King Iohn M. Paris. pag. 379.

made the *Plaintife*, requiring juſtice of *Philip*, as both their Soveraignes: King *Iohn* not appearing is condemned *of a traiterous outrage, for being careleſſe of his oath made to the French, he, though an Vncle, had murthered his eldeſt Brothers Sonne, being a homager to the French, and that vvithin the French territoires, vvithout any legall courſe, nor by cognoiſance of thoſe to vvhome it appartained, vvhere upon he is adjudged to be held an ennemy to the French State, to forfeit all his Signories, vvhich by homage he held of the French, and thoſe to revert to the Crovvne of France, and a reentry to be made by force of Armes if any deny poſſeſſion.* Thus now the ſecond time by a ſolemne, but moſt uniuſt ſentence (as the *Pope* himſelfe did ſtrongly and truely plead againſt *Philips* unprincely, & unjuſt proceedings) the French King & his Peeres diſinherited and condemned King *Iohn*, though abſent, unheard, neither confeſſing, nor convicted of the Action. Albeit at that time he ſent them his Royall promiſſe to come (if they would giue him publike faith and ſafe conduct for his comming, & returning) and anſwere at *Paris touching the death of Arthur, though he vvas his liege man, had ſvvorne him fealtie, had violated the ſame, had raiſed a rebellion, and vvas taken in Battel.* Hitherto Mr. Speed, of the raigne of King *Iohn*, pag. 558. and 559. After this *Philip* getting thus *Anjou* gaue it to *Levves* the Eight his Sonne, then it fell to *Saint Levves* his Succeſſour, who gaue it as an *Appennage* to *Charles* his Brother. Then *Charles* the Second ſucceeding him, he gaue it as a dowrie to *Charles de Valois*, who marryed *Clementia* his Daughter. Afterward it fell to theſe Kings, *Philip de Valois*, and to *Iohn* his Sonne, who raiſed this noble part of the Kingdome to a Dutchie, Anno 1350. and transferred it to his Sonne *Levves*, and then in a right line to *Levves* the Second & *Levves* the Third, who dying without iſſue, it fell to his Brother *Rhene*, his children dying, he ſubſtituted *Charles* his Brothers Sonne (or as ſome imagine his owne Brother) his heire, who made *Levves* the II. the French King his Succeſſour, and ſo this Dutchie was annexed to the Crowne of *France*, till *Francis* the Firſt gaue the uſe of it to the Mother *Louiſa* of *Savoy*, and returning againe to *France*, *Charles* the IX. gaue it as an Apennage to his Brother *Henry*, afterward King of *Poland* & *France*. The chiefe citie was called by *Paul Diaconus*, *Andegavenſis Civitas*, now *Angiers*. By Ptolomy *Iuliomagus Andicavarum*, ſeated on both ſides the river *Meduana* or the *Mayne*, having a ſtone bridg over it. It is well gouverned and honoured with an Epiſcopall Seate, a Seneſchalſhip, and a Baliewike. Beſides, it is a very famous Vniverſity erected by *Levves* the II. Duke of *Anjou*, Anno 1389. There are many fine townes lying in it, as *Samur*, ſeated upon the *Loire*, adorned with a Caſtle, heretofore an Vniverſity, alſo *Montreneau*, *Bauge*, *Beaufort*, *Briſac*, *Monſtruel*, *Belay*, *Maleuvrier*, *Chantonceau*, *Villiers*, *Duretail*, *La Fleſche*, *Chaſteau-Gontier* and *Segre*. There are alſo in it many Meeres, Marets, Pooles, and aboue fortie Rivers, Brookes and Springs. The chiefeſt are the *Loire*, *Vigenne*, or *Vienne*, the *Maine*, the *Sarta*, or *Sartra* & the *Leorius*. Without *Angiers* are the remnants of many ancient buildings & ruines, called *Grohan*, where they ſay the Romans had a Theater, for many antiquaries & meddalls haue bene digged here out of the ground.

En Lambeni Brit. in Richmundia. Comit. Mr. Paris ſaith Philip graunted for comming, but not for returning.

Angiers.

Townes.

There are (as is ſaid) diverſe Counties, Baronies, & Signories in this Dutchie, as *Maine*, *Vendoſme*, *Beaufort*, and *La Val*. The chiefeſt whereof is *Comitatus Cenomanenſis*, or *La Comte de Maine*. In Ptolomies times it was inhabited by the *Cenomanni*, and was one of the firſt Provinces, which they poſſeſſed in *France*. The Confines of this Countrie in ancient times extended further then they doe now, as is ſeene in Livius, Polybius, and Iuſtinus, who relate the incurſions of the *Cenomanni* into *Italie*. Part of this Countrie is fruitfull, and part is waſt and lieth barren: ſo that the Inhabitants, had rather entertaine one with *Venaiſon*, then with Bread & Wine: yet is it not altogether deſtitute of ſuch proviſions, for in ſome part thereof, it is fertill & yeeldeth Corne & Wine, for the goodneſſe whereof, neither *Anjou* nor *Touraine* can putt it downe. Beſides, they haue many goodly Paſtures, wherein they feede great ſtore of Neate and Cattel.

Counties now Dutchies.

Maine.

This Province (as Hiſtories mention) belonged heretofore to *Aquitaine*, and continued ſo under the Dukes of *Aquitaine* and *Gaſcoigny*, till a compact and an agreement was made, betweene *Levves* the XI. & *Henry* the III. King of *England*, upon the condition, that the Engliſh ſhould hold *Aquitaine*, as it was bounded on the North, with the river *Carenton*, and on the South with the *Pirenean* mountaines, and ſo quitting *Normandy*, and the territoires of *Anjou* and *Maine*, ſhould haue in lieu thereof xv. thouſand Florins. The French King *Iohn* gaue *Maine* & *Anjou* Anno 1360. to his ſecond Sonne *Levves* by Charter, who held it by feif. After him ſucceeded (as is ſaid) his Sonne *Levves* the II. and *Levves* the III. his Nephew. Theſe three bare the title of Kings of *Naples*. *Levves* the III. dying, his Brother *Rhene* ſucceeded him, whome *Ioane* the II. Queene of *Naples* made her heire, aſwell in the Kingdome of *Naples*, as in the Countie of *Provence*. This *Rhene* begatt of *Iſabella*, Daughter to *Charles* the Hardie, *Iohn* Duke of *Calabre*, whome *Rhene* his Father outlived: this *Iohn* had iſſue by *Mary* the Daughter of *Charles de Bourbon*, *Nicolas* Duke de *Calabre*, and Marqueſſe *du Pont*, who dyed alſo without iſſue, before *Rhene* his Grand Father. It is ſaid, that this *Rhene* would not reſigne over his right to the Kingdome of *Naples* and the Countie of *Provence*, to his Nephew *Rhene*, borne of his Daughter *Iolanta*, begotten by *Frederick* of *Vaudemont*, but transferred it to his Brother *Charles* Count of *Maine*, who dying alſo without iſſue, made *Levves* the XI. his ſole inheritour. In formes times this Countrie was devided into two parts, the firſt was *Cenomanenſis Ditio*, belonging to the Crowne of *France*, and the ſecond part was the *Marquiſate*, and acknowledged none but the houſe of *Guiſe*. *Maunz* is the chiefe towne of it, lying upon the *Sartra*, which heretofore was a Baliewike, but was advanced to a Preſidiall Court or hall of Iuſtice, by *Henry* the II.

Maunz.

Vendoſme.

The County of *Vendoſme* was raiſed to a Dutchie, the borders of it beginneth at *Bogency*, betweene the two *Beauſſes*, otherwiſe called *Sologne* and *Vendoſme*, and reacheth to *Zaintogne*, it tooke this name from *Vendocinum*, or the towne of *Vendoſme*, which Ptolomy called *Vindicium Aulerciorum, Cenomannorum in Gallia Lugdunenſi*, as ſome affirme: but Scaliger is of an other minde, and that *Maunz* is that ancient *Vindicum*. The Earles of *Vendoſme* ſprang from the Stemme of *Bourbon*, and ſo ſucceeded till the French King *Frances* created it a Dukedome, and gaue it to *Charles* his Sonne. *Anthony* ſucceeded his Father *Charles* Duke of *Vendoſme* & Peere of *France*, in the behalfe of *Ioane d' Albert* his Wife, alſo King of *Navarre*, of whome was borne *Henry de Bourbon* the IV. that mighty and victorious Monarck, who fought 11. Battles in perſon, who alſo was Prince of *Bearn*, and Duke of *Vendoſme*.

Beaufort.

Beaufort belonged once to the Dukes of *Lancaſter*, a towne in which *Iohn* of *Gaunt* delighted ſo much, that he called all his children procreated by *Catharine Svvineford* his third Wife, *Beauforts*, which *Beauforts* were afterward Dukes of *Sommerſet*, and *Exeter*. *La Val* we wil for brevities ſake paſſe over: & thus much for *Anjou*.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DVTCHIE OF TOVRAINE.

BELSIA, or *La Beausse* is a pleasant, and a fruitfull Countrie, which is commonly devided into three parts, that is, the Vpper, Nether & Middle *Beausse*. In the Higher partlie these Dukedomes, *Chartrain* and *Chartres*, with the Counties of *Dreux*, and *Montfort*: also *Anjou* with the Earledome of *Maine* and *Perche*. In the Lower *Orleans*, *Sologne*, and *Loir*. And in the Middlemost *Blois*, *Dunois*, *Vendosme*, and *Touraine*.

Limits. The Dutchie of *Touraine* beginneth three miles aboue the towne of *Amboise*, as ye goe to *Blois*, and endeth in de village called *La Chapelle Blanche*. The Bishop of *Anjou*, and *Chousai* gouverneth the clergie men. The pleasantnesse of this Countrie appeareth in the sweetenesse, and wholesomenesse of the aire, and therefore is truely called, *Le Iardin de France*, that is, *the garden of France*. They haue plentie of Wine, and Corne, and many braue woods to hunt in. Those of *Touraine* are accounted the ancientest, and chiefest people in *France*. The *Metropolis* of this Dukedome, hath on the one side the *Loire*, which with a crookling chanell runneth to the suburbs of *Richi* by *S. Anns*. on the South and West side it is watered with the river *Indre*. This territoire is not very great, because divers other Provinces, and Countries border upon it.

Tours. *Tours* is a very ancient citie, heretofore founded by the *Gaules*, and for her antiquitie putts downe all other townes in *France:* so that shee may truely be called the head-towne of many nations. *Cæsar* and some other Historiographers of *Gallia* named those of *Touraine*, the chiefest, and the bravest people of all *France*. Ptol. in his 2. Booke his 8. Chap. and third Map, nameth those the *Turegi*, which inhabited along the *Loire*. And *Cæsar* mentioneth them in diverse places, principally in the end of the second booke of his Comentaires, writeth thus: *These affaires being thus executed, all Gallia vvas setled in peace, in so much that this vvarre caused such an amazement amonge the Barbarians, that the nations, vvhich dvvelt on the further side of the Rhyne sent their Ambassadours to Cæsar, and promissed vvith all, that they vvould send Hostages to him, and doe vvhatsoeuer he should commaund them. These Legions, because he made hast to returne back into Italy and Illyricum, he called them back in the beginning of Summer, and left his men in Angiers, Tours, and other tovvnes there abouts, vvhere he had vvarred in their VVinter quarter, and so departed into Italie.* Whence one may gather, that those of *Tours*, were then no Ennemies to the *Romans*, but rather *Cæsars* frends, which is a signeof their ancient magnificencie, and glorie. This appeareth also by the histoire of *Gregorie of Tours*, who writeth that the Citizens of *Tours* are called in diverse places *Senatours of Rome*, and for this cause enjoyed the same lawes, and priviledges, as the Citizens of Rome did, being Confederates, allies, and frends to the Romane Empire. But when the Romane Empire & power began to decline, and to be crushed by the *Gothes*, *Vandales*, *Burgonians*, *Hunns*, and *Gaules*: Then *Tours* among the rest had like to haue lost her libertie, when the Gaules besieged it, and did greatly distresse it: but they having compassion on the Sepulchre of *Saint Martin*, whose bones lay enterred there, desisted from their determination of spoyling this towne, and quitted their siege, and afterward held this towne in such account, that they entrusted it with all their goods and power, and thus the City of *Tours* came under the Crowne of *France*, and after ward, when the *Danes* and *Normans* invaded France, Lewes the third resigned it ouer to *Ingelger*, *Count of Anjou*, that he might chase away the troupes of his ennemies, and defend the *Loire*. It is memorable what a braue victorie that Gallike Prince surnamed *Charles Martell* had in the yeere of our Lord 729. ouer the King of the *Sarracins*, whose army consisting of foure hundred thowsand Souldiers, were defeated just under the Gates of *Tours*. For which the Citizens thereof gott not onely a perpetuall honour, in resisting the *Sarracins*, but also shutt their gates against the Christians, when they sawe the victorie was doubtfull, that they might take away the hope of flight from them, and made them fight the more couragious and breake through the rankes of their ennemies.

The first Archbishop of *Tours* was *Gratian*, who liued in the daies of the Emperour *Diocletian*. After him *Saint Martin* the third Archbishop succeeded, anno 375. Some beleeue that he was borne in *Hungary*, and a souldier under *Iulian the Apostate*, but afterward changing his profession and religion, converted those of *Tours* to the Christian faith, and then dyed in the 26. yeere of his gouvernement. In this city is the Cathedrall Church of *Saint Gratian*, founded and dedicated to his honour by *Saint Martin*, in which there is a clock, that striketh not onely everie houre of the day, but also sheweth the motion of the planets in a globe, and the waxing and the wane of the moone. It hath two great Towers or Steeples of alike height, from the topp whereof one may see a fine prospect round about the Countrie. There is also *Saint Martins* Church in it, consecrated by his posterity in honour of him. In this Church his bones were kept, but afterward burnt in the time of the Gallike warres: yet the place where they lay, is encompassed with an yron grate, having these verses written aboue it.

Les Isles de Loire,

1. Chaumont
2. Des Chams
3. S. Iehan
4. Le Chaßelier
5. Tribon et du Ianover.
6. Mahondeau
7. Roche corbon
8. Torcay
9. Vaugon eſt
10. Maille
11. Buyßon Bretenay
12. Drovineau
13. Bec decher
14. Volets
15. S. Martin
16. Cappel blanche
17. Petit S. Martin
18. Sauget
19. Les Iſles d. choſe
20. Monſoreau.

PARTIE du ANJOU

PARTIE du POIC TOU

Touraine
TURONEN SIS ducatus

Amſtelodami
Apud Ioannem Ianſſonium.

Vouvray ſur Loyr
Le Lorover
Chahaignes
Vas
La Briere
Noyan
Banne
Bonheu ab.
Marzon
La Chartre ſur le Loyr
La Marchere
Ville Dieu
Le Loyr flu
Le Lude
S. Germain
Cheuu
Diſſay ſouz Courſillon
Beaumont de la chartre
Les pins
Les Hayes
La Chappelle des choux
S. Aubin le depeint
S. Pere
Rothes
Villieres
Coeſme
Ville Boureau
Eſpeigne
Les Hermites
Prunay
Ponceaux
La Montoye
Peire
S. Amand
S. Chreſtoſle
Bueil
Marray
La Clarte Dieu ab.
Chaſteaux en aniou
S. Pater
Chemillé
La Ferriere
Monthodon
Ville chauve
Ville porcher
Gourgõ
Breche
Neuſuy en touraine
Loiſ ſaut
Fontenail les
Le Sentier
Leſtoille
S. Cyre du Gault
Souvigny ſouz Chaſteaux
Nueilly pont pierre
Armille
Sonzay
La Mothe
Lencloiſtre ab.
Bedumont de la ronce
Gaſtine ab.
Neuville
Sonay
Dame Marie
Channay
Courcelles
Cheruſſon
S. Laurent en gaſtine
Le Boullay Ville Domer
Chaſteau Renault
Moran
Rouzieres
Le Serrain
Rillé en aniou
Savigné
Ambillou
Samblancay
Le Tartre
Cerelles
Autreche
S. Eſtienne Gueretz
Nouzille
Cortelles
Auzouer
Cange
Nueilly le liere
La Valliere
Fontaine ab.
Limeray
Monnaye
Ruigny
Montrevil
Pocay
Monsay
Chanceaux
La Couſte
Houay
Mellay
Chanſay
Noyzay
Nazelles
Charentilly
Parcay
Neigron
Vernou
Amboys
Fondette
Membrole
Maillé
Ville aux dames
Bondefir
Luſſaut
Les Arpentis
Les Hermites
Les Eſſars
S. Laures
S. Genoul
Tours
M. Loys
S. Martin le beau
La Bourdaiziere
Bretenay
Langéz
S. Michau
Benays
Fouchaut
Collumbiers
Caves Goutier.
Pont Neuf
Iouay
Pont Cher
S. Avertin
Sange
Larcevereſt
Dyerre
La Croix de Bleré
Linyeres
Vallerre
Brehemon
S. Patriche
Le Cher flu
Ballan
Chambray
Azay ſur cher
Athee
Cher flu
Bleré
Chenonceau
Artigne
Ingrande
Miray
La Carte
Cande
S. Iehan du gres
Franqueil
Druye
Relay pr.
Truye
Cigõgne
Subellaines
Cheillay
Le port haute
Azay le rideau
Indre flu
Artannes
Vegné
Monbaſon
Eſure
Eſpaigne
La Chapelle blanche
Riwaranes
Rigné
Tirpenas ab.
Mons
Courſay
Port dablevoys
Huiſſay
Saché
Le pont de ruan
Cormery
Leſillay
Chouſay flu
Husmes
La Chapelle d'azay
Sorignay
Beaumont
Valeſne
Villaines
Tillouze
S. Branchs
Toſſigny
S. Quentin
Chedigné
Indre flu
Le Fau
Avoines
Grammont
Nuell ſouz criſſay
Ville Perdue
Retail
Lovans
S. Bault
Savigny
Le Crouſlay ab.
Les Roche branche lion
Loyre flu
S. Lovant
Chinon
Cravant
Pansoult
Montgoguyer
Azay le Chetif
Candes
Ronce
Criſſa
Le Loroux
S. Catherine de fierbois
Dolus
Chambort
S. Germain
Sarillay
Avon
S. Eſpin
Eſchandon flu
Tizay
Monſoreau
Sinays
Parille
La Roche Clairmau
Rivieres
Anche
Crouſolles
Beautertre
Ferieres ſur beau lieu
Chauigne
Tavant
Trogues
Blesſee
Chanſeaux
Beuſſe
Loudun
Liſle Bouchart
Mongon le Port
Noyant
S. Maure
Blanche eſpine
Mantellan
Beaulieu
Fronteaulx
Lyeſes
Les Eſtangs
Bournan
Mouzay
Sully ab
Vede flu
Pouſay
Plays
Vou
Couzieres
Ligray
Matſay
Lemeray
Parcay
Draché
Sepmes
Loches
Perruſſon
Cheſelles
Rille
Champigni ſur Vede
La Tour S. Gelli
Maillé La illier
La Selle S. Avant
La Chapelle blanche
Grillemont
Senoch
Richelieu
Marcille
Theueil
Marſay
Novaſtre
Syran la latte
Varannes
Vernueil
Seaulx
Luzay
Pazigny
Le Port de Pilles
Syvré
Cuſſé
Ligueil
Eſue le mortier
Noyers
Belleſme
Les Chaſtellier
Ferrieres
Boys Aubry ab.
Ports
La Haye en Touraine
Larcon
La ſelle guenant
Vaughebaut
Poeſay le Toly
Nevilly le noble
Boys
S. Iullite
Vernueil
Les Hommes S. Martyn
S. Remy
Rives
Le petit Pretigny
Azay le Ferron
Antongny
Abilly
Brignon flu
Ponzay
Luigny
Le Grand Pretigny
Aubeterre
Clere du boys
Courcoy
S. Roumain
S. Martyn de Stableau
Metmãde
La Guierche
S. Louvier
Ponay
Charnizay
Le Roule
Veileche
Mere
S. Michel des landes
Barou
Le Bliron
Cliphars
Martiſay
Vienne flu
Cuſſé les boys
Leſigny
Pruilly
Clayſe flu
Boßay
Chambon
Chaumuſſay
S. Michel en brenne
La Creuſe flu
S. Laurent du bouſſay
Orfeville
La Roche de Pouzay
S. Michel du bois
Ville Ieſus
Chaſtelleraut
Villeigne

LE VENDOMOIS

Le Blaisois

PARTIE DU BERRI

Septentrio

Orients

Meridies

Complectitur hic ducatus latitudo ab equinoctiali versus Arcticum ad 47. gradum, 49. minutos porrigitur. Longitudo vero ab Occidete in Orietem ad 21. gradum et 27. minutos extenditur

Scala Leucarum

1 2 3 4 5

Le Lorover
La Marchere
Ville Dieu
Les Hayes
Le Leyr flu
La Braye flu
Les Hermites
Prunay
Ponceaux
Peire
La Montoye
S. Amand
Lançay
La Ferriere
Monthodon
Ville chauve
Ville porcher
Gourgõ
Herbault
Le Sentier
Leſtoille
S. Cyre du Gault
S. Nicolas le Monteulx
Gaſtine ab.
Neuville
Sonay
Dame Marie
Francay
Le Boullay
Ville Domer
Chaſteau Renault
Moran
Onzain
Autreche
S. Eſtienne des Gueretz
Monteaux
Nouzille
Cortelles
Auzouer
Cange
La Ciſſe flu
Eſcure
Bloys
Chouſy
Nueilly le liere
La Valliere
Fontaine ab.
S. Ovin
Limeray
Monnaye
Ruigny
Monsay
Veuſues
Loyre flu
Chanceaux
La Couſte
Montrevil
Pocay
Le haut Chantier
Chaumont
Chailles
Houay
Mellay
Chanſay
Noyzay
Nazelles
S. Gervaiſe
Parcay
Neigron
Charge
Rillé
Vallieres les grands
Monſne
Amboys
S. Relle
La Foreſt d. Chambour
Le Beuveron flu
Vernou
Feuillet
La Maſie.
Ville aux dames
Bondeſir
Luſsaut
Les Arpentis
Souvigny
Pontlevoy
Tenay
Fougeres
Sellette
Tours
M. Loys
S. Martin le beau
Le Isle de Chanay
La Bourdaiziere
Vinevil
Oally
Dyerre
La Croix de Bleré
Cyuray
Chiſſe
Le Isle de Iuigny
Larce veretz
Bourray
Chisseau
Montrichart
Azay ſur cher
Athee
Cher flu
Bleré
Montou
Chenonceau
S. Roumain
S. Iehan du gres
Franqueil
Angé
Teſee
Cigõgne
S. George
S. Iulien de chedon
Truye
Subellaines
Faverolles en Touraine
Noyers
Eſpaigne
Povillé
Eſure
Vegné
Monbaſon
Montpepon
Marveil ſur cher
Coursay
Broſſes
Egueyves ab
Seray
S. Aignan
Cormery
Leſillay
Breuar
Faverolles en berry
Sorigny
Toſsigny
Chedigné
Le Liege
Genille
Beaumont
Orbigny
Conlangé
S. Branchs
Judre flu
Le Fau
Montreſor
Ville Loin ab
Nouan
Lyndroys flu
Retail
Lovans
S. Bault
Chemillé
Les Chartreux
Cloué
Meuſne
Cher flu
Sauldre flu
Pont de Sauldre
Azay le Chetif
Aubigne
Ecuillay
S. Gervais
Selles en berry
Le Loroux
S. Catherine de fierbois
Dolus
Eſchandon flu
Chambort
Ferieres ſur beau lieu
Baugerais ab.
Miſeray
La Venelle
Beautertre
Victray
Beaulieu
Loché
Les pruneaux
Paulmiere
Bleſſee
Blanche eſpine
Mantellan
Chanſeaux
S. Germain ſur Indre
Peſeaux
Mouzay
Bournan
Vou
Loches
La Chappelle
S. Hypollite
Ville Domain
Prunay
La Chapelle blanche
Perruſson
S. Iehan
S. Cyrá du Iambot
Herveaux
Senoch
Grillemont
S. Martin de Verbois
Le Trangé
Nahom flu
Bourneuf
Croux
Syran la latte
Varannes
Vernueil
S. Martin de ſarzay
Ville bernin
Selles ſur Nahom
Syvré
Cuſsé
Ligueil
Le Bridoré
Clere la Riviere
Chaſtillon ſur Indre
Palluau
Les Chaſtellier
Ferrieres
Eſue le moutier
La Haye en Touraine
larcon
La ſelle guenant
Nevilly le Paubry
Boys
Le petit Pretigny
Iemaloche
Menetriau
S. Iullite
La Cheze
Villegry
Rives
Azay le Ferron
S. Sourlain
Morafin
Meur
Clyon
S. Pierre de lamps
Abilly
Brignon flu
Nau
Ozay
Pulverin
Le Grand Pretigny
Aubeterre
Cleré du boys
Burlande
S. Gemme
Lizle Sauvry
Souge
S. Martyn de Nableau
S. Louvier
Sonnay
Arfueille
S. Genouſt
Argy
La Guierche
Charnizay
Le Roule
Ponay
Villiers
S. Lactancin
Mere
S. Michel des landes
Le Bliron
Buzancoys
Barou
Martiſay
S. Cyran
Mezeires en brene
Eſtreé
Leſigny
Pruilly
Eliphars
Santray
Chambon
Boſsay
S. Martyn d'Abilly
Chambon
Chaumuſsay
S. Michel en brenne
Clayſe flu
Indre flu
La Barre
La Roche de Pouzay
S. Laurent du bouſsay
Orfeville
Vaudeuvre
Longhomme
Ville Dieu
La Creuſe flu
S. Michel du bois
Bauché
Artenaille
Villeigue
Ville Ieſus

The impious brood, Contemners of Gods vvorship & his name,
Haue burnt here to ashes Saint Martins bones vvith fire & flame.

About halfe a mile from this towne ſtandeth an Abbey, by which the Loire runneth, founded by *Saint Martin* aforeſaid. In it is a kings chaire and a cruſe with holy *Vnction*, which they ſay (if you will giue credit to it) *Saint Martin* receiued from an angell, with which unction *Henry* the fourth was annointed King, becauſe that that which was at *Rheims* in Bretaigne could not be gott, by reaſon of the warrs, which yet hangs up there for a monument, where is written, Here was *Henry* the fourth annointed King of France at *Chartres* in *Saint Marie* the virgins Church, after the Biſhop of *Tours* had ſaid Maſſe, and that on the 27. of Aprill in the yeere 1594. This cruſe with the Vnction for his annointing was with the unanime, and joynt conſent of the bretheren, brought to *Chartres* by *Francis Mathias*, *Iacob Duyſeus*, and *Eſaias Ianay* Priour of the Kings Great monaſterie.

Townes. The Smaller townes of this Dutchie are *Amboyſe*, *Langers*, *Chinon*, *Loches*, *Mont-Richard*, *Chaſtillon*, and *Aſay*. *Amboyſe* is a very pleaſant place, lying upon the *Loyre*, and as delightſome as any is in the whole Kingdome, whither the Kings of France oftentimes reſorted to recreate them ſelues, and to take their pleaſure. *Levves* the Eight built here a caſtle, where in Anno 1498. he dyed on a ſuddaine. *Saint Martin* after he had deſtroyed and caſt downe the Idoles, founded the firſt Church in it called *Marminſter* Church. *Saint Florence* his Church was built by *Fulke de Nerra*, *Count of Anjou*, who made it a *Canonization*, and endowed it with yeerely incomes.

Amboiſe. *Amboyſe* was under the Earles of *Anjou*, and under the Engliſh Monarcks, till *Saint Levves* annexed this Dutchie to the Kingdome of France, and that unfortunate *King Iohn* of England, loſt all his eſtate in France by confiſcation, Anno 1202. for then was it giuen to *Charles* Sonne to Lewes the Eight: in the right of his wife Earle of *Provence*, and by the donation of Pope *Vrban*, the fourth K. of Naples, and Sicily 1262. It was raiſed a Dutchie by *Charles* the Fifth Anno 1380. and laſtly giuen by *Rhene* the laſt Duke, to *Levves* the E leuenth Anno 1380. now of late it hath bene the title of the third Sonne of *France*. It hath a ſtrong Caſtle, lying upon a ſteepe and a high hill, which cannot be approched to, or taken in but by blocking up, or famiſhing; whither in the times of the troubles of *France*, the Queene mother & her Children retreated for their ſafety, and better aſſurance.

See Mr Heylin.

Langers is a fine towne, lying Eaſtward a litle aboue that place, where the *Loyre* and the *Indre* meete together. *Langers.*

Chinon is a prettie towne with a Caſtle in it, where the French Kings, eſpecially *Charles* the eight, had wont to come to recreate himſelfe, for which cauſe he was called by ſome in deriſion *King of Bourges*. The Countrie and Soile round about it, is very pleaſant and fruitfull. Here beginns the long miles into *Poitou*, not farre from hence lyeth the *Nonnain bridg*, with faire ſtone *Arches*, & is almoſt halfe a mile ouer. *Chinon.*

Some ſay that *Lodon* ought to be under *Poitou*, heretofore ſome particular Lords gouverned it, but now is the *Kings bench*. *Lodon.*

Not farre from it lyeth *Loche*, which is fortifyed with a ſtrong Caſtle, where were found the bones of a gyant eight foote long, lying upon a ſtone with his hands under his head. *Loche.*

Montrichard is a towne ſeated in a delightfull plaine, environned about with hils, and pleaſant woods, called *Les Foreſts de Montrichard*. In the ſuburbs thereof are Houſes, and Caues made under the Earth, which upon the topps of them haue Gardens, and Orchards. *Montrichard.*

Chaſtillon is a princely place ſeated upon the *Indre*. *Chaſtillon.*

There are two *Aſays*, namely, *Aſay le Bruſſe*, and *Aſay le Ferrun*. *Liſle Bouchard* lyeth upon the river *Vienne*, which environneth it round about. *Aſay.*

Caude lyeth upon that point, where the *Loyre* and the *Vienne* fall one into an other. *The Caſtle Pauline* is honoured with the title of a *Vicounty*, ſtanding upon the top of a hill, where there is a fiſhe poole encompaſſed with a wall of aboue two miles about. Iulius Cæſar Scaliger in commendations of *Tours* hath made theſe verſes upon it following:

Splendidior nuſquam Gallis opulentia regnis,
Et nuſquam noſtro major in orbe nitor.
Non æſtus nocuit pecori, non frigora pomis,
Nec jam hortis certet Græcia fœta ſuis.
Nunc etiam Phrygiæ que nurus, arteſque latinæ,
Atque petunt radios ſerica regna meos.
Aut ergo hic etiam Elyſii ſunt munera cœli:
Aut nullum vidit Græcia vana ſuum.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE COVNTIE OF BLOIS.

BEAVSSE is a dry Countrie: Nevertheleſſe fertill, and rich in Graine. Thoſe of *Chartres*, *Orleans*, *Angiers*, *Maine* and *Tours*, heretofore tilled this region. La *Beauſſe* is devided into three parts. The Higher, the Middle, & the Lower *Beauſſe*.

Higher Beauſſe beginneth at the Village commonly called *Ablys*, and reacheth beyond the territories of *Chartres*. It comprehendeth under it, the Countrie *Chartrain*, the *Dutchie of Anjou*, and the Countie of *Perche*. The Countrie of *Chartrain*, as *Cæſar* obſerveth, lyeth in the very heart or middle of all France, ſhutt in upon the one ſide with the Countie of *Perche*, and on the other ſide with the Dukedome of *Orleans*. The *Metropolis* is *Chartres*, a renowned City at this day, ſeated partly in a valley, and partly upon the ridge of a hill, abounding in faire buildings, girt about with a ſtronge wall, and fortified, with Bulwarkes, rampards, and deepe ditches, flouriſhing with many rich Inhabitans, & Citizens. It had heretofore Earles, who gouverned it. *The Dutchie of Anjou* beginneth at the village of *Chouſay*, and endeth betweene *Montcontour*, & *Herraut*, where *Poitiers* beginneth alſo, which bordereth upon the South-ſide of it, & on the Eaſt lyeth the confines of *Touraine*, & *Vendoſme*: on the North it is boundeth with *Maine* and *La Val*: on the Weſt it butteth upon *Bretaigne*.

Dutche of Anjou.

Bounds.

There are in this Countrie aboue fortie Rivers, many Pooles, a great number of Lakes, diverſe Brookes, Ponds, and *Maraiſſes*, beſides an infinite number of fine Springs. It is a hillie and fruitfull Countrie, and the hills in every place, are couvered with Vines & grapes, the valleys full of greene Woods, Groues, fine Meddowes and paſtures for the grazing of Cattell. Here are curious and delicate Wines, commonly called *Vin d'Anjou*. Thoſe of *Anjou* had formerly Lords and Dukes of their owne, whereof one of them was called *Dumnacus*, whome *Cæſar* vanquiſhed, as *Hirtius* teſtifieth in his eight booke: who afterward came under the commaund of the *French*, as ſome other *Gaules* did. The Capitall Citie of this Dutche is *Angiers*, a citie built with great magnificencie, on both ſides of the river *Meduana*, or the Maine, which parts are joined together with a faire ſtone bridge over this river: It is well gouverned, and honoured with an Epiſkopall dignitie, with a Seneſchallſhip, and a Baliewike, and hath a preſidiall Hall, and a famous Vniverſitie in it erected by *Levves* the ſecond Duke of *Anjou*, Anno 1389. and was repaired and enlarged by *Henry de Vallois* Duke of *Anjou*, brother to Charles the Ninth, Francis *Baldvvin* being called thither, to inſtruct them in the civill Lawe. This Dutchie hath many fine townes in it, ſome greater ſome leſſer, whereof the chiefeſt is *Samur*, an illuſtrious Schoole famous in regard of *Philip de Mornay* Lord of *Pleſſy* that excellent Divine and champion againſt the Papacie. The Count of *Maine* bordereth upon *Anjou*, *Toureine* and *Perche*, which is watered with theſe three principall Rivers: The *Maine*, the *Loire*, and the *Sartra*.

Rivers, Lakes & Pooles.

Fertility.

Samur.

The Countie of *Perche*, is devided into two parts, the one is the Lower, commonly called *Le Perche Govet*, and is a Caſtlewike almoſt environned about with the territoire of *Chartres*. The chiefe towne in it is *Nogent*. The other *le Retrou*; is the Higher, which is properlie the Countie it ſelfe. Among other townes *Mortaigne* lyeth in it, and is the Court for the Bailife of *Perche*. It is boundeth on the one ſide towards *Normandy* with *Vernueil*, & on that ſide which looketh towards *Maine* with *Memers*.

County of Perche.

Site.

Middle Beauſſe lyeth in the very midſt thereof next unto the higher part, which taketh up all that tract, which lyeth on both ſides of the *Loyre*, from *Romorantin*, a towne ſeated upon the *Sauldre* called the Greate, as farre as *Vendoſme*: but on the right ſide of the *Loyre*, it containeth all that Land, which reacheth from *Chaſteau-dun* to *Blois*, & the territoire of *Tours*. This part of *La Beauſſe* is called *Vendoſmois*, becauſe it comprehendeth part of the Counties of *Blois*, *Dunois*, and *Tonnoire*, and part of the Dutchies of *Vendoſme*, and *Touraine*.

Midle Beauſſe.

The ancient city of *Blois* gaue denomination to the Countrie of *Blois*, one of the faireſt, and flouriſhing townes in *France*, and very famous, aſwell for the ancientneſſe thereof, as that it hath bene the nurcing-mother of many Princes, and noble houſes. It is finely ſeated by the *Loyre* ſide, partly upon riſing hills, and partly in a valley, for which reaſon, it affordeth no good walkes: which diſaccommodation is ſupplyed with a moſt delicate and ſweete aire, which doth ſurpaſſe that defect by many degrees. And it is a moſt wholeſome and a healtfull place, by reaſon of the goodneſſe of the aire, which make many great men reſort hither, with hopes of preſerving themſelues in good health and longe life. It is ſuch a pleaſant ſoile, abounding in Vine-fields, and all ſorts of Graine, and fruitfull Trees, that it will not giue place to any part of *France*. For it is ſo delightfull to the eye, for the marvaillous beautie thereof, that one cannot deſire any thing, neceſſaire for ſuſtentation, or recreation, but is to be found there. There are ſuch pleaſant Rivers, moſt ſweete Springs, delicate Fountaines, and Brookes, making a ruſſling noiſe & ſpreading themſelues, up and downe this Countrie with crooklings & turnings as ſo many veines, which miniſters great delight, and cauſes a ſweete aire: ſo that many great perſonages and men of quality, as is ſaid, come hither to take phyſick for their health; & this

The County of Blois.

DESCRIPTION Du BLAISOIS.

Annò 1630

Miliaria Gallica communia.

Miliaria Germanica communia

Septentrio

Oriens

Occidens

LA BEAUCE.

LA DUNOIS.

PARTIE DU PERCHE.

Vendoſmois.

TOULOIGNE.

TOURAINE.

Blois

Amboise

Loire Riviere

Le Loir Ri.

Le Cher Riviere

Le Coyſon R.

Le Beuvron Ri.

Le Fau

Oriens

Occidens

Meridies

Le Coyson R.

Le Beuveron Ri.

Concressant

Aulbigni

Clemon

Vannes

Sourdon

Brinon

Ydes

Sceli

Menetereau

Chaen

Souuigni

Vouzon

Ferte S. Aulbin

La Motte Buveron

Vuoy

Chaumont

Pierre fitte

Burtin Noan le fizelier

Aultroche

La Ferte Aurain

Chasteauuieux

Trembleuic

Marmaigne

Ligni

La Merrolle

Nun

Monterieu

Vilny

Duſon

Toury

Crouy

Ville neuve

Neuvic

Chemignon

Villeruier

Lantenay

Montault

Vernon

Romorantin

Herbaut

Bauzi

Veillain

Braci eux

Meſmin

Laſſay

Prunier s

Mux

Tour

Gui

Fontaines

Chemeri

Ceur

Sovin

Cheuerni

Saſſay

Contres

Coudes

Selleues

Chailles

Fougeres

Sur Ouchant

Les mon tilz

Feins

Moutot

Faye

Tezee

Chouſſi

Cembin

Tenay

Moutou

Vinueil

Angé

Montri chard

Pouille uoy

Chiſſe

Rilli

Veuues

Moſne

Chaſrge

Amboise R.

Onzam

Escures

Valieres

Cangi

Docay

Nazelles

Noyzay

Lyſaur

La Maſſe R.

Le beuure R.

Le Fau

Subellaines

Chec

Concressant

Aulbigni

Nere R.

Meneto

S. Montane

Soeme

Conſlant

La Grande Saudre

Salbris

Arbelou

La Ferte Imbault

Marcilli

S. Genou

Millance

Lereux

Teillay

Pont de Sauldre

Chaſtillon

Rougeou

Noyers

Segui

Villentrois

Fauerolles

Chaſt. Vieux

Marueil

Orbigny

Pouillé

Tezee

Chouſſi

Moutou

Vinueil

Angé

Egueuives

Montreſor

Faverolles

Broſſes

Chenonceau

Lesſillay

Chedigne

Chambort

Ioches

Perruſſon

Aubeterre

S. Cyran du Iambot

Cleon

La Roche Poſe

La Bridoire

Chaſtillon

Aubigne

La Petite Saudre Ri.

La Chappelle d'anguillon

S. Palais

Quantilly

Menestou

Les Ails d'Angillon

Saugni

Ennoye

Soiz

Contremoret

Bourges

Auron R.

Bouy

Meun

S. Laurent

Marmaigne

S. Crapais

Lunezy

Beauuais

Ville neufue

S. Florent

Le Cher R.

Foicy

Crecy

Brinon

Preli

Viarzon

La Beiuriere

Cherboy

Mareul

Charroux

Le Port de Sou

Maigni

Segry

Luri

Rueilli

Lazenay

Aruon R.

Noan

Sigongnoles

Iſbouldun

S. Iean de Chaumes

S. Denis

Teniou

Mairy

La Greliere

Nanſay

Orſay

Chaſtres

Menetou

Langon

Ville franche

S. Iulian

La Chapelle motte

M. S. Orille

Gieure

Villedieu

Chabris

La Saudre R.

La Raize R.

Maray

Genoilli

Graſſay

S. Lou

Dun le Poullier

Baignaux

Oruille

Guilly

Limier

Brion

Bretaigne

S. Phalier

Buxueil

Aize

S. Coloimbe

Fontenay

Le Fouron Rio

Polenus

Polygni

Bouge

Molins

Villegongis

Le Landas

Bellereſine

Bardelles

Bauldré

Lange

Gee

Vic

Valanſé

Varanne

Lucion

Meuſne

Lie

Vueil

Crau

Selles

Bourgneuf

Vien R.

Cloué

Luſſay le Mal

Jeu Mailloche

Puiuerin

Miseray

Paluau

Novan

Eſcuille

Indre Ri.

Lucay le chef

Grasſay

Muret

Reſbourcin

Vatan

S. Florentin

Meneſtriol

Liſeray

Paudi

Voulloni

S. Austrille

Villerais

S. Valentin

Nau

La Champenoiſe

Diors

Ardente

Chaſteau Roux

Le Bourg Deolz

Vinueil

Coins

Leuroux

S. Martin de land

Mehun

Villedieu

Charibon

Chenoul leau

Bourges

Ville neufue ſus Barillon

Indre Ri.

Amſtelodami.

Apud Ioannem Ianſſonium.

is the reaſon, why diverſe Kings and Princes ſonnes are nouriſhed and brought up here, and ſome times the Kings of France themſelues haue chooſen this place to liue in, for their health and recreation, for which reaſon it is commonly called, *la Cité Royalle.*

Of the antiquitie of the city of Blois.

And though the beautie of this City, & the Countrie circumjacent be ſo great: yet is there no mention made thereof, in thoſe ancient Hiſtoriographers, who haue chiefly wrote of this Nation, and their townes, which was the ſubject of their glorie, in deſcribing theſe people & townes, whome they were conſtrained to beſiege, and to conquere by force of armes. Howbeit the curioſity of thoſe is to be commended, who with great diligence, haue ſought ſo farre into antiquitie, that the towne of *Orcheze*, lying two miles from this citie, ſhould be the *Store-houſe* of *Iulius Cæſar*, in which was kept his warlike proviſion, and amunition, for the maintenance of his armie, as appeareth by the ruines of the great buildings thereof: and though I am of the opinion, that the foundation of this towne was not layd there, becauſe the ancient *Gaules*, had wont allwaies to chooſe a place for the building of their townes, upon the tops of ſome clifts or hills, and difficult places to clime and gett up to, or by ſome rivers ſide, yet without all queſtion, this is a very ancient towne as may be proued by diverſe paſſages in the bookes of *Gregory de Tours*; where it is ſaid, that in the daies of King *Gontran* in the yeere of our Redemption 560. when he ſought to take *Iberulphe*, who for his ſafety and refuge retyred himſelfe to *Saint Martin* of *Tours:* he had commaunded thoſe of *Orleans*, and *Blois*, that they ſhould take heede that he did not eſcape by flight. In this City alſo there is an ancient Caſtle, built upon a rock; lying moſt pleaſantly, ſeparated from the towne, which is the Kings ſeate and palace, from whence there is a moſt fine proſpect into the City, and round about the Countrie, which miniſters great delight to the eye. There are alſo in it two beautifull Churches: the one within the Caſtle it ſelf dedicated to the honour of *Saint Salvator*, endowed with large revenewes by Earles & Kings which haue ſucceeded one an other. The other conſecrated in honour of *S. Iames*. Likewiſe two faire Abbeys, which embelliſheth much this city of *Blois*. The one is *Saint Lomers* founded and beneficed, (Anno 927) with rich incomes, by *Rudolphus of Burgoigne* King of *France*. The other is de Ladie of *Bourgoignys*, whereof no mention is made of the foundation in the ancient writers of monuments. There are alſo in this Citie many other ſumptuous ſtructures, dedicated to divine uſes, which would be to long here to relate. In theſe but eſpecially in *Saint Saviours* Church, are many ſumptuous Tombes of Kings, & Princes, cutt out moſt artificially in *Braſſe*, *Alablaſter*, and rich ſtones upon which *Levves* and *Guido* Earles of *Blois* are moſt cunningly cutt out in Marble. There are beſides in this Citie diverſe Conduits of Water, which make a ſtately ſhewe; having pipes under the Earth which leads and conveys the water unto them; whereof ſome of them haue ſuch high & great Vautes, that three men a horſback, maye eaſely ride in front through them. And in many places of the hardeſt rocks and mountaines, theſe conduict pipes are hewen through them, which haue coſt an infinite charge, & which would be incredible here to rehearſe. The admirableneſſe of which workes, ſhewe manifeſtly the ancient riches of the Romans, anſwerable to their power, though the Romane Hiſtorians make litle or no mention thereof. For they paſſe over in ſilence the famous buildings of *Nemours*, the *Amphitheater* of *Bourdeaux*, the magnificent ſtructures of *Poitiers*, and the Conduicts of *Paris*; Beſides the ancient manner of buildings, & the huge Stones layd in the walls of Caſtles and Townes, demonſtrate planely the Romane antiquitie, as alſo the old peeces of walls & ruines of divers places, and the foundation of them which were layd deepe under the ground.

Nature of the people.

There is a ſweete harmonie & concordancie among the Inhabitants, and Citizens of this towne anſwerable to the goodneſſe of the aire, and the pleaſantneſſe of the fieldes. For they are ſo loving & courteous, ſo full of humanitie, ſo gracious in their ſpeech and manners, ſo decent in their apparell, & ſo cleanely in their dyet & manner of living, having ſuch a familiar converſation one with an other; that all theſe vertues ſeeme to ſympathize with the nature and goodneſſe of their Countrie.

The ancient Earles of Blois.

Among the old Earles of *Blois*, I find that *Theobald* the ancient was one of the firſt, the Sonne of *Gedeon*, deſcended on his Fathers ſide from *Rouland Robert*, the Firſt Duke of *Normandie*. He had a Sonne called *Otho*, who encreaſed aſwell his principalities left him by his Father, as by his owne vertue and power. He was Count of *Champaigne*, *Blois*, *Brie*, *Tours* and *Chartres*. He begat *Thibaud* the Second, and *Stephen*, who ſucceeded his brother, dying without heires. From him and *Alice* the fourth Daughter of *VVilliam the Conquerour*, iſſued *Thibaud* the Third, and *Stephen*. The Sonne of the firſt of them, called after the name of his Father dying without iſſue, left many goodly poſſeſſions behinde him to Stephen his uncle on his Fathers ſide, who had obtained the Kingdome of *England*. Amonge whome wee read, that *Levves* the Sonne of *Henry* the Second, Earle of *Champaigne*, and of *Brie*, the Nephew of Henry the corpulent, & of King *Stephen* was Earle of *Blois*, to whome alſo the Dutchie of *Romania*, was given for his *Heroick*, and braue deeds of Armes at *Conſtantinople*. He alſo dying without heires, as likewiſe Thibaud their ſiſter *Margaret* ſucceedeth them; who was firſt Wife to *Otho* Earle of *Bourgoigny*, and after her firſt huſbands death ſhe was married againe to *Gvvalter* Lord of *Avennes*, of whome was borne *Mary Lady of Avennes*, Counteſſe of *Chartres*, and of *Blois*, who was eſpouſed to *Hugh de Chaſtillon* Count of *Saint Paul*.

In the yeere 1588. the 22. of November, was maſſacred at *Blois* by the commandment of *Henry* the Third, *Henry de Loraine*, Duke of *Guiſe*, and the next day his brother the *Cardinall*.

The *Countie Dunois* hath for its Capitall City *Chaſteau-dun*.

The Countie du *Tonoire*.

Site.

The Dutchie of *Vendoſme*, is environned with la *Beauſſe*, with *Angiers*, with *Perche* and *Toureine*: the chiefe Citie is *Vendoſme*, where that famous Poet *Peter Rondſard* was borne.

THE DESCRIPTION OF BELSIA OR LA BEAVSSE.

La Beauſſe.

The ancient Inhabitans were the Carnutes.

A Beauſſe, though it be a very dry Countrie, which wants Rivers and Waters; yet never the leſſe it is fruitfull in abundance of Graine. *Venance Fortunate* maketh mention thereof. All that tract, which is called at this day *La Beauſſe*, was formerly inhabited by the *Carnutes, Aurelianenſes, Andicavi*, and *Cenomanni*, and *Turi*. *Cæſar* commendeth highly the *Carnutes:* Ptolomy calleth them likewiſe Καρνῦται. *Plinie* nameth them *Allies, Tubulle Carnuti*, and in *Notitia Provinciarum Galliæ* in the fourth Treatie of *Lionnois la Cité des Carnutes*, and as that which we call at this day the Biſhoprick of *Chartres* and the Countrie *Chartrain*. In the time of *Iulius Cæſar*, *Taſgetius*, being deſcended of a good houſe was borne at *Chartres*, whoſe Predeceſſours had bene Gouvernours, and Rulers of this Towne, whome as *Cæſar* himſelfe writeth for his vertue, & the good affection he bore him, comming to him juſt when he had occaſion to uſe him in his warrs, ſetled him in the place, titles, and dignities of his Anceſtours. But in the third yeere of his raigne, his ennemies murthered him publickly by the Councell and inſtigation of many of this towne. For, the ancient *Gaules* had then their Cut-throats and Murtherers in every towne. Ancient Authours make mention very often of the *Carnutes*, and as *Merula* noteth, they had an annuall place dedicated to the *Druides*. Some men imagine that the name *Carnutes* is derived from the Grecke word *Nutts:* in regard of the abundance of Nutts, which growe in the woods of this Countrie.

led *Cenomanni, Polybius, Livius, Iuſtinus*, and other Hiſtoriographers ſpeake much of the incurſions and ſpoiles of the *Cenomans* in Italy. *Ptolomy* called them Κενομανοὶ and Plinie *Cenomans*. And Strabo likewiſe tearmeth them *Cenomans*, the Neigbours of the *Carnes*, aboue the *Venitians*, and becauſe they were not content with their owne Countrie, *Plinie* placeth them in his third Booke and nineteenth Chapter of his *Gaule Narbonnoiſe* among the *Volcæ*. Thoſe whome *Cæſar* and *Tacitus* nameth *Turons*, are called by Ptolomy in his ſecond Booke 8. Chapter and third Map of Europe Τυρόνοι. In the Treatie *De Notitia Lyonnois Civitas Turonorum*, which is now the Dutchie of *Touraine* or the Archbiſhoprick of *Tours*.

Tours

La Beauſſe is threefould. The Higher, the Middle, and the Lower *Beauſſe*.

The deviſion of La Beauſſe upper Beauſſe, in which lyeth the territoire of Chartrain & the city of Chartres. Site & fertility.

The *Higher Beauſſe* beginneth at the Village of *Ablys*, and reacheth to the fields of *Chartres*, & beyond them it comprehended under it the Territoire of *Chartres*, the Dutchie of *Anjou*, and the Countie of *Perche*, which as Cæſar noteth is in the very midſt, and Center of all *France*, and bordereth upon the Countie of *Perche*, and hath on the other ſide thereof the Dutchie of *Orleans*. It is called the Village of *Chartres*, by *Nithardus* in his firſt Booke of the deſcentions of S. Lewes his Children. *Chartres* is as good a Countrie as any is in all France for fertility, abundance of all things, and pleaſure, having great ſtore of all kinde of Graine, Cattell, Fruits and Wine. The chiefe towne is *Chartres* as *Roſinus* ſaith. Ptolomy calleth that Αὐτρικὸν, which is now *Chartres*. It is none of the leaſt townes; but famous, ſituated partly in a plaine and partly upon a hill, having many faire buildings in it, girt about with Walls and Bulwarkes, and encompaſſed with a Moate, in which their dwell many wealthie men. At the foote of the hill runns a River, upon which ſtand Watermills, the head whereof beginneth in the County of *Perch*, and is conveyed by the induſtrie of man towards *Louviers*, and a litle aboue *Roane* falleth there into the *Seine*. The great Church is dedicated to our Lady.

Thoſe of Orleans.

Angevins.

The *Aulerces* is thought to haue ben the firſt name of the ancient people of *Gaule* which in *Plinie* are cal-

Thoſe of Mans.

The *Aurelianenſes* are in *Paulus Diaconus* lib. 5. c. 2. treating of the faſhions of the *Lombards* miſtaken, where ſome read, but impertinently and without diſtinction, *Venientes de Cenomannicorum Aurelianenſium Regione Franci*, as if the *Cenomanni* had bene ſurnamed *Aurelianenſes*, which is a great errour. For theſe were two ſundry people. The Citie of the *Aurelianenſes* in *Notitia Provinciarum Galliæ*, Tract. 4. in the Table of *Lion*, & in the Preface to the ſecond Councill of *Orleans*, is called *The Dutchie and Epiſcopate of Orleans*. Thoſe whome Tacitus name *Andecavi* or *Andicavi*, Ptolomy nameth Ανδικαῦοι, are termed & found in the ordinarie coppies Ωνδιαῦοι, but Plinie improperly calls thoſe *Andigavi*, which in ſome coppies are *Andegavenſes*. in Notitia Prov. in the third mapp of *Lyonnois*, they are called *La ville des Angevins*. In *Cæſar Andes*, whoſe Generall as *Hirtius* relateth lib. 8. was vanquiſhed by this Emperour. But now is commonly called, *The Dutchie of Anjou*, the Biſhoprick of *Angiers*, and the *Angevins*. *Cæſar, Ptolomy*, and ſome other Authours held thoſe of *Mans* (a Gauliſh people) in great eſteeme. As alſo in Notitia Prov. Gal. Tab. 3. of *Lyonnois*, it is called *La Cité de Mans*, or *Pais du Maine*, & *l'Eveſché du Mans*, &c.

In ancient times they had their owne Earles. The firſt of them (as is thought) was the Grandfather of *Otho*, whoſe Father was *Theobaud* the Elder, Coſſin to *Rollo* the *Norman*, Count of *Blois*, who tooke in *Chartres* by force of Armes. *Otho* had theſe for his Succeſſours, his Sonne *Theobaud* the Second, who dyed without heires, and *Stephen*, from whome iſſued *Theobaud* the Third his Grand child, and for his Coſſin German *Theobaud* the Fourth, who deceaſed likewiſe without iſſue. After whoſe death no more mention is made of any Earles of *Chartres*. Heretofore the County of *Dreux*, as alſo *Montfort* was annexed to this Countrie. The Countie of *Dreux* tooke his originall from *Robert* the Sonne of *Levves* the Sixth, called the *Corpulent* King of France, who had for his Succeſſour *Robert* the Second the yonger, but *Peter* the Elder of his Sonnes, was created the firſt Prince of *Britaigne*. After him ſucceedeth *Robert* the Third, and then his Sonne *Iohn* the Firſt his Grand child, then *Robert* the

Vandoſmois

Occidens

LE BLAISOIS

LE PERCHE

LE GOVET

LE CHARTRAIN

LA BEAVCE

LA BRIE

LE GASTINOIS

LE DVNOIS

LE SOLOGNE

Meridies

Oriens

Lancomme
Cruchere
Roche l'Eueſq.
Loyr r.
Tourailles
Vendoſme
La Chapelle
Firechines
Champigny
S. Bohaire
Villefrācourt
Pinoche
Auerdon
Selommes
Blois
Villebaron
Villerbon
Champigny
S. Victor
S. Denis
Menars
Marolles
Mulſans
S. Martin
Court
Suere
Diſior
Talſy
S. Claude
Aulnay
Montelivault
S. Die
Marchenoir
La Coulombe
Mer
Le Pleſſis
Autnville
Ozoüer
Orne
Herbilly
Concrier
La Gabandiere
Guignard
Chambor
Muide
Courbezon
Binas
Semerville
Croux
Noan
S. Laurent
Verde
La Ferté Hubert
Villabry
Auaray
Lucay
Chanteſme
Luz
Lierville
Tours
Leſtion
Lorges
S. Mamert
Breviande
Tavers
Seris
Poilly
Lemees
La Bourdiere
S. Laurent
Molitur
Ozoüer
Machenamville
Baugency
Ville ruiti
Conye
Varize
Viler
Tournoiſy
Perville
Crevant
Baccons
Lorville
La Bruere
Meſſas
La Iambe
Sarcy
Laily
Naiſſeau
Cormainville
La Mercole
Le trois Cheminers
Meun
Rondonneau
Bazoches
Iuoy
Chaingy
Dhuſſeau
Guionville
Manpyeau
Guimigny
Vlaine
Clery
S. Ay
Roſiere
Patre
Goumiers
Orgeres
S. Pereauy
Fontenay
Villeneufue S. Niclas
Marcan au prey
Torneau
Columella
La Malladerie d' Orgeres
La Ferté S. Aubin
S. Meſmin
S. Simon
Ingreſt
Les Barres
Songy les grād bordes
Longy
Menetreau
S. Hillaire
La Chapelle
S. Iehan
La Magdelaine
La Prouanchere
Guionville
S. Niclas
Jomma
Bazoche
Germinonville
S. Priue
Ieunne
Sarm
Olivet
N Dame des Aydes
Alleno
Termigny
Merville
Le Puiſet
orleans
La Croix de montoire
Gidy
Merouville
Chatenay
S Len
Bou
Sercotes
Pourpris
Lumeau
Boinvil
Neuuy
Baudreville
Maiſon
S. Acobille
Barinville
Gruſel
Sentill
Tivernon
Aullu
Garenciere
S Denis
Pont de hienne
La Croix briquet
Dambezun
Frouville
Vireville
Othou
Pont-Eurart
Artenay
Chaumgailliard
Ianville
Gomerville
Ingrando
Villeneufue ſur aſmieres
Ouarouville
Bertancourt
Vitry
Rouuerey S Denis
Goderville
S. Meſme
Tivernon
Toury
Boiſſeau
Puiſſe
Cogerville
Chatinouville
La Courdieu ab
Les bordes
Neploy
Champilori
Interville
Guillerval
Challou
Le Pleſſis Corberon
Marolles
Brouy
S Pereauy
Angerville la gaſte
Maunarville
Monceaux
Sepe
Rochefort
Arbouville
Ouazon
Obſonville
Endouville
Blandy
Richeville
Les Granges le roy
Arqueboville
Ville Sauuage
Iarcy
Iuuanay
Toure
Sury au bois
Barville
Nibelle
Le Coudray
Acbere
Ompe
S. Hilaire
Boiſſy le ſec
Sarmoiſe
Le Liart
Geventine
Rougemont
Demouſ
Villeconin
Machan
Le Moneau
Abouville
Aunay la riviere
Bonne
Puthiviers le viel
Bouville
Boiſſy ſo
Eſtampes
Etrechy
Les Preteaux
Bois commun
Vitry aux loges
Les Bordes
Lemont
Chemau
Gobertin
Les Grcues
Puthiviers
Briers les Selles
Some R.
S. Benoiſt
S Aignan
Ouzoy
Houſſon
Chenaille
Le Mallier
Beaune
Veure la Ville
Orville
Morigny
Gergeau
Foreſt d'Orleans
Moulon
Meziers
Villemontie
S. Iehan le brun
Villemōtie
Les Preteaux
Vitry aux loges
Les Bordes
Lemont
Foreſt de Jomma
Foreſt de
Foreſt
Grāgermont
S Leger
Annay Anneau
Roinville
Voize
Guy de Loray
Vauſelas
S Siphorian
Hanville
Bleury
Mōleuet
Cheſne
Ibouville
Semerville
Denizy
Allinville
Pont Eurart
Berrancourt
S. Meſme
Chatinouville
Le Pleſſis Corberon
Dourdan
La Foreſt le roy
Rouuille
Richeville
Les Granges le roy
Boiſſy le ſec
Sarmoiſe
Villeconin
Machan
Boiſſy ſo
Eſtampes
Etrechy
Mirebert
Montiueux
Nogent le rotrou
Remollart
Villeruiz
Margon
Condeau
Souuance
Les Granges
Aux
Ardez
S Victor buton
Brunelles
La Cloche
Conde
Riverais
la Gaudine
Bretonſelles
La Papautiere
Vichere
Argenuillier
Les Ardez
Le Saucoy
Charbonnieres
Mettenay
Monmiral
Grez
Authon
Teligne
Triſay
Pontgalle
S Lande Echelles
Cormes
Touilly
S Wlface
S Lubin de cinq fonds
Schinville
Les Granges
Aux
Ardez
S Victor buton
Brunelles
La Cloche
Conde
Riverais
la Gaudine
Bretonſelles
La Papautiere
Estang des versonnes
La Lande
Montirault
Fontaine simo
La Loupe
La Forges
Marolles
Eretigny
Tiron abb
Gardes
Luegny
Coudreau
Beaumont
Miarmaigne
Les Autelz tuboeuf
Chapelle Royal
Verrillon
Les Antez
Moulthart
Croix du perche
Combres
Mollandon
S Maurice le gallon
S Eloy des noyers
S Elif
Appronuillier
Les Friche
Gouyuillier
Le Charmoy
Pont Gorin
Le Charmoy
Landelles
Bilancellis
Gourainville
Le Bois
Brosseron
S Arnoult
Courville
S Laurent
Le Chemin
Thimeri
Fleurfontaine
Le Bellus ce grād coudray
Flouville
Chartenai
Vimaiz
Marv
Molla
Villeneu
Chartenay
Verigny
Ecuble
Billieux
Bricomville
Goville
Le B
Senermont
Frenay
S Germain
Leveville
Poiuillier
Amilly
Chartres
Berchere les laniger
Clevilliers le mesſtier
Iosaphat
Les
Chamay
Thimas
Armenonville
Loche
Le Coudray
Cheron
Fortemaiſon
S Prez
Orſenne
Lachapelle
Morencay
Gruville
Ouy
La Grape
Soulac
Houſeville
Sours
Loinville
Bailleau ſouls gal
Iumeray
Francouruille
S Cheron
Voize
Gue de Loray
Vauſelas
S Siphorian
Hanville
Bleury
Mōleuet
Cheſne
Ibouville
Semerville
Denizy
Allinville
Pont Eurart
Berrancourt
S. Meſme
Chatinouville
Le Pleſſis Corberon
Dourdan
La Foreſt le roy
Rouuille
Richeville
Les Granges le roy
Boiſſy le ſec
Sarmoiſe
Villeconin
Machan
Boiſſy ſo
Eſtampes
Etrechy
Mirebert
Montiueux
Nogent le rotrou
Remollart
Villeruiz
Margon
Condeau
Souuance
Les Granges
Aux
Ardez
S Victor buton
Brunelles
La Cloche
Conde
Riverais
la Gaudine
Bretonſelles
La Papautiere
Vichere
Argenuillier
Les Ardez
Le Saucoy
Charbonnieres
Mettenay
Monmiral
Grez
Authon
Teligne
Triſay
Pontgalle
S Lande Echelles
Cormes
Touilly
S Wlface
S Lubin de cinq fonds
Schinville
Les Granges
Aux
Ardez
S Victor buton
Brunelles
La Cloche
Conde
Riverais
la Gaudine
Bretonſelles
La Papautiere
Estang des versonnes
La Lande
Montirault
Fontaine simo
La Loupe
La Forges
Marolles
Eretigny
Tiron abb
Gardes
Luegny
Coudreau
Beaumont
Miarmaigne
Les Autelz tuboeuf
Chapelle Royal
Verrillon
Les Antez
Moulthart
Croix du perche
Combres
Mollandon
S Maurice le gallon
S Eloy des noyers
S Elif
Appronuillier
Les Friche
Gouyuillier
Le Charmoy
Pont Gorin
Le Charmoy
Landelles
Bilancellis
Gourainville
Le Bois
Brosseron
S Arnoult
Courville
S Laurent
Le Chemin
Thimeri
Fleurfontaine
Le Bellus ce grād coudray
Flouville
Chartenai
Vimaiz
Marv
Molla
Villeneu
Chartenay
Verigny
Ecuble
Billieux
Bricomville
Goville
Le B
Senermont
Frenay
S Germain
Leveville
Poiuillier
Amilly
Chartres
Berchere les laniger
Clevilliers le mesſtier
Iosaphat
Les
Chamay
Thimas
Armenonville
Loche
Le Coudray
Cheron
Fortemaiſon
S Prez
Orſenne
Lachapelle
Morencay
Gruville
Ouy
La Grape
Soulac
Houſeville
Sours
Loinville
Bailleau ſouls gal
Iumeray
Francouruille
S Cheron
Voize
Gue de Loray
Vauſelas
S Siphorian
Hanville
Bleury
Mōleuet
Cheſne
Ibouville
Semerville
Denizy
Allinville
Pont Eurart
Berrancourt
S. Meſme
Chatinouville
Le Pleſſis Corberon
Dourdan
La Foreſt le roy
Rouuille
Richeville
Les Granges le roy
Boiſſy le ſec
Sarmoiſe
Villeconin
Machan
Boiſſy ſo
Eſtampes
Etrechy
Mirebert
Montiueux
Fontenay
les petites bordes
Villeneufue S. Niclas
Voues
Micorbin
Tuuille
Burcheres leveſque
Prunay le giron
Impoſt
Chanſeru
Bailleau ſouls gal
Iumeray
Viahon
Nohe
Motiers
Boiuille S Pere
Prunay le comte
Brainhauille
S. Germain
Ardinville
Le Fauery
Puiſeau
Freſnay leveſque
Leuerville
Donouville
Santeuille
Leuerville
Goulont
Seinuille
Leſtuiu
Bertouuilliers
Mirainville
Tringerinville
Bazoche
Germinonville
Alleno
Cotinville
Adouville
La Chappelle
Semerville
Termigny
Merouillier
Le Puiſet
Merouville
Chatenay
Butonuillier
Neuuy
Baudreville
Maiſon
S. Acobille
Boinvil
Lumeau
Scentill
Tivernon
Aullu
Garenciere
Barinville
Gruſel
Pourpris
Sercotes
Frouville
Vireville
Othou
Pont-Eurart
Dambezun
La Croix briquet
Gomerville
Rouuerey S Denis
Goderville
Ouaroville
Bertancourt
Artenay
Chaumgailliard
Ianville
Villeneufue ſur aſmieres
Boiſſeau
Puiſſe
Cogerville
Chatinouville
Tivernon
Toury
Champilori
Interville
Guillerval
Challou
Le Pleſſis Corberon
Neploy
Brouy
S Pereauy
Angerville la gaſte
Maunarville
Monceaux
Sepe
Rochefort
Arbouville
Ouazon
Obſonville
Endouville
Blandy
Richeville
Les Granges le roy
Arqueboville
Ville Sauuage
Iarcy
Iuuanay
Toure
Sury au bois
Barville
Nibelle
Le Coudray
Acbere
Ompe
S. Hilaire
Boiſſy le ſec
Sarmoiſe
Le Liart
Geventine
Rougemont
Demouſ
Villeconin
Machan
Le Moneau
Abouville
Aunay la riviere
Bonne
Puthiviers le viel
Bouville
Boiſſy ſo
Eſtampes
Etrechy
Les Preteaux
Bois commun
Vitry aux loges
Les Bordes
Lemont
Chemau
Gobertin
Les Greues
Puthiviers
Briers les Selles
Some R.
S. Benoiſt
S Aignan
Ouzoy
Houſſon
Chenaille
Le Mallier
Beaune
Veure la Ville
Orville
Morigny
Gergeau
Foreſt d'Orleans
Moulon
Meziers
Villemontie
S. Iehan le brun
Villemōtie
Les Preteaux
Vitry aux loges
Les Bordes
Lemont
Foreſt de Jomma
Foreſt de
Foreſt
Grāgermont
S Leger
Annay Anneau
Roinville
Voize
Guy de Loray
Vauſelas
S Siphorian
Hanville
Bleury
Mōleuet
Cheſne
Ibouville
Semerville
Denizy
Allinville
Pont Eurart
Berrancourt
S. Meſme
Chatinouville
Le Pleſſis Corberon
Dourdan
La Foreſt le roy
Rouuille
Richeville
Les Granges le roy
Boiſſy le ſec
Sarmoiſe
Villeconin
Machan
Boiſſy ſo
Eſtampes
Etrechy
Mirebert
Montiueux

LA BEAUCE.

Occidens

Oriens

NORMANNIA

Nogent le rotrou
Remollart
Villeruiz
Condeau
Margon
Schinville
Souvance
Les Granges
Aux Ardes
S Victor buton
Marchetuille
Brunelles
La Cloche
Conde
Riverais
la Gaudine
Bretonselles
La Paparitiere
Argenvillier
Estan des persolines
La Lande
LE PERCHE
Beaumont
Coudreau
Miarmaigu
Montmirault
Fontaine simon
La Loupe
Marolles
Gardes
Luegny
Tiron abb
Verteuil
Les Antelz
Chappelle Royal
Les Antelz tuboeuf
Bazoche
Crois du perche
Moulthart
Mollandon
Maurice de gallon
Combres
Argouvillier
Fraize
Anthon
Grandhonst
Champrā
Le Cullin
Gourvillier
Landelles
Bilancellis
Favieres
Ardelles
Gouvainville
Le Bois
Brosseron
S Arnoult
Courville
Le Broſſeron
Fleurfontaine
Le Bellus et grād coudrai
Thimer
Chartenai
Blauville
Molla
Villeue
Cheſne
Neufville
Neufville la maiz
Le Tramblay
Marville
Le Boulay d'Acheres
Le Boullay demi
Le Boullay Thierri
Vaubrin
Mignieres
Les quatre vents
Nogent le
Bouglival
Lormoy
Amneau
Houſeville
Loinville
Bailleau ſouls gallards
Bonneville
Le Gas
Mavilles
Ecromme
Gallardon
Vauſclas
Ecclimont
S Siphorian
Hanville
Bleury
Mōlouet
Ably
Abouville
Cheſne
Souchamp
S. Arnoult
Denizy
Allainville
Pont-Eurart
Berrancourt
S. Meſme
Val S. Germain
Rouville
S. Cheron
Brouville
Brieriſle Chau
Olinville
Marcouſſy
Villebon
Champlant
Nouzay
Saux
S. Germain
Longeau
Leuville
La Ville du bois
Barinvillier
Evrainville
Some R.
Morigny
Estampes
Machan
S Sulpice favieres
Boiſſy ſouls S yon
Eurechy
Tourſon
S. Yon
Brieres les Selles
Pithiviers
Pithiviers le vieil
Bouville
Orville
Puiſſe
Cōgerville
Chatinonville
Le Pleſſis Corberon
Mimebert
Dourdan
Richeville
S. Hilaire
Les Granges le roy
La Foreſt le roy
Montmeux
Maunarville
Blandy
Ville Sauvage
Endouville
Arqueboville
Boiſſy le ſec
Villeconin
Sarmoiſe
Breux
Rouvray
Gevervine
Rougemont
Demouſ
Serrauge
Bonne
Chamlon
Les Grenes
Veure la Ville
Grangermont
S. Marc
S. Martin
Abouville
Pithiviers le vieil
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Cheron
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Le Coudray
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Damemarie
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Villare
Montainville
Tuville
Beauvillier
Boiſſy S Pere
Ardinville
Prunay le giron
Prunay le conte
Voize
Guy de Loray
Francourville
Binville
Ouarville
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Donouville
Goulant
Seinville
Leſtuin
Berrouvillier
Miraimville
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La Chapelle
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S. Acobille
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Viereville
Ouarouville
Goderville
Chatinonville
Interville
Guillerval
Champilori
Angerville la gaſte
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Maigny
Meliers
Rabeſtā
Bladinville
Boiſſeau
Aulay
Chanfour
Irambray
Bailleau le pin
Bailleau leveſque
Bluſſet
Briconville
Billieux
Goville
Acheres
Le Tramblay
Marville
Seuermont
Firenay
Leveville
Poiſvillier
Mitivilliers
Iuilly
Amilly
Challer
Iouy
Le Coudray
Le Tramblay
Marville
Le Boullay demi
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Vaubrin
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Montmeux
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Boiſſy le ſec
Villeconin
Sarmoiſe
Breux
Rouvray
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S. Marc
S. Martin
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Bonne
Illiers
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Rabeſtā
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Boiſſeau
Aulay
Chanfour
Irambray
Bailleau le pin
Bailleau leveſque
Bluſſet
Briconville
Billieux
Goville
Acheres
Le Tramblay
Marville
Seuermont
Firenay
Leveville
Poiſvillier
Mitivilliers
Iuilly
Amilly
Challer
Iouy
Le Coudray
Le Tramblay
Marville
Le Boullay d'Acheres

Fourth, then his Sonne *Iohn* the Second, in the fourth linie. *Robert* the Fifth, *Ionh* the Third, and *Peter* who dyed without heires: after whome his Siſter *Ioane* ſucceeding eſpouſed *Levves* the Firſt of *Touars*, and afterward *Govin Beauſard*, who was the occaſion that her huſbands were ſetled againe in the Countie of *Dreux*, of whome never the leſſe Hiſtorians make no great mention. This towne (as it is reported) was heretofore the ſeate of the *Druides*, lying upon the river of *Evreux*.

The Countie of *Montfort* for nobleneſſe will giue no place unto it. *Robert* the Fourth, Count of *Dreux* (as it is ſaid) was *Lord* of it, whereof wee haue ſpoken before, who marryed *Beatrice* the Daughter and heire of Iohn Count of *Montfort*. The towne of *Montfort* lyeth halfe-way betweene *Paris*, and *Evreux*.

Lower Beauſſe.

It reſteth that we now come to the *Lovver Beauſſe*, which is a Champian Countrie without hills, and ſo abounding in Graine, that it maye truely be called *The Garner of France*, as *Sicil* was heretofore of *Italie:* lying betweene the Biſhopricks of *Orleans*, and *Chartres*, reaching from the towne of *Eſtampes* Eaſtward, as farre as the *Senons*, and on the South ſide to the bridge of *Orleans*. It comprehendeth under it *The Dutchie of Orleans*, and the territoires and *Domaines* of *Oris* and *Sologne*.

The deviſion thereof.

The Dutchy of Orleans in which Orleans it ſelfe lyeth.

The Dutchie of *Orleans* taketh its denomination from the Citie of Orleans, ſituated upon the *Loyre*, which *Cæſar* in his 7. Booke and *Hirtius* in his eight called *Genabum*, and thoſe which affirme the contrarie ſpeake againſt all reaſon and truth. For as *Scaliger* writeth in his letters: Thoſe are much deceived, who beleeue that *Gia* lay upon this river. *Aimon* in his firſt Booke and fifth Chapter ſaith directly, that *Genabus* is the ſame, which at this day is called *Orleans*. *Vrſinus* and *Manutius* call it in their coppies taken out of Cæſar *Genabin*, and *Anthonine Cenabum*, and *Ptolomie* Κήναβον, if there be not a fault eſcaped in the laſt ſillable. Beſides, it is corruptly and againſt the credance of Hiſtorie in *Oroſius* Lib. 6. Cap. 2. read *Senapum*. *Strabo* in his 4. Booke Τλώαβον, τὸ τῶν Καρνήτων ἐμπόριον. wee read in *Sidonius* Lib. 8. Eſp. 5. to Pope *Proſperus*, and in *Gregorius of Tours* Lib. 5. in his Hiſtorie Chap. 33. and in *Aimonius* Lib. 1. Cap. 6. as in *Iordanus*, treating of the Actions of the *Getæ*, *The Towne or City of Orleans.*

Orleans.

Gregorie of Tours likewiſe Lib. 1. Cap. 7. in his Hiſtorie of S. Gal and S. Anian calleth it *Aurelia*. It ſeemeth to haue taken this name from the Emperour *Aurelius*, if *Otho Friſingenſis* in his 4. Booke & 41. Chap. be not miſtaken: but thoſe are greatly deceived, who giues it this name from the Empreſſe *Aurelia*, *Cæſars* Mother, or from Gould called in Latin *Aurum*. In *Cæſars* dayes this towne was accounted to ſtand in the Countrie of the *Carnutes*. At this day it is a braue, & a gallant towne, which may be raunged among the

Site.

chiefeſt cities of *France*. It is ſeated in an excellent and a healtfull aire: on the North ſide it riſeth a litle more then in the other part of it, where there ſtands the magnificent, and ſumptuous Church of *S. Croſſe:* but of late times with ſome others, is miſerably ruined and demoliſhed, which is a lamentable ſpectacle. On *Bourgoignes* ſide it is much enlarged. Behinde *S. Stephens* his Church, there are yet the ruines of many ancient Walls, where is ſeene an old gate, called yet the *Bourgonian Gate*, and all the buildings beyond it to the New Gate, are called, *La Ville Neufve*, or the New Towne.

The *Loyre* beateth upon the Walls of it, & hath a faire ſtone bridge over the midſt of it into the Iland, upon which ſtands the monument, and Statute of the Virgin of *Orleans Ioane Darck*, who by her valour ſaued this towne in the raigne of Charles the Sixth, Anno 1428. when it was ſtraightly beſieged by the Engliſh and almoſt loſt. *Levves Micquelle* of Orleans compoſed a Booke of this ſubject, where ye may read the Storie thereof at large, and dedicated it to *Charles* the Cardinall of *Lorraine*. The Citizens of any quality in memoriall of their deliverance, keepe a day of prayer euery yeere for it, upon the eight of May. And this day is commonly called *The Towne Feaſt*. At the end of the bridge there lies the Suburb named *Portereau*. And the great Mercate place *Eſtappe*, or the ſtaple, becauſe of the abundance of Wines, which lies in hoggſheads upon it, and which are tranſported into other parts. The place of execution is called *Martroi*, in remembrance of *Martyrs*, which ſuffred there. It is one of the moſt famous Vniverſities of France, which *Philip the Faire*, founded Anno 1312. wherein is chiefly taught the civill lawe, and where they ſpeake the beſt and pureſt french in France. It is alſo honoured with the title of a *Biſhoprick*. There haue bene Kings annointed in it, as well as at *Reims*, as Hiſtories relate. The fields round about it are very fruitfull every where, and yeeld aboundance of excellent Wines, which are tranſported into the moſt parts of Europe, and for their goodneſſe are called *Vin d'Orleans*. They haue had heretofore (aſwell as ſome other Provinces in France) their Natiue Princes, and was formerly ſubject to the Romans, which being driuen out of it, acknowledged afterward the Kings of *France*, who honored it with the title of a Kingdome. It is thought that *Cleodomir* was the firſt King of it, who dying without iſſue, *Clotarius* his Brother ſucceeded him, who afterwards, his bretheren being dead, obtayned the whole Kingdome of France, and was then alwayes annexed to the Crowne of France, till the time of the *Valoiſes*. King *Iohn* by the commaud of his Father Philip, created it a Dutchie and joined it to his Kingdome, & than gaue it to his brother *Philip Count de Valois*, ſince which time it hath alwayes enjoyed the title of a Dukedome: but *Philip* dying without heire males, it fell againe to the Crowne of France, & finally was decreed, that the ſecond Sonne of the King, ſhould enjoy (as an *Apennage* or a portion) this Dutchie of *Orleans*, and the *Dolpheny* the title of the Eldeſt. It was once ſhrodly beſieged by *Attilla* King of the Hunes, who was called *Gods flaile*, and hath almoſt bene taken in: yet at laſt partly by the induſtrie and valour of the Citizens, who defended it bravely, and partly by the aide of the mighty Armie of *Aetius Patritius*, of *Merovv* King of the *Franks*, and *Theodoricke* King of the Goths, it was relieued, and the Hunes being routed, where conſtrained to abandon it, and leaue all their ſpoiles behinde them.

See. Amm. lib. 1. cap. 6. Peter Equi. lib. 10. cap. 71. Siegib. anno 453. Greg. de Tours lib. 2. cap. 7. Iournand. chap. 37. & ſome other Authours of that age.

Francis de *Belle Foreſt* hath wrot much in the commendations of this City. *Leon Trepot* Senatour of Orleans, wrote a whole booke of his Countrie. Of late times it hath bene lamentably ſpoiled and ſuffred much by the Civill warrs.

Loris.

The territoire of *Loris* taketh his name from the famous towne heretofore called *Loris*. In the Caſtle of *Loris* were firſt eſtabliſhed thoſe ancient lawes, and cuſtomes now held & obſerved in *Orleans*.

Sologne.

Sologne a part of Lower *Beauſſe* comprehendeth all the tract of land from *Orleans* beyond the *Loyre*, as farre as *Amboiſe*, reaching Eaſtward to the territories, which joyne and lye upon the river *Care*. It hath two parts, the Vpper in which are the Rye-fields, the heathie grounds, and the woods. The Lower part is full of fine rivers, meddowes, and paſtures, which is more ſandie, and not ſo fatt a ſoile as the other. The

Romorantine.

chiefe towne of it is *Romorantine*, which by ſome marks ſhews the antiquity of it. It may be *Rodrina*, mentioned in the ancient manuſcripts. The Inhabitants, eſpecially the common ſort call their towne *Ancient Rome*, the name thereof comming ſome thing neere that City. Alſo *Chaſteau-Neuf* ſtrong in regard of the Caſtle. It had about it heretofore many fine Gardens, Orchards, & Walkes for recreation. Now it is the Domaine of the Princes of *Melfes*. *Aubigni* was formerly a Royale ſeate, which Lewes the Second had erected. *cleri* called this day *Noſtre Dame de Cleri*, famous for the Pilgrims, which reſorts unto it. The laſt is *Iargeau*, and thus much of La Beauſſe.

Chaſteau-Neuf.

Aubigni.

Noſtre Dame de Cleri.

Iargeau.

The descriptiō of that part of France,

Properly called

FRANCIA,

OR THE

ISLE OF FRANCE.

Name. THIS part of France, commonly called *Francia*, or the *Isle of France*, tooke this name first from the *Francones*, a people, which lived in the great Forest of *Sylva Hyrcyma in Germanie*, who driving the *Vangiones* out of it there seated themselves, and called it after their owne name *Franconia*, which now beareth the name of France; but here it is taken more speciall, & with a lesser restriction, then the whole Kingdome it selfe, comprehending these parts in it, namely, *The Vicountie of Paris*, *the Dukedome of Vallois*, and *the small territories of Hurepens and Gastenois*. These *Francones* Iulius Cæsar tamed, *Maximinus* slaughtered, and Constantine vanquished, and *Iulian the Apostate* kept under: yet in the reigne of *Valentinian* the first, they beganne to shake of the clogg of bondage: and changing their name with the encrease of their Power, called themselves *Franci* or *Frankes*, that is, Freemen. Heretofore they were governed by Dukes, till the yeare 420, when as *Pharamond* tooke on him the title of King. As for France the first that ever set foote there, was *Meroveus*, who seing the Romans on one side putt to the worst by Theodorick, and the Gothes invading it with the Burgundians on the other side: seazed on the Ile of France, subdued *Paris*, and made it the seate of the Kingdome. Afterward, when they had fully seated themselves heere, the Kings used to divide their King dome, according to the number of their Sons. Hence was there a King of *Orleans*, a King of *Austrasia*, a King of *Soissons*, and a King of *France*, which allwayes was he and he onely that had his seat in Paris. At this day the Provostship, or Countie of Paris is divided into foure parts: the *Parisian*, the *Goelean*, the *Isle of France*, and the *Vexin François*. The *Parisian* is commonly called *le Parisis*, which contained heretofore all that tract reached from the gate of Paris to *Pontoyse*, and so forward towards *Clay* and *Brie*. The name hereof is almost buried in Oblivion, saving that there are some memorialls left in some Villages, as *Louvres*, *Cormeille*, *Escova*, & some others, which are surnamed (*en Parisis*) retaining still this ancient name, as likewise upon the inscriptions of some peeces of coine, called Solz, and Deniers Parisis, as also in the taxations of the Parliaments of Paris. Some beleeve that the Gate, called now Paris-gate, had this name given it, in regard they went out at this Gate into Parisis.

Ancient Princes & Inhabitants.

The *Metrapolis* of this *Parisis*, & of all France is *Paris*, or *Lutetia*, so called by *Cæsar*. At this day it is commonly called *Lutetia Parisiorum*, and *Paris* by the Natives of this Countrie. Some derive this name *Lutetia* from *Luto*, as being sited in a clayie soile, that they use as a common Proverbe to say, *it staines as the dirt of Paris*, by reason also of the mirie Pooles, and *Marraises*, which lye about it. This City was heretofore much lesse, then it is now a dayes, lying then onely within the Isle, which the *Seine* maketh there: This huge, and mighty Citie had at the first but a small beginning, and every day growing more Populous, this Iland could not conteyne the multitude of People, which come to inhabite here, but were faine to build, and inhabite on both sides of the River, and to enlarge it with suburbs, in so much, that this towne in processe of time grew so bigg, that now it is the greatest Citie of all France, & in regard of the greatnes is divided into three parts, whereof the greatest is that which lyeth on the right side of the River, being the lowest part, spreading it selfe East and Northward, commonly called *Villa*, or *la Ville*: the lesser part is seated on the left side of the *Seine*, shooting out South, and Westward, and rising a litle by reason of the hills, and hillocks is called the Universitie. The middle part stands in the Iland, which retayneth the ancient name of *la Cité*, being circled about with the River, and joyned to the smallest part with two, and to the greatest with three bridges. That part which is named *la Ville*, lyeth in the forme of a halfe Moone, environned with the side of the Seine, girt about with walls, Bulwarkes and Moates, & lyeth in the forme of a Demy-circle. *Paris* hath seven Gates, as S. Anthonies, the Temple, S. Martins, S. Denis, the Martyrs Mount, S. Honorius, and Newgate. The City is defended from the Violence of the River with foure small Iles, lying in a line as Barrs, and were first inhabited by reason of the commodiousnesse of the site, into which part the people had wont to goe over upon wodden bridges, as lying in the heart of the City, where the Kings and the Bishops Palaces stand. The Universitie representeth the forme of a Cap, wherewith the head of so great a Citie is couvered and adorned. Touching the publike, & sacred buildings, there are in Paris 69 Churches, whereof the Cathedrall is a stately one. Besides these Churches, there are about 13 Chappells, whereof that of the Palace Royall, called *Sainte* is the chiefest, founded by Saint Lewes, and is as brave a one, as any is on this side the Alpes: for it is built as if there were diverse Chappells supporting one an other with Vaults, being borne up with Pillars onely on the sides. Moreover there are a great many Cloisters, Monasteries, Hospitalls, Palaces, & Noblemens houses, which would be to long here to relate.

Not farre from Paris, lyeth *le Pont Charenton*, where the *Marne* falleth into the *Seine*. There is an Echo, which answereth a mans voice 13 times, and which is more wonderfull, if one speakes a word of 4 sillables, one may heare it foure or five times perfectly repeated one after an other. The small territoire of Goella, or Goelle hath lost its ancient limits, onely keeping the name of Goelle in some places. In it lyeth in the Countie of *Dam Martin*, so named from the chiefe towne thereof called *Dam-Martin*, which is now reduced to a Village, lying upon a hill. The Isle of France containeth all that tract of Land, from S. Denis as farr as Poyssy, and Montmorancy, in Generall all that, which lyeth betweene the bosome, and the circling of the Seine towards Picardie, and Normandy: but some place the limits other wise. *S. Denis* in France, is a fine and a pleasant towne, so named after *S. Dionisius Areopagita*, as some unskillfull in ancient histoires give out, relying rather upon the dotage & dreames of Monks,

PARTIE DE LA NORMANDIE

Miliaria Gallica communia
Miliaria Germanica communia

PARTIE DE LA BEAUCE

PARTIE DE LA BRIE

PARTIE DE LA CHAMPAGNE

PARTIE DE LA PICARDIE

PARTIE DE LA LEVE

PARTIE DE LA BEAUVAISIS

PARTIE DU VALOIS

PARTIE DU SISONOIS

PARTIE DU GASTINOIS

PARTIE DU SENONOIS

PARIS

Ardeville
Ruteril
Cambray
Mesville
Passy
Vernon
N. D de la Garenne
S. Pierre de la Garenne
S. Iust
Hecourt
Bret de port
Gommecourt
Glonton
Frenense
La Peruche
Monteaux
Noiscombant
Mericourt
Rouse boisse
Perdrianville
Bucheley
Rosny
Anet
Ibondans
Dreux
Serixi
Marcherais
Mezieres
Houdan
Nogent le Roy
Coulon
Senantes
Bonigny
Les Pintieres
Favervolles
Labos Sieve
Conde
Adinville
Cambaizes
Les Meurs
Le Lardin
Mery
Grignon
Bazoches
Chavenay
Esbizonay
Enserges
Les Brevieres
Hautes Bruieres
Ville Preux
Clave paulin
Bois darcis
Congneres
Le Meuils. Denis
Tiuppes
Regnemont
Togny
Le Perray
Ramboville
Verglize
Ecronne
Chevereuse
Sanlisses
Greffon
Eselimont
Ably
Souchamp
Rochefort
Boullon
Chamnusse
Bures
Gometz la Ville
Nourillier
Ponteuard
Angervilliers
Vaugrigense
Lenuris
Val S. Germain
Dourdan
Sermoise
Briis
Egly
Louesme
Sion
Sourry la breiche
Ville Conny
Manchan
Chetimville
Brieres les se elles
Estampes
Champigny
Ouars
Bourray
Morigny
Boisi le Comte
Guiterville
Boisnerier
Bouville
Bois Herpin
Cerny
Dairen
Bontigny
Corance
Marches
Monil
Mille
S. Sauveur
Pringist
Vove
Boissy le Lelis
Nelun
Ardeville
Ruteril
Cambray
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La Chaise du bois
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Monthery
Longpont
Grand Vaux
Ballainvilliers
Mort le Hery
Nanzay
Ville du bois
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Lonjumeau
Parray
Chevilly
Lovenx
Le gris Vaux
Sevigny
Ville neufve
Ably
Ablon
Janvisy
Vitry
Choisy
Thiais
Orly
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Fresne
Villejuif
Gentilly
Montrouge
Bourg la Reine
Arcueil
Cachan
Antony
Bagneux
Chatillon
Vanves
Issy
Vaugirard
Grenelle
Chaillot
Auteuil
Passy
Challiot
Les Invalides
Les Incurables
Les Chartreux
Les Cordeliers
Les Iacobins
Les Augustins
Les Petits Augustins
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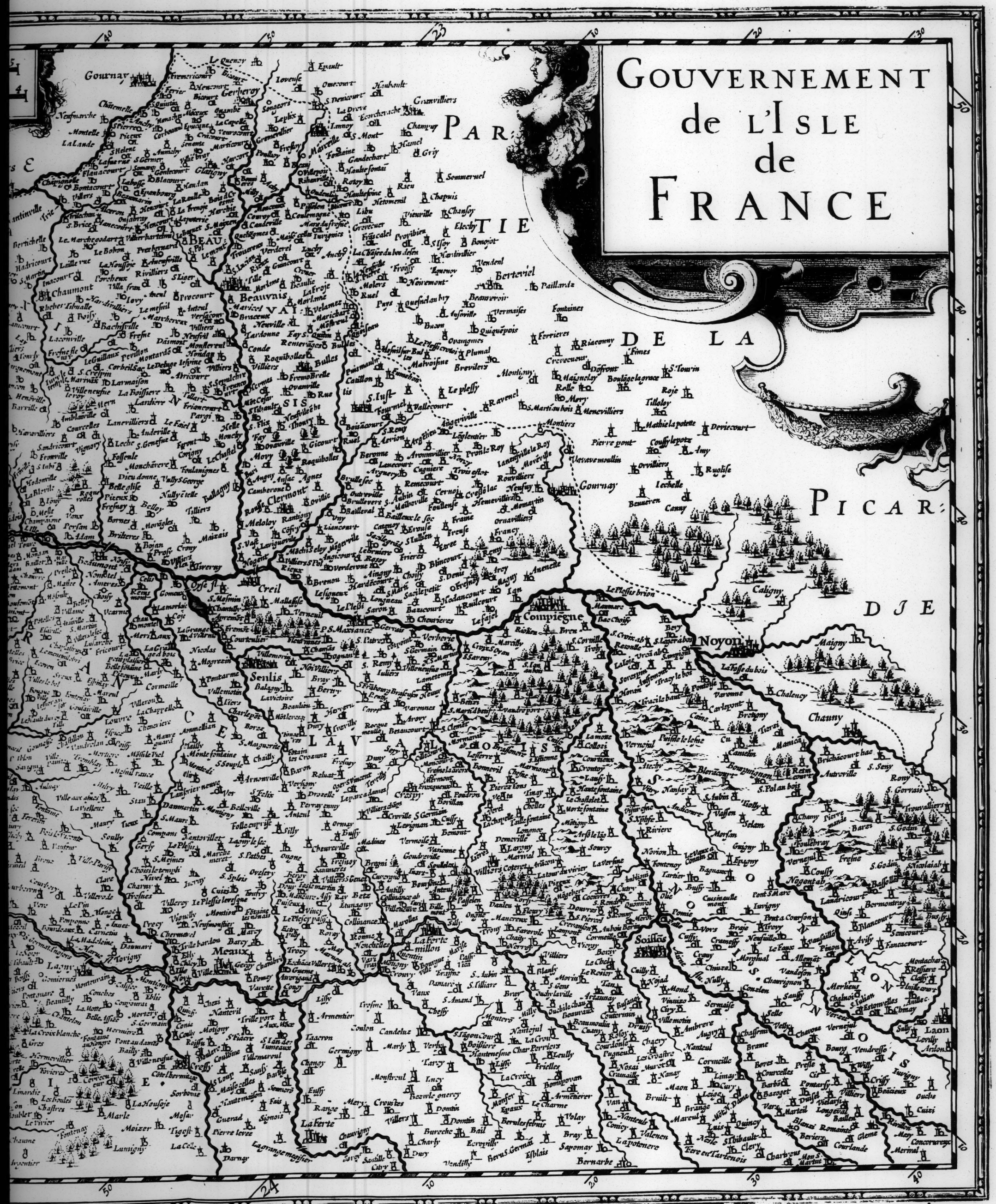
Les Filles de la Passion

GOUVERNEMENT de L'ISLE de FRANCE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Vieuville
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Bonjot
Paillard
Fouilleuse
Fresnoy
Fimes
Crevecueur
Dofront
Roje
Tilloloy
Mathie la poterie
Devrecourt
Coussy le potz
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Orvilliers
Ruolise
Iechelle
Beuveren
Canny
Le Plessis brion
Maumars
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Maigny
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Brichacourt
Autreville
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Landricourt
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Merlieux
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Laferte
Monfer
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Le Charme
Armenierer
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La Croix
Monstreul
Lucy
Bezuleguerey
Lagrange magister
Darnay
Guerad
Pierre levee
Signois
Fais
Maisoncelles
Nautemaison
Sorbonne
Tigoss
La Celle
Moizer
Marle
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Fontenay
Le Vivier
Chastres
Les boules
La Houssoje
Mosay
Cotel hermitage
Cresty
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Courcelles

then upon the ground of truth. Poiſſy is alſo a gallant town, with a faire Caſtle in it, where the French Kings came often to recreate themſelves, and where their Queens had wont to be brought a bedd before S. Germain, was in eſſe. Here alſo the Kings Children were wont to be brought up, as they doe now at *Blois* and *Amboiſe*. Betweene Poiſſy and Paris lyeth S. German en Laye, a pretty towne, which ſhewes the antiquity of it. *Mommorancium* is now called *Mommorency*. After the Iſle of France commeth *Vexinum Francium*, called now *Vexin*, or as ſome will have it *Vulxin le François*, comprehẽding within it all that tract, which reacheth from the River *Oyſe* to *Clermont* in Picardie. The memorie thereof is loſt; but onely that now and then in ſome ancient manuſcripts mention is made thereof. Thus farre we have deſcribed the Provoſtſhip of Paris, with the foure parts, or precincts belonging to it. The other part is called *Valeſium*, or *le pays de Vallois*, which is ſuppoſed tooke this name from the ſweete, & pleaſant Valleys about it. Some fetches the name of it elſwhere: Anciently it was a Countie, but afterward was created a Dukedome. The firſt Count of *Valoys* and *Alençon*, was *Charles*, the Sonne of *Philip* the third King of *France*: he by his Son *Philip* the fourth brought in the royall ſtemme of *Valois* into France: the Dutchie of *Valois* reacheth to Picardie. The chiefe Citie hereof is *Silvanectum*, or *Senlis*, ſo named (as ſome imagine) becauſe it lyeth upon the skirt of a wood. It is a very ancient towne, and an Epiſcopall Sea, honoured alſo with a Bailiewike, or Provoſtſhip. This Bailiewike of *Senlis* enricheth the Dukedome of *Valoys* with many Lordſhips. As *Pierrefons*, *Bethiſi*, and *Verberie*, under which are the towns *Angij*, *le Poni Saint Maxence* (being environned with a Marrais, that parts the bounds of France and Picardie) *Pangoing* & *Brenonville* one from another. This Provoſtſhip hath in it *Compendium*, or *Compiegne*, heretofore a Princely habitation, called as ſome ſay *Carolopolis* from *Charles* the balde, who enlarged the towne walls and made them bigger. On the further ſide of *Campiegne* follow the *Sueſſones* and *Landunenſis*, a peodle of Picardie. *Magny*, *Thorette* and *Creil* belong to *Campiegne*. And under *Senlis* lyeth the Bailiewike, Provoſtſhip, and Vicounty, Pontes Aſiæ, or Pontoyſe, which *Ivo* in his 105 letter nameth *Monteſium*, under the royalty whereof are theſe Townes, *Ville neufve le Roy*, and *L'iſle Adam*. Having paſſed *Pontoyſe* ye come preſently into Normandie. Under *Senlis* is alſo the County of *Beaumont* upou the *Oyſe*, with *Perſang*, and *Metu* belonging to it. The Countie of *Beaumont* acknowledge none but the Princes of the royall ſtemme ef *Vendoſme* for their Lords.

Neere unto this town on the other ſide of the *Oyſe*, beginneth the land of *Beauvois*, a Countie appertaining to *Senlis*, and *Valoys*, having *Bellovacum*, or *Beauvois* for the capitall towne. In *Cæſar* (as *Ioſephus Scaliger* mentioneth in his Epiſtle to *Merula*) this ſhould be *Bratuspantium*, which afterward the ſucceeding Emperours called *Cæſaro Magnum*, though *Carolus Bovillus* be of an other opinion, that *Granviller*, or *Grattopance* was *Bratuſpantium*. The towne of *Beauvois* is ſeated very pleaſantly. having many fruitfull hills not very high, lying round about it, betweene which are excellent erreble Lands: neither have they want of Wine. The Women of this towne have many fine priviledges, graunted them in the yeere of our Lord 1472. by King Lewes the ſecond, becauſe they were the occaſion that Duke *Charles* of Burgundie, who had beſeeged it, was driven to quite his ſeige: not farre from *Beauvois* lyeth *Claramontium*, or *Clermont*, having a ſtrong Caſtle in it. Next *Beauvois* followes the ſmall territoire of *Heurepois* which beginneth from the *Seine*, under the litle bridge of *Paris*, and lyeth along the ſaid River, beyond *Corbeil*, *Melun*, and *Moret*, where it is ſeparated by the brooke *Verinas*, (which falleth into the *Lone*) from *Gaſtenors*, and bordereth upon *Brie* about *S. Calombe grande*, and upon the *Senonciſes*. It hath under it the Vicontie, and Baliewike of *Melun*, whoſe principall town *Cæſar* calleth *Melodunum*, and ſometimes *Metioſedum*, now *Melun*, lying in an Iland of the Seine, juſt as Paris doth, with a ſtrong Caſtle in it.

The Towne called now *Corbveil*, is named in *Vita S. Petri Tarentaſii Corbolium*. It is famous for the delicate fiſh, and luſhious Crabs that are taken there, being alſo fortified with a Caſtle. *Fons Bellæ Aquæ*, commonly called in French *Fontaine-Belle-eau*, (that is, the *Fountaine faire water*) where the King hath a moſt delightfull Palace, like a Paradice; accounted not onely the faireſt houſe of France, but (as they ſay) of all Chriſtendome, where S. Lewes heretofore held his Court, and after him *Philip* and *Francis de Valois*, having many antiquaires and rarities in it. The fourth part of this *Francia*, I have attributed to the territorie of *Gaſtinois*, which is parted from *Heurepois*, by the River *Verina*, & comprehendeth within it the Dukedomes of *Eſtampes*, and *Nemours*, the County of *Rochefort*, & ſome others. The towne *Stampæ*, or *Eſtampes* lyeth halfe waye betweene Paris and Orleans, upon the River *Iunna*, held the mother of the delicious crabs, which neere nnto Corbveil falleth into the Seine. The chief Towne of this Dutchie of *Nemours*, heretofore a County is *Nemurſium*, of *Nemours*, ſeated upon the River *Lone*, which a litle way beneath *Moret* disburdeneth it ſelfe into the Seine, this is none of the meaneſt Dutchies in France. *Rupes Fortis*, or *Rochefort*, beareth the title of a Countie, alſo *Milly* & *Moret* (which are accounted the bounds of *Gaſtinois*, and *Heurepois*) both fortified with Caſtles, and among ſome other towns, under the juriſdiction of Gaſtinois lyeth *Montargis*, or *Montargium*, *quaſi Mons Argi*, becauſe of the fine proſpect, which is round about it. This Towne Anno 1518, was wholly burnt downe, but afterward was reedified, & built up againe, and bewtified with a fine Caſtle, where ye may ſee painted the ſtorie of a Greyhound, who revenged the death of his maſter, by byting to death, him that had murthered his maſter. And thus much for the Ile of France, and the circumjacent territories.

The deſcription of the Earledome OF CAMPAIGNE.

CAMPAIGNE is ſo called, becauſe it is a *Champion* Countrie, full of large feilds, plaine and levell good for manuring. The Countries, which environ it, are *Brie*, *Burgundie* and *Lorreine*. It hath a very ſerraine, and a well tempered aire, & the Soile yeeldeth Corne, wine, Cattell, and Foule in abundance. There are alſo many fine woods and feilds to hunt and hauke in.

Campaigne if it be properly conſidered, is divided into *Campaigne* it ſelfe, and into the adjoyning territories, commonly called the upper and lower *Campaigne*. In the laſt lye *Troyes*, *Ivigny*, *Baſigni* and *Vallage*. The towne now called *Troyes*, lyeth upon the *Seine*. The Countrie round about it, is very fruitfnll, and the Inhabitants drive a great trade in diverſe wares, & commodities: there is an Epiſcopall Sea, with a faire Caſtle in it, and upon the *Seine* are many Paper-miles; the juriſdiction of *Troyes* extendeth farre: beſides there is a preſidiall Hall for the Kings Judges. Unto *Troyes* belong *Brie* in *Campaigne*, the Hall of *Barre* upon the *Seine*, the Biſhoprick of *Muſſi*; *la Ferte* upon the *Auge*, *Nogent*, *Pont* upon the *Seine*, *Fruille*, *Chaſtel*, and *S. Florence*, which are all townes appertaining to *Campaigne*. At *Troyes* was held a Councell by the order of Pope John the eight, and by the helpe of the ſaid Pope, Lewes the Stammerer, was crowned King. The Huns and Normans founded this towne: the Cathedrall Church in it is built very ſumptuouſly, called S. *Stephens*. *Ivigny* is a Countie, which ſeparateth *Campaigne* from *Bourgoigny*, bordering upon thoſe of *Sens*, the principall towne whereof is *Ivigny*, under the juriſdiction of the Baliewike of *Troyes*. It is called alſo *Baſigny*; becauſe it is ſeated in the greateſt part of lower *Campaigne*. This territoire is environned and encompaſſed with the *Marne*, the *Meuſe*, and the *Moſell*, in ſo much, that it is watered with more great Rivers, then any Country of France. The principaleſt towne thereof is *Chaumont*, or *Chaument* in *Baſigny*, which tooke the name from *Mons Calvus*, or *Baldmount*. Upon the top of the rock lyes a ſtrong Caſtle, within this Caſtle there is a towre, encompaſſed with a wall, in which there is a great Hall, where the King uſed to hold an Aſſembly of his Peeres, and Nobles: this is alſo a Balywike, and a Court of Juſtice; becauſe it is ſeated in ſo convenient a place. There is alſo the Magazin, or Storehouſe for Salt, where the Kings Officers receive cuſtome & toule of all paſſengers, which comes thether by water or by land, where they doe juſtice, and pronounce ſentence in the Kings name: their chiefeſt trading is in draperies, linnen and weaving: the principall Church in it, is S. *Iohn Baptiſts*. Under the juriſdiction of *Baſigny* lye *Langres*, *Montigny*, *Goeffy*, *Nogent le Roy*, *Monteclar*, *Andelot*, *Biſnay*, *Choiſeul*, *Viſuory*, *Cleſmont*, all of them being hanſome townes.

Vallage taketh its name from the fine, pleaſant and fruitfull Valleys which are in it, bordering upon *Pertors*, and *Borrois*. The chiefe townes in it, are *Vaſſy*, S. *Didier*, *Iainville*, *Montirandel*, *Dontlerant*, the Caſtle of *Forges*, *Eſclaron* and *Arſi*: but the principaleſt place of all is Vaſſi, lying upon the *Bloyſe*, under the commaund of the reformed religion, and for ſuffring a maſſacre upon the firſt day of March 1562.

S. Dedier tooke this name from a holy man ſo called, in whoſe honour it was founded. The Emperour *Charles* the fifth tooke in this towne; but after a peace was concluded, was reſtored againe to the French: afterward for the better aſſurance thereof, a Caſtle was built in it.

Iainville or *Ioinville* is an ancient towne, and the appennage, or portion of the eldeſt Sonne of the Duke of Guiſe, ſeated upon the River of Marne, and bordereth upon *Campaigne*. King Lewes, ſurnamed the Corpulent, cauſed this towne to be encompaſſed with a wall. The chiefe Church was dedicated to S. *Landerick*, where the famous, and ſtately ſtature of Godfrey of Boüillon, and the magnificent Tombe of *Claudius* Duke of Guiſe is to be ſeene: the Lord of Joinville, is heire to the Seneſchalſhip of *Campaigne*. This town in the dayes of Henry the ſecond, was much enlarged the Barenies of *Hailly*, *Doulevant*, *Roches*, *Eſclatron*, with other places and Caſtles belonging to it. In the time of *Charles* the fifth this towne was greatly ruined and deſtroyed. *Arſi* is a Bourrough lying upon the River *Aube*.

Upper *Campaigne* comprehendeth in it the land of Pertois, which is very fruitfull, and abounds chiefly in corne, hempe & wood. The principaleſt towne lying in Pertois is *Vitri*, ſeated upon the confluence of the Rivers *Saux* & *Marne*. Some imagine that *Vitri* tooke this name from the Romane Legion *Victrix*, which lay here abouts to hinder the incurſions of the Germans. Here is kept the Court of the Baliewick, under which are eight Provoſts and Caſtellans, namely, thoſe of *Chaſteau*, *Thiery*, *Arenehou*, *Chaſtillon*, *Fiſmes*, *Eſpernay*, *Roveray*, *Paſſavant*, *Vertus*, & *Laſaincort*. In the yeere 1141, being angry with Count *Thibaud*, Lord of *Campaigne*, for the offence of ſome of his ſubjects, ſett fire one Vitri, and burnt ſome 70 men, women and children, which fled into the Church to ſave themſelves, whereupon S. *Bernard* taxed the King of overmuch cruelty. This place was alſo ruined by the Emperour *Charles* the fifth, and reedifyed in a place called *Montcourt*, by King Francis the firſt, he endowed it with many great priveledges & mimunities, putting *Argilliers*, *La Saincourt Louvement* & other places under the juriſdiction thereof. Now follow the circumjacent places, as the Dutchie of *Rheims* and *Langres*, with the Counties of *Chalons*, *Signy* & *la Motte*, which are liberties of themſelves, and not ſubject unto *Campaigne*.

The Dutchie of *Rheims* called in French *le Duché Pairie*, and *Archeveſche de Rheims*, tooke the name from the ancient *Durocortorum*. Though *Rheims* be ſhut in and environned with *Campaigne*: yet nevertheleſſe it hath its owne juriſdiction, and Arch-Biſhop, who is alſo a Duke, and the firſt Peere of Frauce. It is a cuſtome in France, that the Kings are here annointed with an oyle that was ſent from heaven, (as they ſay) & that *Clovis* was here annointed the firſt Chriſtian King, is abſolutely contradicted by their beſt and moſt judicious writer *Du Haillan*, who affirmeth *Pepin*, to have bene the firſt annointed King, & that there was none, *de la premiere lignee onict*, *ny ſacré a Rheims* none of the firſt, or *Merovigean* line of Kings, were annointed at *Rheims* or elſewhere. How ever, the Frenchmen hold this oyle in wonderfull reverence: and at the coronation of their Kings, fetch it from the Church, where it

 is kept

Amstelodami
Apud
Ioannem Ianſonium.

OCCIDANT

PARTIE DV TARTENOIS.

RETELOIS

BARROIS

LA LORAINE

SEPTENTRION

ORIENT

CHAMPAGNE

Comitatus CAMPANIA.

Miliaria Gallica communia

Miliaria Germanica communia

Meuse fluvius.

Fismes

Reims

Chalons

Espernay

Dormans

Ioincheri

Ioinuille

Vitry le brulé

Grand

Barleduc

Sedan

Monson

Mesieres

Astenai

Clermont

Varenne

S Manehu

Verdun

Commercy

Retel

Cleri

Brieulle

Dun

Stenay

Montfaucon

Ste Menehoult

Vaucouleur

Neufchastel

Ligeville

Dombasle

Salville

Pont Pierre

Donbelin

Poully

Pechor

Meurcourt

Mandre

Vetel

Estraine

Marmaison

Maucourt

Bicourt

S Pranchier

Gerouville

Girmacourt

Bonsti

Vigneulles

Hannonville

Mangiennes

Iametz

Damvillers

Dun

Stenay

Montfaucon

Ste Menehoult

Vaucouleur

Neufchastel

Ligeville

Dombasle

Salville

Pont Pierre

Donbelin

Poully

Pechor

Meurcourt

Mandre

Vetel

Estraine

Marmaison

Maucourt

Bicourt

S Pranchier

Gerouville

Girmacourt

Bonsti

Vigneulles

Hannonville

Mangiennes

Iametz

Damvillers

is kept with great ſolemnity: for it is brought by the Prior, fitting on a white ambling Palfery, attended by his Monkes: the Arch-Biſhop of this towne, and ſuch Biſhops as are preſent going to the Church-doore to meete it, and leaving with the Prior ſome gage, & the King when it is by the Arch-Biſhop brought to the Altar to annoint him, boweth himſelfe before it with great reverence. The Cathedrall Church in this town is called S. *Maries*, dedicated to our Lady

La Duche Pairie and *Eveſche de Langres*, taketh this name from the chiefe towne, which lyeth in it called *Langres*. It is an ancient towne, neatly built, lying upon the hill *Vogeſius*, from which the River Marne ſpringeth, and maketh the bounds of the Countie of Burgundie Eaſtward. Among other Monuments in it, there is an Arcus Triumphalis upon the wall, with a combate betweene men, Lyons and Horſes in it, founded in memoriall of the conquering of the High-dutchies: it is alſo an Epiſcopall Sea, whoſe Biſhops are Dukes, and Peeres of France. The Cathedrall is one of the braveſt Churches in France, founded in honour of S. *Martin*, which afterward was called Saint Johns the Euangeliſts. The Countie of *Ligni* is ſo called from the chiefe towne *Ligni*, which is a very old town, lying upon the *Saux*. On the Eaſtſide of it ſtands an Abbey, upon the top of a hill, with a fine Fountaine by it. Touching the Countie *la Motte*, wee have no great matter to write of. The Countie of *Chalon* called in French *le Eveſché Comté*, and *Pairie de Chalon*, tooke its name from the towne of *Catalaunum*, or as ſome write *Cathelaunum*, now called *Chalon* in *Campaigne*: it is an Epiſcopall Sea, lying upō the Marne, having a ſteeple like a Pyramide. The Soile is very fruitfull, abounding in all things needfull for the ſuſtenſtation of man. *Brie* is an ancient Earledome, ſeated upon the meeting of the Marne, & the Seine: the Marne ſeparateth Brie from Campaigne, and the Seine parteth it from Gaſtinois. So that it lyeth betweene theſe two Rivers, as farre as the Dukedome of Burgundie. The name of this towne of *Brie* or *Bray* commeth from Count *Robart*, who being heretofore Lord of this Countrie dwelt in it, and gave it this name. It is a rough and a hillie land, but very fertill, lyes in a cleare aire, & healthfull. *Brie* was once a Colonie of the Normans, which came and inhabited in this Countrie, but after a long and bloodie warre, they were chaſed and driven out of it: for which reaſon, it is yet in ſome bookes called *Normans Barrois*.

The reſt of the townes in Brie are Chaſteau, Tierri, Meaux, Provins and ſome others. Meaux Iatinum was a towne of the Meldes, or Medes: it lyeth pleaſantly upon the top of a hill, from whence there is a fine proſpect over all the Countie of Brie, & underneath the foote of it, runneth the Marne weſtward. The juriſdiction of the ſaid towne, is the ſecond in the Countie of Brie, having the benches of Meaux, Crecy and Colomiers under it: but the County Robart and Thorcy are under the Caſtellainſhip of Paris. Meaux is a Biſhops ſea, erected in the time of the primitive Church: for S. Denis, who converted many places to the Chriſtian faith. Neere unto Meaux, was the Queens Court kept at Monceaux, and honored with the perſonnage of Queene Catherine of Medices. Provins is an ancient towne, lying upon a nooke of the River Moran, which is famous through all France, for the great and ſweete damask & red Roſes, that grow there in abundance, and are carried from thence to Paris, to make conſerve of Roſes, and Roſewater: there are lying about it many fine Meddowes, paſtures and waters. In this towne is held the ſeſſions of Brie, having a Bailife, a Lieutenant Generall, and particular of this County two Counſellours of Law, an Atturney for the King, and a Recorder. Provins anno 1471 had a great many houſes waſhed away with an exceeding high floud, wch had almoſt endangered, and drowned the whole town. Here ye ſhall finde alſo the Arch-Biſhoprick of Sens, with the ſmall towne of *Pont la ville des Gaulois Senonois*, otherwiſe called *Agendicum*. *Sens* is a great, faire, and ſtrong towne, lying upon the *Yonne*, not farre from it is a Meere and a Fountaine by it, whoſe waters reſolves into ſtones. One of the chiefeſt ſtructures in it, is Saint Stephens, a brave Church. *Sens* is a Biſhops ſea, hath a Kings bench in it, is a Bailiewike, with a Preſident, & two Counſellors belonging to it. Neere unto this City lyeth *Pont ſur Yonne*: this country breeds many brave and valliant Souldiers. Right over the ſaid City is the towne called *la ville neufve le Roy*: the Kings Court in it, is under Sens. Thoſe of *Campaigne* and *Brie*, though they be ſo neere Neighbours one to an other: yet they had wont not to agree well, but did lightly blame each other, and were very haſtie, headie and bitter one againſt an other; but this fault now is much amended, and have learned this commendable vertue, to moderate their chollar and anger.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DVTCHIE OF THE NORTHERNE PART OF LORRAINE.

Name & the ancient Princes & Gouvernours of it.

OTHARINGIA or *Lorraine* tooke its name from *Lotharius*, whether from the Sonne or Nephew of *Lodovicus* the Emperour and King of France, it matters not. For *Lodovicus Pius* had foure Sonnes, who making warre against their owne Father, put him into a monastery, neere unto *Soissons*, who sharing his Principates amonge themselues erected a *Tetrarchia*, but at last, by the mediation & intercession of the Imperiall Princes, it was ordained, that *Lotharius* the *Primogenitus* and eldest (besides the *Empire*, *Italie*, *Languedock*,) should haue & enjoy afterward this Countrie, which he called after his owne name *Lotharingia*. *Levves* had *Dutchland*, Charles *France*, and the territoires upon the *Meuse*, as farre as the *Ocean*, and *Pipin* or his Sonne so named had *Aquitania* for his part.

This *Lotharius* had besides, *Lodovicus* (who succeeded him in the Empire) an other sonne called after his owne name *Lotharius* King of *Lorraine*. And thus this Countrie, which formerly was called *Lotarii Regnum*, and by the Germans *Lottariick*, or *Lothreick*, gott the name of *Lotharingia*, or *Lorraine*, that is *Loths-realme*.

The French historians witnesse, that Lorraine was heretofore of a larger extention then it is now at this present; being in those dayes called *Austrasia*, *Austria*, *Osterryck* or the *Easterne-Realme*, to distinguish it from *VVestrasia*, *VVestria*, *VVesterryck*, or the *VVesterne-Realme*, which by altering of a letter, was also called *Neustria*, being devided into the Vpper and Lower part, comprehending under it almost all that Countrie, which lyeth betweene the *Rhyne*, the *Scheld*, and the *Maze*.

The Lower part is now devided into many names, and belongeth to diverse Princes. The Higher or Vpper part is under the commaund of one Lord, which is called *Mosellanica*, and *Tullingia*, saving some fewe places in it.

ounds. The other part still enjoying the ancient name, is bounded on the East with *Alsatia* and *VVesterryck*, on the South with *Burgundy*, on the West with *Campagne*, and on the North is shutt in with the *Forest* of *Ardenna* bordering also upon *Luxenburgh*, *Trier*, and some other territoires. All which in ancient times went under the name of *Lorraine*, and were acknowledged for parts, and parcells thereof.

rtility. And though this Countrie of *Lorraine*, be full of high-hills and environned with thick woods: yet is it very fruitfull in Graine and Wine, so that it is able to liue of it selfe, without any forraine provisions.

Metalls & precious stones.

Besides it affordeth diverse Metalls, as Silver, Copper, Yron, Tinne, Lead, & some precious stones, which are found in the bowells of *Mount Vogesus*; among the rest *Lapides Lazuli*, or the Azure-stone, which brings great gaine to the Inhabitants: they finde also there a kind of matter, whereof they make looking glasses, and other glasses, which are not found in any other part of *Europe*. There are also *Chalcedonian* stones of a huge greatnesse, out of the peeces whereof they make Cupps, and Calices.

Beasts. Amonge other Beasts bred in this Countrie, there are braue Horses, which for mettell & courage, maye be compared to the Turkish and Neapolitan palfreys.

Lorraine (as is said) was formerly honoured with a Kingdome; yet as the French Historiographers write, had not passing two or three Kings: for *Charles* the Bald, presently after the decease of his Nephew *Lotharius* became master of this Countrie, and tooke it in for himselfe, making it a Dukedome, whose first Dukes are mentioned in some histories. When the *Germans* choose themselues an Emperour (as Mr. Heylin saith) *Lorraine* was the cause of many troubles betweene them, and the French; the former keeping possession, the latter pretending a title. *Charles* Sonne to *Levves* the Fourth King of *France*, being left to the courtoisie of his brother, and by him not regarded, was invested in this Dutchie by *Otho* the Emperour Anno 981. for which cause he shewed himselfe so alienated from the French, and so wedded to the Germans, that the French, after the death of his Cosin *Levves* the Fifth, rejected him and choose *Hugh Capet* for their King. This *Charles* had one Sonne named *Otho*, who leaving no issue male institued one *Godfrey*, from whome descended *Godfrey* of *Bulloigne*, who having sold the Dutchie of *Bulloigne*, with his two Bretheren *Balduinus* and *Eustachius*, went with a mightie Armie into the *Holy Land*, & having passed victoriously through *Asia*, and *Syria*, taking in *Ierusalem*, was elected King of it. And his Bretheren *Balduin* and *Eustach* succeedeth him in that Gouvernment. But to returne againe to *Charles*, he had also a Daughter called *Hermingrade*. From her descended *Isabel* Wife to *Philip* the Second, who united the bloods of *Pipin* and *Hugh Capet* to the great Contentment of her Grandchild *Saint Levves*, who being a man of a very tender conscience is said never to haue joyed in the Crowne of *France*, till it was proved, that by the Mothers side, he was the right heire of *Charles* of *Lorraine*, whome *Hugh Capet* had so uniustly dispossessed.

Ancient Princes.

A while after the Emperour *Henry* the Fift gaue this Dukedome to *VVilliam* Earle of *Lorraine*, from whose race descended the *Lorraine Princes*, as *Theodoricke*, *Thibauld*,

LVTZENBVR GI PARS

Bar rois

Terra de la Vai: ure

Le boys de S. Benoys

Le boys Fruart

Le boys de Hey

Le boys Crehange

MESSIN

Trevirensis

provinciæ limi tes

Occidens

Merid.

Die Welsche Nide fluv.

Miliaria Gallica communia.

Miliaria Germanica communia.

LOTHARINGIA SEPTENTRIONALIS
LORAINE
vers le Sept.ion

Trevirensis

provinciæ limi:

tes

BIPON:

TII

DU:

CA:

TUS

PARS

Oriens

Warnet Walt

Walt

Warne

Walderfang

Bossoville abbatia

Beaurains

Friſtorf

Homborg

Pitlingen

Guemund

Sar Alben

Sarbrucken

Zweibrucken

Sarwerden

Le boys Crehange

Morhanges

Dieuze

Vy

Merid.

Amſtelodami
Apud
Ioannem Janſonium

Thibauld, Frederick and others, till *Charles* the last, after whome this Dutchie fell to *Frederick* Count of *Vaudemont*, from whome sprange the first stemme of the Dukes of *Lorraine* which are now at this present.

Ancient Inhabitants. This whole Countrie is devided by *Mercator* into two Mapps. The first is the Northerne, and the second the Southerne part. The people which in old times inhabited in the Northerne part of *Lorraine*, were the *Mediomatrices*, and *Leuci Mediomatrices*, as *Cæsar, Tacitus, Plinius, Strabo*, and *Ptolomeus*, witnesse.

In *Cæsars* seuenth booke they are also named *Mediomatrici*, whose *Metropolis*, or chiefe towne was *Divodurum* now *Metz*. But *In Notitia Provinciarum, sub Belgicâ primâ*, it is called *Civitas Mediomatricum*, or *Metin*, now the Bishoprick of *Metz*, or the Countrie of *Messin*. The *Leuci Lucanus* describeth in his first booke, & also *Cæsar* lib. 1. *Plinie* calleth them *Liberii*: they are named also in *Ptolomie* the *Leuci*, who maketh *Tullum* to be their chiefe towne. *In Notitia Provinciarum sub Belgica*, it is called *Civitas Lucorum*, that is *Tullum* which goeth now under the name of *L'Eveschè de Toul*, or the Bishoprick of *Toul*: and in *Itinerario* by *Antoninus*, *Tullum Leucorum*, some account the *Tulingi* mentioned in *Cæsar* to be a people of *Lorraine*.

Nancie. The Capitall Citie of *Lorraine* is *Nancie* (of late taken in by the King of *France*) which though it be not very great, is never the lesse pleasantly seated upon the *Murta* or *Meure*, in a fine plaine commodious place, lying in the forme of a *Quadrant*, adorneth with a stately Palace belonging to the Dukes of *Lorraine*, the river *Meure* running by it, which about nine miles aboue the Castle falleth into the *Mosell*.

Petrus Divæus and some others are of the opinion, that *Nancejum* should be Ptolomies *Nasion*, and Anthonines *Nasium*, making it to lye upon the way, which goeth from *Durocortorum* to *Divodurum*: but those which haue marked this more neerely, maye easely perceiue, that *Anthonies Nasium* lay not in that place, where now Nancie stands, and that *Nasium*, cannot be that towne, which is now called *Nancejum*; but rather a Village lying twelue miles from it, not farre from the *Meuse* or *Maze* in the Province of *Bar Le Duc*, commonly called at this day *Nas* & *Nasiensis*, as appeareth in an old stone found there in the ground. That Nassium was heretofore a great towne is most certaine and appeareth by the old walls, and ruines of it, which *Clemens Trelæus Mosellanus* witnesseth in *Ortelius*.

Lesser towne. Next unto *Nancie* is *Saint Nicolas*, lying sixe miles from *Nancie* upon the river *Meuse*, in a plaine fruitfull soile. This towne by the often resort of straungers unto it, was in processe of time so enlarged, that now it is not onely accounted a village any more, but also one of the chiefest townes of *Lorraine*; being girt about with a wall, & now puts downe & excells others both in fine houses, streetes, inhabitants, and good trading, marchandises, and manufactures.

A mile beyond *Nancie* lieth *Fruarn* about three miles from *Ormes*, and a litle further is *ayon*, and *Luneville*, foure miles from thence are *Pet a Mousson* and *Gerleviller*, and fiue miles from it also standes *Charlestovvne*, within sixe miles *Chastenoy*, *Morhanges*, and *Vaucoleur*, and a litle beyond them *Maxen soubs Bresse*, seuen mile from it is *Dompaire*, *Denuvre*, *Hodon*, & *Chasteau*, and within eight miles *Ramerville*, *Raon*, *Bellemont*, *Neuf-Chasteau*, *Mugstat*, *Marchin-ville*, within nine miles *Espinal*, *Bruyeres*, & *Darny*, within tenne *Ormont*, *VValderfing*, *Beaureins*, within thirteene *Vaigny*, and within foureteene *L'Esraye*.

Shire or Countie-Townes. The townes which beare the title of Counties are *Vaudemont*, lying within fiue mles of *Nancy*, also *Chaligny*, seated on the right side of the *Mosell*, within halfe a mile of *Nancy*, *Amance* lyeth seuen miles from *Metz* Southward, called in Latin *Almentia*, hauing bene in ancient times the Chancerie of *Lorraine*, *Richecourt*, lying not farre from a Meere, commonly called *La Garde Lac*, out of which comes the riveret that runneth betweene *S. Nicolas*, & *Rosiers*, where it falleth into the *Meure*. *Remiremont* lyeth on the left side of the *Mosell*, which maketh an Ile in the Southerne part of *Lorraine*. *Amonius* placeth here *Rumaricum Castellum*, and in *Regionus* is read (but corruptly) *Auromarici*, in stead of *Ad Romarici*, called in Dutch *Rimilsbergh*. Not farre from thence lye the *Vales of Estray*, and *Vaigny*. *La Motte* lyeth upon a brooke, which a litle way from it runneth into the *Meuse*. Here abouts lieth also the royaltie of *Sanctoy*, and also the Imperiall Counties of *Salm*, *Kirchingen*, & *Blanckenburgh*. The towne *Blanckenburgh* is called in French *Blancmont*, which is not very bigg, but is situated in a most sweete and pleasant place, with an ancient, a great and braue Castle belonging to it, where the Dukes haue built a stately Palace. The inhabitants about it are giuen much to husbandrie, and tillage.

Nomeny. On the right side of the river *Sella*, about three miles from *Metz* to the Southward, lieth the Baronie of *Nomeny*: Now wee will come to the particular Lord- *Lordships.* ships. On the left side of the river *Sella* not farre from the *Linder Lake*, in which the Iland and the towne of *Techemfull* lieth, is the Lordship of *Marsall*, within three miles of *Nancy*: the Lordship of *Remere-ville*, and *S. Bellemont*. *Rumbertville* lyeth on the right side of the river *Mortona*, not farre from a Fountaine where the Forest of *Mortaigne* beginneth. *Rosiers* is not farre from *S. Nicolas* within two miles of *Nancy*. *Homburg* is a long mile from *Sarburck*, seated upon a small river, which a litle further disburtheneth it selfe into the *Sara*. *Mariemont* is so called from the hill, which it stands upon, lying within a mile to the Southward of *Linder-meere*, or Lake. *Sandacourt* is in the mid-way, betweene *Vaudemont* & *Motta*, in the territoire of *Sanctoy*.

Metz. The towne of *Metz* heretofore was an Imperiall towne with *Toul* and some others, but King *Henry* the Second of France brought it under his obedience. This was formerly the Seate of the Kings of *Lorraine*. *Petrus Divæus* describeth the same very liuely in his travells with these words: *The Citie of Metz lieth* (saith he) *in a large plaine, vvhich is vvatered vvith Aqueducts*, and waters comming out of the *Mosell*, whereof part of them run on the left side of the wall, and the other part spreading themselues through the towne to the great accommodation of the Burgesses, and so braunching out one from an other beneath the city, taking along with them another river calleth the *Sella*, which runneth on the right side of the towne, where they meete together againe. If one markes well the site of this towne, he must acknowledge that it stands most pleasantly: for though it lies in a plaine, yet it rises by degrees with hills, so that one maye here obserue the ancient manner of building of townes, and before ye come to the great Church ye must clime up a hill as if ye went up stares, and them ye come to the Mercate-place which stands upon the very topp of it, and so by litle & litle ye descend to the walls againe, which on the one side of the towne stand upon very steepe hills, where there are two paued waies or streets made in such a manner, as if one went ouer the tops of houses from the one to the other way.

Verdun. The towne of *Verdun* is called by the Latine writers *Virdunum*, and *Verdunum*, by Antonine *Verodunum*: *In Notitia Provinciarum Civitas Verdunensium*, now *L'Eveschè de Verdun*. These three townes *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun* are honored with the title and dignitie of a *County*, and thus much for the Septentrionall part of *Lorraine*.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE SOVTHERNE PART OF LORRAINE.

Meeres & Lakes.

BEfore wee come to the deſcription of the principall Rivers in *Lorraine*, wee muſt ſpeake ſomewhat of the Meeres and Lakes in it abounding in fiſhe. Among the reſt the greateſt is foureteene miles about, in which there are huge Carpes taken, ſome three foote long, having ſuch a ſweete and a delicate taſt, that the like are not found in any Countrie. This Meere is commonly fiſhed every third yeare, of the fiſhe whereof the Duke makes thirty thouſand Frankes. The Rivers which water it are the *Meuſe* or *Maze*, the *Moſell*, the *Saar*, the *Voloyia*, the *Mortana*, the *Meurta*, the *Sella*, the *Hida*, and ſome others. Wee haue ſpoken of the *Maze* in the deſcription of the Low-Countries. The others belong properly to this Countrie, namely the *Moſell*, and the *Saar*, which moiſten the greateſt part of them; but the others altogether and wholly. The head of the *Moſſell* ſpringeth out of the mountaine *Vogeſe*, not farre from the head-ſpring of the *Soane*, a litle aboue the village called *Buſſan*, an then taketh his courſe from the Southweſt towards the Northweſt, and having paſſed by the townes of *L'Eſtrage*, *Remiremont*, *Eſpinal*, *Charmes* and *Bayon*, turning from the Eaſt towards the Weſt, runneth directly to *Toul* an Epiſcopall Seate, and then winding Nortward to *Frudrd*, having ſaluted thoſe of *Metz*, *Trier*, and other people, at *Confluentia* or *Coblentz* falleth into the *Rhene*. The Germans call this river the *Moſel*, and the French *Moſelle*. *Rhenanus* and ſome others are of the opinion, that *Ptolomy* lib. 2. cap. 9. calleth this river *Obriagum*. But *Iohannes Herauld* is of an other minde, thinking *Obringa* in Ptolomy was not a river, but rather a tract of Land, lying by the ſide of the *Rhene* which is now called at this day *Ober-Rhyn-gavv*. *Clemens Fraleus Moſellanus* witneſſeth, as *Ortelius* writeth, that there is a Countrie about the *Moſell*, which retaineth ſtill the name of *Obrinci*. *Auſonius* commendeth greatly this river, for the cleareneſſe of the water thereof, the eaſineſſe of paſſing over it, for the pleaſant villages and meddowes which ſtand upon & embelliſh the ſides of it, and for the fiſhes wherewith it abounds, as Carpes, Trouts, Barbles, Salmon, Lampreys, Eeles, Perches, Roches, Tenches, Shads, Gugglons &c.

Rivers.

The rivers and brookes which fall into the *Moſell* are theſe: *Pronæa*, *Nemeſa*, *Sura*, *Gelbi*, *Erubro*, *Leſura*, *Drahone*, *Salmone*, *Sarano*, and *Aliſontia*.

Vnder the Gouvernment of the Emperour *Domitius Nero*, *L. Vetus* undertooke to bring the Moſel into the *Soane*, by a channell, to the end that the Italian Souldiers comming out of the Mediterranean Sea, and paſſing up the *Roane*, and the *Soane*, might by this channell come into the *Moſell*, and ſo into the *Rhene*, to eaſe them of their long, and hard marches by land, and ſo might ſaile by ſhipping from the Eaſt to the Weſt, as Cornelius Tacitus mentioneth in his 13. booke. Of this river *Moſelle*, & the *Rhoſne* *Auſonius* chanteth thus in French verſes.

Moſell.

Les Fontaines & Lacs ſaillans avec les Fleuves azurez,
Les anciens boſcages, qui ſont des villages l'ornement
Druna, auſſi Druentia, avec leur rives eſcartez,
Et tous les Fleuves Alpennins t'honorent bieu reveremẽt.
Le Rhoſne auſſi qui en un coup deux villes ſemble ſaluer,
Donne nom au rivage droit. C'eſt toy qui bien joyeuſemẽt
Avec tes eſtangs criſtalins, je veux ſans fin recommander.
A Garone comme Mer te recoit amiablement.

The river *Saravus* or *Sar*, ſpringeth up not farre from the Countie of *Salme*, and of all other rivers is the greateſt, and moſt navigable of any that fall into the *Moſell*, and is very famous for many other rivers which runne into it. This river taketh his courſe by, and through theſe townes: *Sarbruck*, *Feneſtrange*, *Sarvverden*, *Sar-Alben*, *Gemund*, *VValderſingen*, *Sarburgh*, and ſome others, and at laſt diſchargeth himſelſe into the *Moſell* by *Trier*, not farre from *Konterbruck*.

Auſonius alſo in his *Moſella* remembreth this river, as taking his ancient name from the Inhabitants called *Saar*. It was alſo in old times called *Sarra*, as appeareth by this ancient Inſcription found at *Sarræ-Ponts*, or *Sarbridge*, lying upon the ſame river, and which was afterward brought to *Trier*, which is this:

CÆR. RO. EXER. IMP. P.P.
S. C. AV. TREVE INGR-
ESSVM. H. CASTRA SARRÆ.
FLV. PRO. MIL. CVSTODIA.
BIENN. POTITVS EST.

Voloia or *Voloy*, is a river, wherein peerle is found, and falleth into the *Moſell* by the village *Charmeny*. The *Mortana* runneth into the *Murta* by a village ſo called. The *Meurta*, or *Meure*, after it hath receiued many brookes, and rivelets into it, taketh its courſe betweene plaine fields, and meddowes, & after it hath runne along tract, at laſt a litle aboue the Caſtle of *Conde*, lying on the right hand of a rock, by a village of the ſame name, having made a ſharpe point with the Moſell, diſburtheneth it ſelfe into it.

About *Metz* the river *Sella* comming out of the *Linder lake* falleth into the *Moſſell*, which is very famous for Salt, an the abundance of fiſhe, taken in it, as alſo the two *Nides*, the Dutch running Eaſtward, and the French Weſtward, meeting together at the village *Northen*, where they fall into the *Saar*, two miles beneath the Abbey of *Boſſonis-ville*. In the valley of *Deodate*, there is a *Fountaine* which hath an excellent vertue in curing of all maladies: There are alſo Saltpits, wherein they haue moſt fine Salt, very ſavourie, & which in whiteneſſe ſurpaſſeth the *Scythian Snovve*, which yeeld the Duke yearely a hundred thouſand French Crownes.

LORRAINE, VERS LE MIDY.

Septent.

Occidens

Meridies

Le boys de la Voyge

Le boys de Mondon

Le boys Doseyne

Le Ban

Le boys de Voyge

Le boys de

Le

la Voyge

La foreſt de Voyge

Burgundiæ pars

Vogesus

Sanctoy

Mosella fl.

La Meuſe fl.

Saonne fl.

Amance

Lanteyne fl.

Colon fl.

Voloja fluvius

Sorcy
Iauoir
Vocy
Boye
Vaucouleur
Neufuille
Maxey ſur vaiſe
Burey la coſte
Voclaige
Geſeyncourt
Roſe
Gruys
Hapocourt
Frebecourt
Borlemont
Mont ch
Rebeſuille
Pontpierre
Sumerecourt
S Thibault
Nizon
Chemin
Gravigny
Rebecourt
Blenaincourt
Suaßus
Foüo
Chaueite
Eſperonne
Cholan
La Rochette
Gye
Dompgermain
Charmes
Alan
Houſſelemont
Neufuille
Vanne
Paigny
Saulxures
Marigny
Trauieren
Sauigny
Ruppes
Brexey la coſte
Iubeinuille
Maxey ſubs Breze
Brancourt
Monſe
Goheycourt
Couxei
Corceul
Neuf Chaſteau
Rebeſuille
Darney au Chaiſne
Alleinville
Attigneville
Anoy
Beaufroymont
Iannelot
Roncourt
Belligneuille
Eygneville
La Mothe
Vadercourt
Verrecourt
Chaulde ney
Maron
Le Moutret
Bulgney
Tumeiuz
Creſilles
Baigneulx
Berrizey la coſte
Alain aux Boeſs
Berrizey au plain
Colombier
Marigny
Mont d'Anon
Dollecourt
Crepey
Selaicourt
Soneraincourt
Saulcerotte
Batigny
Geloucourt
Tourrey
Dommarie
Auoeſe
Vichery
Atigny la tour
Vandelaville
Eumont
Chaſteler
Adigneuille
Baruille
Remenoüille
Balleyuille
S Remys
Chaſtenoy
Gyroncourt
La Neufuille
Houecourt
Bonſey
Beaumont
Sandacourt
Remo
Darney au Chaiſne
Darney
Beinont
Monuille
Monſtereul
Monſtereul caſt. dirut.
Remōcort
La Neufuille
Mandre
Vitel
Oultraicourt
Thuyllieres
Ligneville
S Bellemont
Dombray
Relenges abb
Iouuelle
Grignōcourt
Chaſtelion
Ioncheru
Toul
Contreuille
Maſella fl.
ville le ſec
Chaligny
Maron
Sexey
Pont S. Vincent
Vitern
Thully aux groſelles
Parrey S. Ceſar
S. Germain
Xeuilly
Thelod
Aultrey
Houdreuille
Hammeuille
Vitrey
Gouiller
Puix
Velle
Eſtreual
Chaulley
Vaudemōt
Diaruille
Poursais abb
Byecourt
Viaucourt
Mormaiſon
Gyroncourt
Reppey
Touteinuille
Houecourt
S Mange
Offrācourt
Viuier
Gemenecourt
Gerouille
Domp Iulien
Domepure
Eſtreine
Rozeret
Remōcort
La Neufuille
Maraiuille
Bonefay abb
Creſilles
Elley
Monſtereul le ſec
Nourroy
Azeinuille
Saulxures
Parey S Wyn
Saluille
Dombray
Verrecourt
Nancy
Layron
S Iehan
Mallegrantz
Vendeuure
Braboys
S. Blayſe
Les neuf maiſons
Meßien
Mereüille
S. Thiebault
Acraigne
Puligny
Vezelize
Gerbecourt
Herdeual
Fourcelles
Cheuillocourt
Verroncourt
Mont
Syon
S. Firmin
Xaronval
Mirecourt
Mettincourt
Dompuallier
Iourſey
Rappel
Gugney
Raclecourt
Vaubexey
Maroncourt
Boſemont
Viefuille
Haincourt
Dompaire
Ville ſurrillon
Haral
Bellemont
Golbey
Dombaſle
Vyomeſnil
Beymont
Eſmeyn
Hodriechappelle V.
Euber V
Pennou V.
Seneno V.
Clerus V.
Surance V
Oyroys
Monoſtier
Baings
Raſe
Chaſteney
Fontenay
Moyenvas
Grainges
Maigny
Demangeuelle
Valuiller
Mönderel
Fonteyne
Phimer
Plombiers
Falcōgney
Luxeul
Conflan
Claire fonteyne
Borguignon
S Remy
Fayerney
Ioncheru
Iſſey
Pulleney
Saulſures
Tombelaine
Buyſſoncourt
Gellenancourt
Courbeſaul
Atienuille
Moncourt
Coincourt
Doruille
Serres
Parroye
Xurey
Walhey
Bauzemont
Claude
Bosſerueille
Arth ſur mourthe
S. Felin
Warangeville
Creny
Marches
Rauille
Hennameſnil
Sommeuiller
Grandueizein
Deuuille
Neufuille
Dombales
Padou
Chantenew
Vyhuuyler
Beaulieu
Rosieres
Arſeloy
Manoncourt
Coyuille
Burtecourt
Ludres
Fleuille
Lonpcourt
Ville on Vermois
Ionuite
Damellieve
Vigneulle
Barbonuille
Saſſais
Welle
S. Maxe
Bloinuille
S. Marie
Sermonoſnil
Haußomuille
Belchamps ab.
Landecourt
Mehoncourt
Eynaulx
Villacourt
Frouille
Brenoncourt
Layerlach
Bayon
Atrenal
Brenoncourt
Ormes
Neufuille
Le Meyuille
Rauille
Magnouille
Bayuille aux miroüers
Grypport
Hepplemont
Ville
Tantonuille
Ceintrey
S Remymont
Berney
Neufuiller
Loricz
Crenechamp
Martimeſnil
Tonnoy
Flauigny
Sauigny
Brantigny
Floremont
Tatimont
Bralleville
Mont Syon
S. Firmin
Vaudemōt
Verroncourt
Cheuillocourt
Eſtreual
Fourcelles
Herdeual
Soneraincourt
Oigneuille
Sauicerotte
Puix
Velle
Batigny
Geloucourt
Tourrey
Auoeſe
Vandelaville
Eumont
Diaruille
Chaſteler
Adigneuille
Baruille
Remenoüille
Viaucourt
Mormaiſon
Byecourt
S Prainchier
Reppey
Touteinuille
Gyroncourt
La Neufuille
Houecourt
Bonſey
Beaumont
Offrācourt
Viuier
Gemenecourt
Gerouille
Valleroy
Domp Iulien
Domepure
Eſtreine
Rozeret
Remōcort
La Neufuille
Maraiuille
Bonefay abb
Creſilles
Elley
Monſtereul le ſec
Nourroy
Azeinuille
Saulxures
Parey S Wyn
Saluille
Dombray
Verrecourt
Vadercourt
Chemin
Gravigny
Rebecourt
Blenaincourt
Suaßus
Talaincourt
Montigny
Lycycourt
Beinont
Monuille
Lesſye V.
Monſtereul
Grignōcourt
Chaſtelion
Ioncheru
Relenges abb
Berneuer
Bonuille
Grandmont
Darney
Henueſſey
Nerriere
Hodriechappelle V.
Euber V
Pennou V.
Seneno V.
Clerus V.
Tietry V.
Surance V
Oyroys
Monoſtier
Baings
Raſe
Chaſteney
Fontenay
Moyenvas
Grainges
Maigny
Demangeuelle
Valuiller
Mönderel
Fonteyne
Phimer
Plombiers
Falcōgney
Luxeul
Conflan
Claire fonteyne
Borguignon
S Remy
Fayerney
Ioncheru
Chaſtel
Vaxoncourt
Giremont
Padoux
Deſtort
Boys de la Veigne
Longechamps
Thaon
Dompiere
Girecourt
Eſdales
Benneville
Boys de Foxey
Fontenoy
Foxey
Deyuiller
La Paunge
Degnieuille
Espinael
Decymont
Docelle
Ch. de Perle
Cheumiſnil
Archet
Charmeni
Les Loyes
Lanol
Antrue
S. Moſpriere
S. Eſtiene
Renuremont
Eruaulx ab
Le Germont
Manſez
Le Val
Le Val de Jon
Alaytre
Oultremont
Ch Lambert
Marſonch
Vogesus
Meridies
Moſelle
Xaffeuiller
Rouille au Cheſne
Rehaincourt
Rangley
Vencey
Dommartin
Pourceßeux
Varmonſey
Eſſigney
Gillaimuille
Clezentaines
Domnay au boys
S. Remy au boys
Montfort
Eſſey au boys
Maſtefſoy
Maxainuille
Remenoüille
Geryuille
Valloys
Magnieres
Domptailles
S. Pierremont
Bayon pontemoſi
Loro
Monſey
S Boys
Chamaigne
Virecourt
Rozelleures
Clayeures
Gerbeuiller
Foutenoy
Moyen
Haddonuiller
Glouille
Flin
Vaultilemeſnil
Chenu
Xurey
Parroye
Coincourt
Moncourt
Atienuille
Serres
Doruille
Walhey
Bauzemont
Eynuille
Hennameſnil
Le Ban
Neufuille
Beaulieu
Maraiuiller
Lunéville
Viller
Vrbeauſmeſnil
La Ronche
Benname
Adomeſnil
Lunmont
S. Epure
Vyhuuyler
Hondonuiller
Debonuiller
Petrymont
Mont
Harmeſnil
Rehenuiller
Beaupre abb
Clement
Mortagne
Sermonoſnil
Landecourt
Mehoncourt
Eynaulx
Brenoncourt
Villacourt
Frouille
Clayeures
Rozelleures
Gerbeuiller
Foutenoy
Moyen
Valloys
Magnieres
Domptailles
S. Pierremont
Neufuille
Beaulieu
Maraiuiller
Lunéville
Vrbeauſmeſnil
La Ronche
Benname
Clement
Flin
Haddonuiller
Glouille
Xurey
Parroye
Coincourt
Moncourt
Atienuille
Serres
Doruille
Walhey
Bauzemont
Eynuille
Hennameſnil
Le Ban

Septem.
Le Ban boys
Le boys de Mondon
Le boys Doseyne
Le boys de Mortaigne
La haulte de Ruppi
Le boys de la Voyge
Le Val de Lestraye
Vogesus m
Meridies
Alsa;
tiæ
pars
Orien
Miliaria Gallica communia.
Miliaria Germanica communia.

Mountaines This Province is full of high Mountaines, abounding in all kinde of Metalls and Mineralls, excelling therein by farre the *Pyrenean* hills, especially in some places: they haue Silver mines, which yeelds good store of Silver oare, whereof the Duke makes great gaine. In the Mount *Vogesus*, or *Vogese* about *Leberthal* is found pure Silver, though not much.

Mines.

Mount Vogesus.

Woods & Foresis. Also this Countrie is ombraged with many thick Woods, and Forests, as *VVarne-vvood*, *Saint Benoist-vvood*, *Mortaigne-vvood*, *Boscyne*, *Mondon-vvood*, *Bain-vvood*, *Voyge-vvood*, *Heath-vvood*, and others, where in are good store of Deere, Hare, Phesants, Partridges & diverse other game.

Publike Edifices. Among some other publike buildings neere unto *Saint Nickolas* village, which lieth two miles from *Nancy* upon the river *Meure*, stands a great Church not very bright and transparant, the Pillars wherewith it is supported, are so slender, small and high, that it is almost impossible but that they should sinke under so heavie a burden. It hath a double steeple, in one of them is engraven the *Motta* of the Cardinall Charles of *Lorraine*, who was also Bishop of *Metz*, and Prior of this Church with an *Obeliscus* or a spire going up like a pyramide, with this inscription about it: TE STANTE VIREBO.

By the village *VVasserbilch*, where the Sura, and the Mosell meete together, there stands an other *Obeliscus* called *Igel*, a stately structure as a monument of antiquity upon a high place, the like whereof is not to be seene on this side of the Alpes. So that the Italians themselues admire it much. This monument is built with massie stone, standing upon a footstall of 22. foote square, going up by degrees with a spire 74. foote high, and engraven on all sides with fine Imagerie, and curious workemanship, upon the top of the spire sits upon a Globe some remnants of an Eagle spreading forth his winges, and seemes to haue had a vaile before his brest.

At *Nancy* in *Saint Georges* Church is to be seene the Tombe of *Charles* the Hardy, Duke of *Burgundie*, who on the fifth of Ianuary anno 1477. was slaine in a battell, fought betweene himselfe, the *Svvissers*, and the *Lorraines*, whose bones afterward by the commaund of *Charles* the Fifth in the yeare 1550. in October were taken up by *Boisot Herald*, of the order of the Golden Fleece, & carryed to *Luxenburg*, & from thence by the order of *Mary* Queene of Hungarie, were remoued to *Brugges* in Flanders. The historie of this battell is this: In the yeare 1474. there hapned a great quarrell & a warre betweene *Charles* Duke of Burgundie surnamed the Hardy, and the *Svvitsers*, partly because they had consented to putt to death *Peter Hagembach*, and partly because the Emperour *Sigismond* had made use of them for the recouverie of the Provinces of *Alsatia* and *Sungovia*, which *Charles* sought to haue detayned: having then undertaken this expeditiō, passed with his army through *Lorraine* towards the *Svvitsers*, and by the waye besieged *Nancy*, tooke it in, from thence he marched through Vpper *Burgundie* into Savoy, where he tooke in by *Granson* two Forts, and hanged all the Germans that were in it upon the snaggs of trees, to the number of fiue hundred. The Switsers to revenge themselues, overcame the *Burgonnians* in a battell, and droue Charles out of the field, in which the spoile and boote they gott was valued to be worth thirtie hundred thousand Crownes. *Charles* having raised an other army, undertooke the siege of *Mursa*, a towne under the jurisdiction of the *Bernois*. The Switsers siding with *Rene* Duke of *Lorraine*, from whome the *Burgonians* had taken *Nancy*, overthrew Charles and defeated him. In this battell Charles lost 17. thousand men, but he afterwards desirous to trye once more the hazard of warre, besieged *Nance* againe in the very hart of Winter, which *Rene* Duke of Lorraine had before recouvered from him. Rene then comming with an army of Switsers, French, and Germans to raise his siege, gaue the Burgonians battell, routed them, slew part of them, tooke others prisoners, and the rest thinking to eschappe by flight were drowned in rivers & water. The night putting an end to the battell, Charles hoping to haue saued himself by flight, after he had received three wounds, fell from his horse and was slaine, though not without great Suspicion of Treason, that he was betrayed by an Italian Count called *Campo-basse*, who abandoning the right wing of the battaile, committed to his charge, rann away to *Rene* with 400. Italians, and so joyned with the Germans. The *Corps* of Charles layd buried in the snow, till it was melted, and then being found, was so altered and changed, by reason of his wounds, and the extremity of colde, that one could scarcly know him: whose body afterward (as is said) was carryed to *Nancy*, where he was enterred. And so this great Prince who was feared and redoubted in his life time, came to his end: which may teach us this lesson,

Que dés le jour de nostre nativité
Nous sommes tous subjets à la mortalité.
which is,
That from the daye of our nativity,
VVe all are subject to mortality.

In *S. Georges* Church also are the Tombes of the Dukes of *Lorraine*, without any Epitaphs upon them, as also in some other Churches. The last Dukes lie buried in *Saint Francis* his Church, among the rest is to be seene the sumptuous Tombe of *Rene*, who gott this victorie over Charles Duke of *Burgundie:* here lie entombed also *Anthony*, and his Sonne *Francis*, and Duke Charles his Lady called *Claudia Valesia*, Daughter to Henry the Second King of *France*.

The Magazin for ordnance and all maner of armes is kept in *Nancy*. Touching *Saint Stephen* his Church in *Metz*, *Divæus* writeth in this manner: *S. Stephens* Church, who is the Patron of this City, is built with such a structure, as we haue not seene the like in all our travells, being very stately to behold, and fully finished, which is seldome seene. There is a Crucifix in it with the image of Christ hanging upon it, which is overlaid with gold plate, wee sawe there a vessell of purple stone, of a reddish colour some ten foote long, and wide, wherein they kept their holy water.

In this City also are many other fine Churches, and in the Suburbs among the rest is *Saint Arnulphs* Church, wherein are the tombes of *Lodovicus pius Augustus*, his Sonne *Charles*, and the onely Daughter of King *Pipin*, which by the warrs are now so destroyed & defaced, that there is scarce a peece of these Suburbs left standing, and nothing remayning, but the ruines of old walls in the fields. Not farre from *Mets* by the village *Iovy* are some ancient remainders of the *Aqueducts* seene in the *Mosell*, to witt, some arches of white stone, hewen in the manner of Bricks, by the side of the river, the height whereof is sixtie foote high aboue the side of the river, whereout one may easely discerne what a great and a huge worke this was, and how high the Arches were aboue the Water it selfe. Vnder the Court or Hall of *Metz*, are these three Bishopricks *Metz*, *Toul*, & *Verdun*, all being subject to the Archbishop, & Prince Electour of *Trier*, and thus much for the Southerne part of Lorraine.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DVKEDOME OF BVRGVNDIE.

Name.

THE name of *Burgundie*, commeth from the *Burgundians* a Dutch people, ſprang from the *Vandals*, which were ſo called from their Caſtles, & Fortreſſes, who being chaſed by the *Allmans* out of their habitation, which is now the *Palatinate*, in the reigne of *Theodoſius* the Sonne of *Arcadius*, droue away the *Sequani*, and the *Hedui* with the helpe of the *Nuiſoni* (as Tacitus mentioneth) & made themſelues maſter of this ancient part of *Gallia*. *Petrus Sancto-Iulianus* is of the opinion, that *Burgundie*, tooke the name from a certaine place within the Iuriſdiction of *Langres*, commonly called *Burgund*. It was formerly a Kingdome, but in the

Deviſion.

yeere of our Lord 1034. was devided into a Dutchy, and a County, whereof the Dutchy lying Weſtward was called the Nether & Kings Burgundie; and the Countie Eaſtward, the Vpper and Imperiall Burgundie. Wee will here onely deſcribe the Dutchy.

Bounds.

This Dutchy, on the Eaſtſide is bounded with *Savoye*, and the Countie of *Burgundie*, the *Rhoane*, running betweene them on the South with *Lyonnoys*, on the Weſt with *Nivernois* and *Bourbonnois*, and on the North with *Champagnie*.

Soile.

Ancient Gouvernment.

This Countrie is plaine and euen, and the Soile ſo exceeding fruitfull, that as *France* may be called the Garden of all *Europe*, ſo may this be tearmed the *Epitome* of France, or the faireſt flower of that garland. *Richard* Earle of Auſtun a braue old Souldier, was made by *Odo* King of France, Duke of Burgundie, of all that part, which lyeth on this ſide of the *Soane*, who gouverned this Dutchy two and thirtie yeeres, and left it to his Sonne *Rudolphus*, who afterward was elected King of *France*, leaving his brother *Hugo Nigro* Succeſſour to this Dukedome.

After him ſucceeded *Odo* his brother, or his Sonne (for there are two ſeuerall opinions thereof in hiſtorie) and next him *Henricus*, who dying without iſſue, *Robertus* King of *France*, obtained this Dukedome from *Henricus* (as they ſay) by vertue of a will: after him came his Sonne *Robertus*, and then *Robert* the grandchild of *Hugo*: after him ſucceeded *Otho*, *Hugo* the Second, *Hugo* the Third, and his Sonne *Odo*, then *Odo* the Third, *Hugo* the Fourth, *Robert* the Third, *Hugo* the Fifth, *Eudo* & *Philippus*, who dying without heire-males, *Iohannes* King of *France* ſucceeded him, and after him his Sonne *Philipp* the Hardie was by his Father inveſted into this Dukedome, after him his Sonne *Iohannes* the Vndaunted, and next him his Sonne *Philippus* the Good, the next was Philipp his Sonne *Carolus* the Bellator or warlike, after whoſe deceaſe *Ludovicus* the XI. King of France, incorporated & tooke in this whole Countrie, by the pretence of an eſcheat for want of heire males.

Townes. Dijon.

The Metropolis of this Dukedome is *Divis*, called by *Gregorius Turonenſis Divionum*, and by the Inhabitants *Dijon*. Some imagine that it was founded by the Emperour *Aurelianus*; but others thinke that he was rather the Reſtorer, and Conſecratour of it, and gaue it the name of *Divis* or the Gods, which the Inhabitants adored here. It is the faireſt towne of Burgundie, being ſeated in a pleaſant plaine, between two rivers called the *Suſon* & th' *Ouſche*, which run under the walls of this city, ſo that the *Suſon* often ſwelling, and overflowing, doth great harme to the towne, but the *Ouſche* runneth with a ſlowe ſtreame, and doth not onely furniſh the towne with fiſhe; but alſo is very commodious for the bringing up and downe of proviſions to this city. The walls lye exceeding high for the defence of the towne, and of late is fortified with Roundles, and Bulwarks. Here is held the chiefe ſeate of juſtice, or the Parliament, from whence (as out of a boſome) they fetch their paternall lawes. He that is chooſen Major of this citie, is conſtrained though againſt his will, to take upon him, not onely the honour, but alſo the charge and burthen thereof, and therefore muſt come into *S. Maries* Church, the Kings Atturney going before him, to take an oath to be true and faithfull to the King, and to ſtand for, and to maintaine the rights and priviledges of this city againſt every man, yea againſt the King himſelfe, if neede ſhould require.

Fertility.

Vpon the hills next adjoyning to this citie there grow excellent Vines. The Epiſcopall townes in this Countrie are *Auſtun* & *Chalon*, both famous for their antiquitie. *Auguſtodunum*, or *Auſtun*, as it is called at this day, bare the name of *Auguſtus Octavianus*, who ſeing this towne ruined by the Warrs, which Iulius Cæſar had in *Gallia*, reedifyed it: but thoſe which ſay it was ſo called from *Auge Apolloes* wife, are much deceived.

This city was formerlie of a larg, & a great circuit, but ſince that time hath loſt a great deale of her ancient ſplendour, and beautie. Here are yet to be ſeene the ruines of the *Amphitheater*, of the conduit pipes, of the Pillars, and Piramids, with many old Meddels, and Antiquaries, which haue bene found here, and digged out of the ground. It is at this daye alſo adorned with faire Churches & publick buildings, being ſeated in the bottome of a hill, which is called *Mons Cinus* on the river *Aurouſius*.

The towne of *Cabalinum*, or *Cabalionum Eduorum*,

Militaria Gallica communia
Militaria Germanica communia
Clermont
Rion
Aigue perse
Entraigues
Champiron
Turet
Auver:
gne
Mariugues
Allier fl.
Nosillat
Puy Guilliaume
Charnat
Varennes
Tiert
S. Gerain le puys
Parigny
La Tour
Paliſſe
S. Martin
Changy
Paſquandiere
S. Germain
Loire fl.
Porte de Gouyn
Cholon
Roſconſe flu.
Perrecy
Lunbar
Machines
Charoulle
Gourdon
Ligeris fluvius
Semur
Verbroche flu.
Cluny
Lōgchamps
Fougerotte
Marnay
Braudon
Vſnaubourg
Magny
Brancion
Breſſe
Survey
La Motte Mergel
Vcelle
Brancion
Cormatin
Bussy bourg
La Gron ou Groſne fl.
Simmontiers
Ruſſey
Tornus
Seneſey
Malcon
La Saule
Monthelet
Huſey
Sone flu
Pont de Vele
Baugey
Loiſy
Cuſery
Tonnerey
Romenay
Breſſe
Miraul
Monpon
Vergion
Colonna
Savigny
Cuſeau
Laubeſpin
Cheuveal
Gevingen
S Amour
Beaufort
Iancza
Eſcole
Aller fl.
Bourbon:
Verneul
S. Porcin
Molins
La Chaze
Allier flu.
Beſſay
S Loup
Donion
Gian
Borbon Lancy
Pierrefrice
Peſou
Luſi
Toulon
Arroux fl.
Cholon
Roſconſe flu.
Perrecy
Lunbar
Le Pays de
La Perriere
Savigny leſtan
Monjeu
Chaſteau
La tour Brio
Monhelon
Auſtun
Claigny
Bourgereſſe
Champerulon
Tuttery
Digmize
Monetoy
Epiryn
Vallery
Loge
La tour d'Gimoy
Nolet bourg
La Motte
Dracy
Rocheport
Couche bourg
La Roche
Saulenay
Chaſſigne
Mandelet
Ganie
Rully
Belleron
Courſelle les arcs
Chagny
Germolle
Channy
Dune fl.
Tailly
Beaulne
La Benant
Lay
Vauge fl.
Arvily
Courlibon
Corlagon
Mōmain
Bonne encontre
Marotte
Invillers
Pouly
Palean
Verdun
Seure
Taigny
Lonny
Longepier
Taveau
Nomblas
Pier
Le Doux fl.
Autumey
Chaucyn
Giurey
S. Pan
Love prior
Montvlan
S. Ilie
La France
Ori ens
Conte
Ansone
Occidens
Champeaux
Coleuvres
Franchese
Pont le Fuſſey
Aveudre
S. Menoust
Niver:
S. Leopardum
Ville neufue
La Rue Deiſer
S. Pierre le Monſtier
Magny
Nevers
nois.
Cortes
Derise
Berard
Clamecy
nois.
Vezelay
la Cure
Priſſey le
Cure flu.
le Vaulx
Chaſtelet
Clameſſy
Maraux
Beaunoy
S. Legier
Preſier
Viel Chaſtean
Villarnoye
Hersy
Dombres
Chaun Chino
Chaſteaument
Comeron
Sombren on
Montain
Blaiſy
Montain
S Seigne
Agen
Lautenay
S. Hoſteliera
Valde Suſon
Talan
Fontaint
Vauton
Dyon
Is ſus lille
Parigni
Bertiniere
Aſſelle
Brougon
Archelette
Fouchany
Tille fl.
Berbe
Arſelet
Berſe
Fauernay
Aichigny
Ianlay
Lonio
Soran
S. Legier
La Marche
Sone fl.
Pontarly
Mailly
S. Iehan de Lanne
Laugnon flu.
La Parere
Mirebeau
Tallin
Loue fl.
Saſſire
Grachamp
Marſelvs
Chevaux
Soucy
Fontette
Vani
Drey
Bussy la pelle
Aubigny
Creſſy
Poully
Ville neuve
La Deffau
Arnay
Chaſtelna
Eſguilly
Chailly
Blangy
Roſet
Mimeure
Clemot
Vaudenet
Arcouſay
M. S. Iehan
Igornay
S. Forgen
Viange
Toiſſy
Miſſeag
Giſſey le viel
Voiſeux
Monthelon
Tornay fl.
Veſignol
Mollery
Lucenay
La Motte
La Gore
Chiſſey
La Motte
Charruy
Varenne fl.
Suze
La Lyre
Ausebien
Chatig ny
Antigny
Cuſſy
Melly
Montaillet
Sombren on
Chaſteaument
Comeron
Montain
Blaiſy
Montain
Agen
S Seigne
Roſet
Valerot
La Chage
Eſculigny
Chaudenay
Nermay
Euſigni
Colombiers
Carraberu
Belligny
Thorey
Flavignerot
Morigny
Verey
Gimoy
Couche
Louche flu.
Villers la faye
Nuys
Gilly
Parigni
Mulin fl.
Agencourt
Inteilly
Lussigny
Beaulne
Mandelet
Ganie
Chaſſigne
Rocheport
La Roche
Saulenay
Couche bourg
Loge
Nolet bourg
Vallery
Epiryn
Monetoy
Digmize
Tuttery
Seully
Chatig ny
Ausebien
Bourgereſſe
Champerulon
Arnay
Vaudenet
Blangy
Roſet
Mimeure
Clemot
Ville neuve
La Deffau
Poully
Creſſy
Aubigny
Drey
Bussy la pelle
Fontette
Vani
Soucy
Chevaux
Grachamp
Marſelvs
Saſſire
Vit
Chambre
Vezelay
la Cure
Priſſey le
Cure flu.
le Vaulx
Chaſtelet
Clameſſy
Maraux
Beaunoy
S. Legier
Preſier
Viel Chaſtean
Villarnoye
Hersy
Dombres
Chaun Chino
Chaſteaument
Comeron
Sombren on
Montain
Blaiſy
Montain
Agen
S Seigne
Lautenay
S. Hoſteliera
Valde Suſon
Talan
Fontaint
Vauton
Dyon
Is ſus lille
Parigni
Bertiniere
Aſſelle
Brougon
Archelette
Fouchany
Tille fl.
Berbe
Arſelet
Berſe
Fauernay
Aichigny
Ianlay
Lonio
Soran
S. Legier
La Marche
Sone fl.
Pontarly
Mailly
S. Iehan de Lanne
Laugnon flu.
La Parere
Mirebeau
Tallin
Loue fl.
Saſſire
Grachamp
Marſelvs
Chevaux
Soucy
Fontette
Vani
Drey
Bussy la pelle
Aubigny
Creſſy
Poully
Ville neuve
La Deffau
Arnay
Chaſtelna
Eſguilly
Chailly
Blangy
Roſet
Mimeure
Clemot
Vaudenet
Arcouſay
M. S. Iehan
Igornay
S. Forgen
Viange
Toiſſy
Miſſeag
Giſſey le viel
Voiſeux

Le Duche de BOVRGOIGNE et Comte de CHAROLOIS.

Occidens
Niver:
Nevers nois
Charite
Yvigny.
Auxerre
Crevant
Ioux
Tomerre
Avalon
Saulieu
Semur
Noiers
Ivigny
Espineau
Ravierre
Menetier
Leigne
Viteau
Armay
Dyon
Nuys
Selonge
Tallinet
Ausone
La France Conte
Oriens
CHAMPAIGNE Septentrionale
Chastilon sur Seyne
Bar sur Seine
Autricourt
Langres
Grey
Prantigney
Montigny
Montenaille
Bournonne
Chastean Vilain
Releupont
Foucheres
Pont sur Seyne
Loche
Potieres
Maizey
Docsemoy
Arcq
Vnon
Volaine
Ricey
Iroy
Villemoy
Tanlay
Doncenal
Mirebeau
Fontaine Francoise
Rosieres
Montigny
Mons
Angon
Tulley abb
Channite
Orieres
Ancur
Champliete
Montvoige
Lesson
Molesme
Chaurs
Gie
Mussy
Larey
Maignil Lambert
Chameſſon
Varenne
Couxence
Origny
Aisle le Duc
Villes le Duc
Momoyen
Rochefort
Mannilly
Aignay
Bussellu
Cunigny
Lucyne
Ampilly
Charneton
Puys
Nesle
Fontaine
Lugny
Brimon
Aix
Regny
Pont
Veronenplaine
Giury
Ville Valier
Griſelle
S. Denis
Vejon
Strain
Serain fl.
Iovanſy
Chasteau Gaspart
Pisſy
Tisy
Liſle
Monreal
Chablies
Genoully
Chaſtelet
Volternay
Girole
leVault
Vezelay
Blannay
Arſy
Vermenton
Priſſey le ſec
la Cure
Cure flu.
Clameſſy
Maraux
Beaunoy
Raguy
S. Legier
Preſier
Villarnoye
Viel Chaſteau
Rouvay
La Roche
Aiſay
Tit
Courcelle
Toſte
Montit
Les Dansots
Armançon fl.
Senailly
Quingevot
Chemigny
Quincey
Iully
Soray
Dracy
Voiſcay
Voiſey
Viſſeay
Giſſey le viel
Toiſſy
Bray
Sauvigny le ſec
Ponſange
Aſtye
Venarrey
Grignon
Courcelle
Monbard
Iully
Senevoy
Monfort
S. Remy
Rochefort
Roghemõt
Armançon fl.
Tanlay
Villiers les aux
Toulon
Buſſy
Laſſenay
Villaine
Savoiſy
Fontaine
Darcy
Giſſey
Temſey
Somaiſe
Chevaux
Marſelus
Villy
Flavigny
Lagrange
Chambenault
Fontette
Vani
Drey
Buſſy la pelle
Grachamp
Soucy
Chailly
Eſguilly
Chatelua
Roſet
Blangy
Vaudenet
Ville neuve
Clemot
Himeure
Suze
Melly
Aubigny
Creſſy
Poully
Montaillet
Comeroven
Chaſteument
Sombreon
Montain
Blaiſy
Agen
Montain
Campigny
Agnant fl.
Billy
Baigneux
Perriere
Chaveaux
Frauley
Eſchallot
La Margelle
Lautenay
S. Hoſtelicra
Val de Suſon
Talan
Fontaint
Vauton
Dyon
Parigni
Bertiniere
Aſſelle
Archelette
Brougon
Fouchang
Tille fl.
Baize
Berbe
Arſelet
Berſe
Fauernay
Aichigny
Iaulay
Lonio
Soran
S. Legier
Mailly
Sone fl.
La Marche
Pontarly
Sone flu.
Navigerme fl.
Auxtrey
Le Jeau
Iſle ch
Sirey
Le Foſſe
Tille ch
Iſle ſus Tille
Marey ſur Tille
Cuſſey
Minot
Corbon
Bergeon
Saline
Le Iuſy
Cortiuro
Vernāt
Soldue
Valley
Mauloy
Vergnerot
Verray
Gimoy
Couche
Villers la faye
Gilly
Nuys
Lay
Arcy
Iſle flu.
Vauge fl.
Citeaux
Longecourt
Roure
Brazey
Nouvile
Iroan
Iſle fl.
Vouge encontre
Invillers
Marotte
Courlibon
Lucenay
Chiſſey
La Motte
La Gorre
Veſanol
Viange
Igornay
S. Iehan
Arcenſay
Vaudenet
Blangy
Roſet
Chailly
Eſguilly
Chatelua
Suze
Himeure
Clemot
Ville neuve

Challon. now called *Challon ſur Saone*, by whom it was firſt founded is not certainely knowne, it lyeth on the right ſide of the *Saone*, in a very fruitfull ſoile and a healthfull aire, it is ſeated very commodiouſly alſo upon this river, for marchandiſe: and therefore Cæſar made it a *Magazine*, and ſtorehouſe for his armie. It was heretofore the royall ſeate of *Guntranus*, but *Lotharius* the Sonne of *Ludovicus Pius Auguſtus*, burnt it downe to the ground, ſo that he ſcarce left any memoriall of it, but afterward was built up againe, and now is a towne of rich trading. Halfe way betweene *Challon* and *Maſcon*, lyeth the ſmall towne of *Torms*, called by Spartianus and Antoninus *Tinurtium*, lying in a very pleaſant and fertile place, environned round about with the *Soane* and upon the hills, and hillocks about it are rich Vineyards, where they make excellent Wines.

Cuyſellum lyeth in a like diſtance from theſe two townes being under the Kings ſubjection. Ammianus, as Paradinus writeth, calleth it Secuſianorum & Secuſium. It is ſeated at the foote of a hill named *Iura*, and though it be much decayed here and there it ſeemes to haue bene a very ancient towne. On the Eaſt ſide of it lieth manie hills from which there iſſues divers riuelets and cleare running ſprings. And out of a rock of touchſtone floweth a ſpring, which by wodden pipes is led into the towne to a fine fountaine, whoſe water is very ſweete and wholeſome.

Beaulne. On the Weſtſide of it there is a large and a broad plaine. On the North part nine miles from Challon lyeth *Belna*, or *Beaulne*, upon a ſmall river called by the Inhabitants *Bour-ſoize*. Some thinke that this is *Bitracta* mentioned by *Cæſar*, and *Strabo*, but others are of an other opinion. This towne lyeth in a very mooriſh ground: & as *Paradinus* ſaith is ſtrongly ſeated by reaſon of a ſmall Meere which lies about it, that it is inacceſſible for an ennemy to approch unto, being beſides well fortified with Walls and Bulwarks. The ground about this towne is ſo fatt, and the Vines ſo noble, that your *Beaulne* Wines are in great requeſt through the whole World. Hard by it is the Cloiſter of *Ciſtertium*, and the Ciſtertian Fryers, ſtanding in a thick wood, founded by Duke *Odo*. This Cloiſter hath under it 1800. other Fryers Cloiſters, and almoſt as many Nunneries of the ſame Order.

Semur. *Semurium*, or *Semur* lyeth in the very midſt of this Countrie, which is alſo called *Auxois*, and is a fine towne. Halfe way betweene *Dijon* and *Beaulne* is *Nuythonium*, or *Nuys*, where they make good rappiers. The towne which is now called *Avolon* was heretofore named *Aballon*, *Antoninus* maketh it to be the place where the ſixeteenth Legion lay. And Antoninus his *Sidolucum* is at this day called *Saulieu*, where the eighteenth Legion quartered. That which is now called *Flavigny*, lying to the Eaſtward of *Semur*, about foure of fiue miles from it, is thought to be *Flavia Eduorum*. There are diverſe other townes, and Bourroughs, which for brevitie ſake I will paſſe over, as *Auſone* with a Caſtle in it, being as it were the Key of the Dutchy Eaſtward, under the walls whereof the *Saone* runneth. Likewiſe *Noiers*, *Ravieres*, *Leigne*, *Monbard*, *Chaſtillon*, *S. Seigne*, *Seloigne*, *Crevaut*, *Viteau*, *Verden*, *Arnay*, *Seure*, *Tonnere* called by Antoninus *Tronoderum*. In the Dutchie of Burgundie, there are three oher Epiſcopall townes, as *Nevers*, *Auxerre* & *Maſcon*: the firſt is honoured with the dignitie of a Dukedome, which is in French called *le Duche de Nivernois*, hath a large extent, and is watered with three navigable rivers, namely, the *Icauna Elavere*, & the *Loire*, there are alſo 13. walled townes in it, whereof *Nevers* is the Capitall, having under the juriſdiction thereof aboue thirtie Caſtlewicks, which *Cæſar* called *Noviodunum*: it is encompaſſed with ſtrong walls, heigh turrets, and deepe moats. The chiefeſt towne in the Dutchy of *Nevers* is *Deziſam* called *Antonines Deciſæ*, and *Decetia*. The reſt are *Clemecium*, *Douzium*, *Milinium*, *Angilbertſum*, *Corbignium*, *S. Leonard*, *Luyzium*, *Premezium*, and others.

Bishopricks. Townes. Nevers. Deziſam.

Auxerre. Next unto it is *Auxerre*, which *Ammianus* calleth *Antiſſidorum*, and Antonine *Antiſſiodorum*, where he placeth the two and twentith Legion, the Royaltie about this towne is called *Le pais d'Auxerrois*, whence commeth the excellent Wine called *Vin d'Auxerre*.

Maſcon. The towne which at this day is called *Maſcon* was *Cæſars Matiſcona*, *in Tabula Itineraria Matiſco*: *in Notitia Provinciarum* and by Antonine is called *Matiſconenſe Caſtrum*, where he placeth the tenth Legion. *Philippus Bugnonius* noteth in a certaine ancient writing ſealed, touching the deſcription and hiſtorie of this towne, that it was called *Maſtico*, & by *Paulus Diaconus in Longobardicis Machaon Villa*, and by *Gregorius Turonenſis* and others *Matiſſana*. For ſituation, trading, arts, and manufactures it equaliſeth *Challon*, lying along the *Saone* with a faire bridge which reaches over it, the other parts of it lie in the forme of a bowe.

In this Burgundie and in the circumjacent Countries lie theſe Counties following, namely, *Dijon*, *Auſtun*, *Tonnerre*, *Challon* upon the *Soane*, *Maſcon*, *S. Martin*, *Nevers*, *Langres*, *Auxerre*, *S. Iangou*, *Charolois*, *Chargni* or *Chagni*, *Monliet* or *Montit*, *Auxone*, *Rogemont*, *Muſſy*, *Breſtemont*, *Sees*, *Mombys*, *Senegnon*, *Gilby*, *Valenion*, *Tirecourt*, *Chevigni*, *Aine-ville*, *Eſpirey* or *Eſpyrien*, *Tarvant*, *Braſſey* or *Braſſe*, *Rochefort*, *Aine-court*, *Viteau*, to which may be added, *Arley*, *Ragny*, *Chaligny*, *Mommartin*, *Langey*, *Beauchamp*, and *Couches*. The Biſhopricks of *Auſtun*, *Maſcon*, & *Chalon*, as alſo *Langres*; are under the Arch-Biſhop of *Lyon*. The rivers which moiſten this Dutchie, are the *Souſon*, the *Louſche*, the *Soane*, the *Icauna*, the *Loire*, the *Elaver*, and others.

Counties. Rivers.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE COVNTY OF BVRGVNDIE.

THis County of *Burgundie*, or *High-Burgundie* is called in French *La Franche Conté*, or the *Free Countie*, & as the Signeurie of *Geneva*, *Savoy*, & *Lorraine* acknowledgeth not the French; for this Countie is subject to their owne Earles, & free from paying of al mannner of tributes and taxations. It is said to be an imperiall feefarme, under the protection of those of *Bern* in Swisserland.

Limits. It is bounded on the North with *Lorraine* and *Germanie*, on the West with the Dutchie of *Burgundie*, on the East with *Swvisserland*, and on the South with *Savoy*, the length of it is nintie miles, the breath sixtie.

Fertility. This Countrie is exceeding fruitfull, yeelding all manner of sustentation, as fertill fields, rich Vineyards, and goodly Pastures for cattell. In every part they haue abundance of Wheate, Rye, Barlie, Oates, Beanes and Pease, neither want they fruitfull Trees.

In the heart, and midst of this Province, there are many goodly and fine Vineyards, for which reason by *Arbois*, & *Vandanois* there are such huge vessells to putt the Wines in, that they seeme higher then houses. About that place where the ancient Kings of *Burgundie* dwelt, called nowe by the Inhabitants *Chambrette au Roy*, they digg there out of the Earth, a kind of plaister not much unlike chawlke, also by Dola they finde white Marble, called by the Greekes *Alabastrites*, and an other kind of black Marble, full of purple speckels, and spotts, which is used for the Tombes of great Princes and Lords.

Cattell. There are also diverse sorts of cattell, especially abundance of Neate and Kine. As also fine ambling naggs of Granvelle, and braue Hounds, which are in great request in this Countrie.

By whome these Countrie haue bene gouverned. The anciẽt Earles of this Burgũdie were descended from the Imperiall & Royall Stemms of *Frãce*, whereof it is recorded, that the first of them which bore the title of *Count Palatine*, and Duke of Burgundie, was *Eudes*, after whome succeeded *Phillipp* his grandchild, who dying without issue Iohn King of *France*, gaue this Dukedome of *Burgundie* to his Sonne *Phillip the Hardie*; but *Margaret* the Daughter of Phillips Sister, obtained the Countie of *Burgundie*. *Lodovicus Malanus* her Sonne succeeded in the Gouvernment. After whose decease *Margareta Malana* his Daughter Countesse of Flanders was married to *Phillip the Hardie*, Duke of Burgundie. After whome succeeded in order, his Sonne *Iohn* surnamed *the Vndaunted*, *Phillip the Good*, *Charles the VVarlike*, and the *Lady Mary*, who was espoused to the Emperour *Maximilian* and Archduke of *Austria*, whose Sonne *Phillip* was married to *Ioane* heire of *Castile*, & *Aragon*, & he had two Sonnes *Charles* and *Ferdinand*, to the latter he gaue his inheritance in *Germanie*, & to the Emperour *Charles* the Fifth, *Spagne*, *Burgundie*, and *Belgium*, and after him they came to Phillip the Second King of Spagne, and now to his grandchild, Phillip the Third, who gouverned these Countries.

The Burgundians good Souldaiers. The Burgundians, or, as some call them, the *VVallons* in stead of *Gallons*, are a warlike Nation, serving under divers Princes colours.

Precincts. This County is devided into three Præcincts, or Bailiwikes, for the better administration of justice, as namely into the *Higher*, *Lovver*, and the *Dola*, the first hold their residence at *Vesulia*, the second at *Polichny*, and the third at *Dola*.

Townes. Dola. *Dola* is the Metropolis of the whole County, and the gallantest and brauest towne of them, all seated upon the river of *Dubis*, or *Doux*, which there spreadeth himselfe into two braunches, and hath a stronge Castle it. Some imagine that this is *Ptolomies Dittattion Vrbs Sequanorum*. There is nothing wanting in it, which may beautifie a towne, it hath a very large Market-place almost foureſquarre, somewhat more in length then in breath. On the Westside of it, is a fine *Senate-house*, with a prison, *Saint Maries* Church is the chiefest, adorned with marveilous fine structure.

Besanson. Besides, there are many other townes, among the rest *Vesontio* commonly called *Besanson*, belonging to the Empire, formerly named *Chrysopolis*, situated in a very fruitfull Soile, the river *Alduasdabis* deviding it into two partes environeth it almost round about, saving on that side, which looketh to *Dola*-ward. It is also a Vniversity.

Nozeret. *Nozerethum*, or *Nozeroy*, heretofore called *Nutillum*, in regard of the abundance of *Nutts*, which growe there, was by *Levves the Chalon* after his returne from *Ierusalem* encompassed and fortified with a wall, and nameth *Nozereth*. There is a Castle in it, which because it is couvered with Lead is called the *Leaden-Castle*. *Salinæ*, or *Salins* is a very great towne, famous through the whole world for the abundance of Saltpits, and the *Salt*, which is made there, becaus of the gaine and profit which the Inhabitants receive by it. The description of the other townes for brevity sake wee will passe over. *Salins.*

Meeres. This Countie hath also many great Lakes, and marveilous Meeres in it, where of the chiefest is called *Abvoraginibus*, the bottomelesse Meere having a strange wonder in nature: For the topp of the water thereof is couvered with a kinde of thick dirt, or claye, which one would thinke to be dry ground, over which men goe afoote, but will beare no waggons, or horses. In foggie and rainie weather yee shall see no water in it but onely when the sky is sereine & cleare, then

BVRGVNDIÆ COMITATVS, FRANCHE COMTÉ.

Occidens

Oriens

Meridies

MASSIC. MONNOIS

BRESSE

DIÆ

PARS

SABAVDIÆ

PARS

VALESIÆ

Mascon · La Saule · Montbelet · Tornus · Sone flu. · Baugey · La tour de Verre · Cusery · Pont de Veie · Romenay · Loisy · Mongon · Sagey · Vinoybourg · Beaulne · Villers la faye · Nuis · Verdun · Seure · Longepier · Tiuceau · Autumey · Chaugn · Giurey · Dole · Rochefort · Ornans · Villafans · Chasteauneuf · Pontarlun · Argitel · Salins · Quingey · Arbois · Poligny · Chastel Chalon · S. Amour · Motfleurt · Orgelet · Nantua · Chamanes · Velleſin · Aranche · Cleruaux · S. Germain · Cheſtey · Iura · Cologne · Le Reſne fl. · Rhodanus Fluuius · Very · Compeſtere · Geneue · Gex · Copet · Bonmon · Oulon · S. Claude · Morbiere · Nozeret · Villafans · Ornans · Chaſteauneuf · Pontarlun · Colombier · Nuwenburg · Nuwenburger See · Landron · Nuwenſtat · Biel · Arburg · Nudaw · Friburg · Stafis · Cugiez · Grandcourt · Petterlingen · Morat · Cudretin · Belleriues · Corbers · Gryers · Bolloneins · Ch. S. Denys · Acralens · Corſez · Oron · Rue · Moulds · Berchie · Iuerdon · Echalens · Cossonay · Les Cles · Lorbe · Aulbonne · Montrochier · Dille · Pontarlun · Echalens · Genffer · ſee · Der · Cully · Aubonne · Roll · Bonmont · Bonmont abb. · Laigle · Chaux le grand · Morges · Rolle · Nyon · Thonon · Lully · Seruant · Feiſſy · Zolauey · Fulan · Sepey · Lexſing · M. Frezornet · Les Iſſes · Chapelle · S. Peter · Martinach · Schelon · Huemoz · Cryon · Bex · Monthey · Vienna · Moutzier · Meillerie · S. Gingan · S. Bill. · La tour ronde · Ch. S. Denys · Worru · Coguirne · Berlin · Orſonens · Fauernach · Alzeneyff · Gurtſchel · Plagitz · Spins · Wallenried · Stafis · Cugiez · Grandcourt · Petterlingen · Morat · Cudretin · Belleriues · Nuwenburg · Landron · Nuwenſtat · Biel · Arburg · Nudaw · Pierrepert · Vautravers · Montreux · Verrieres · Chaſtillon · Seez · Ornans · Villafans · Chaſteauneuf · Pontarlun · Argitel · Salins · Quingey · Dole · Rochefort · Arbois · Poligny · Chaſtel Chalon · Beaulne · Nuis · Verdun · Vinoybourg · Aulone · Dyon · Parigny · Vauton · Le ſur Tille · Archelette · Brougon · Bertiniere · Lay · Fauerney · Michigny · Beſſey · Baize · Atireau · Thalenay · Champagney · Montigney · Peſme · Loue prior. · Montreban · Montrebar · Balanſon · Venere · Eſſey · Orchan · Frainey · Ranchet · Ruffey · Vaux · Andeul · Torpet · Monſferrian · La Doue · Montreux · Montreux abbay · Chaſtillon · Seez · Vautravers · Verrieres · Montron · Chenecey · Clairon · Monſfere · Bouclans · Tole · Dorme · Laſnon · Gour · Verne · Cizon · Orchamps · Loux · Chaſtel · Arzon · Montreux · Montreux abbay · Vautravers · Verrieres · Pierrepert · Biel · Nudaw · Arburg · Retzlingen · Gerolfingen · Sutz · Ins · Siſſeln · Cheretzers · Vadangen · Nuwenburg · Landron · Nuwenſtat · Schleſberg · Gurtz · Cudretin · Belleriues · Morat · Petterlingen · Grandcourt · Cugiez · Stafis · Fount · La Molliere · Iuerdon · Echalens · Cossonay · Les Cles · Lorbe · Pontarlun · Colombier · Berchie · Moulds · Rue · Oron · Corbers · Gryers · Bolloneins · Ch. S. Denys · Acralens · Corſez · Montrochier · Dille · Aulbonne · Noſeret · Villafans · Ornans · Chaſteauneuf · Argitel · Salins · Quingey · Arbois · Poligny · Chaſtel Chalon · Dole · Rochefort · Beaulne · Nuis · Verdun

Occidens

Oriens

Septentrio

BA S:

SIG:

NY.

LA COMTE DE FERRETTE

LOTHARING.

Milliaria Burgundiæ Com. communia

Milliaria Germanica communia

Amstelodami
Apud Ioannem Ianssonium

then the water bubbles & riſes up through the crannies and chaps of the dirt, and in a ſhort time guſheth forth in ſuch abundance, that it watereth the plaine of *Colombana*.

Wonderfull, & ſtrange Meeres.

Betweene *Nozereth*, and *Riparia* there is another Meere in *Bonivallis* which abounds in fiſhe, eſpecially Pickrills, Pikes, and Perches, which every ſeuenth yeare vaniſheth and is not ſeene, and afterward riſes and appeares againe, this is ſtraunge and almoſt incredible.

The Southerne part of this County alſo is full of Meeres, amonge which there are two, the one called Great, & the other Litle *Maleteux*. Alſo *Narlay Meere* being of a wonderfull depth. Alſo *Vernoy*, the two *Damblicies*, *Forgeay*, *Ronchault Meere*, and divers others.

Rivers.

The rivers which water this countrie, are the *Doux*, *Lougnon*, the *Dayne*, and the *Loue*. The *Doux* lieth wholly in the Countie, which by Ptolomie was called *Dubis*, and Cæſar by *Alduabis*. *Fulvius Vrſinus* ſaith, that in ſome coppies it is read *Alduaſdubis*, and in others *Alduaſdalis*, but corruptly. This river ſpringeth out of the mount *Iura*, a litle aboue the pleaſant village of *Mota*, which for the greatneſſe thereof, may be compared to a towne, & coming from the South, runneth Northward through *Pontier-meere*, by *Ponterlo*, *Mortua*, and *Vafro*, where making ſome crookes by *S. Hyppolito*, from thence winding to the Weſt, neere unto *Chaſtelot*, runneth through *Beſanſon*, making a ſmall Ileland by *Dola*, at length after many *Crooklings*, and turnings, at *Virdun* falleth into the *Saone*, carrying along with him many other riverets and brookes. The river *Lougnon* taketh his courſe onely through *High-Burgundie* ſpringeth out of the beſome of the craggie hill *Syrodus*, neere unto which there lieth a great and a braue Village.

The Policie & Gouvernment.

Touching the politike gouvernment of this County, ye muſt note, that ſo often as they ſummon, or call a *Land-day*, or *Parliament*, then the three States are cited, and called thither in the name of the Earle, & of the Prince of Orange as Lord of *Nozereth* and *Arlay*. Theſe three States conſiſt of the *Nobility*, *Clergie*, and *Townes*.

Counts & Earles Lords Spirituall & Temporall & Townes.

The Earles in High Burgundie, or the Vpper part of this Countrie, are thoſe of *Montbelliar*, *Roche* and *Varax*, *Montrivel*, *Thalamey* and *Valgrenans*, *Vergey*, *Rey* and *Liſtenois*. For the Clergie, the Abbots of *Croiſſant*, *Charité*, *Bitaine*, *Corneul*, *Tully*, *Clarfont*, *Luxeul*, *Bellevaulx*, *Grace-Dieu*, *Charlieu*, and thoſe of the *Three Kings*. The Priours are thoſe of *Vaucluſe*, *Lantenans*, *Cuſance*, *Marteret*, *Iuſſey*, *Port ſur Soane*, *Montreul* on the *Sagona* & *S. Marcel*. The Canons of *Calemoſtier* and ſome others of other places.

The Townes are theſe: *Gray*, *Veſoul*, *Mõtboiſon*, *Iuſſey*, *Palma*, *Port ſur Soane*, *Cromary*, *Mont Iuſtin*, & *Faulcogney*.

The Lords temporall are thoſe of *Montmorot* & *S. Loup*, *S. Martin*, *Taulens*, *Ville-neufve*, *Rupt*, *Montgevelle*, *Chaſtillon*, & *Belvoye*, *Conflandey*, *Monbaillon*, *Velleſon*, *Dicei*, *Vgny*, and *Chemilly*, *d'Oicelet*, *Cicon*, *Travers*, *Rainconnieres*, *Coſtebrune*, *Sombernom*, *Vallefault*, *Bermont*, *d'Avilley*, *Mugnay*, *Vereur*, *Touraize*, *Citey*, *Provanchieres*, *Grandmont*, *Ville-Chevrelous*, *Voyſey*, *Dampierre*, *Frotey*, *Breutal*, *Matey*, *Noironde*, *Fromarey*, *Milleſay*, *Malleroncourt*, *Myon*, *Bennenge*, *Vellerot le Boz*, *Clerc*, *Betoncourt*, *Mortaillotte*, *d'Amondans*, and the *Fraiſne*, *Chavirey*, *Montot*, *Mont S. Legier*, *Cuvry*, *Montereul*, *Sorans*, and *Lampry* with diverſe others.

The Earles of the Nether part or Commaund, are the Counts of *Ruffey*, and *S. Aulbin*. The Baron of *Chevreaulx*. The Abbots of *S. Eugendi*, *Beaume*, *Balerne*, *Mont S. Marie*, *Mont-Benoiſt*, *Beillen*, & *Rauſieres*. The Priours of *Mainnaul*, *Vaucluſe*, *Bonlieu*, *Mente*, *Lonſle-Saulnier*, *Arbois*, *Mote*, *Syrody*, *Vallis ſupra Polichnium* & *Mortau*.

The Canons of *S. Mauritius*, of *S. Anatolis* and of *S. Michiel*, being all of *Salins*. Alſo of *Arboiſe*, *Polichnia*, and of *Nozereth*, and of other townes and places beſides. The townes are *Salins*, *Arbois*, *Polichny*, *Ponterlieu*, *Nozeret*, *Caſtrum Caroli*, *Monmoroti* & *Orgelot*.

The Lords temporall are thoſe of *Coulognia*, & *Andeleſt*, *Courlaou*, and *Le Pin*, *S. Amour*, *Argenti*, *L'Aubeſpin*, *Poupet*, *S. Sorlin*, *Darnam*, and *Tramelay*, *Borſia*, *Creſſia*, *Fitigny*, *Chamberia*, *Montena*, *Vecles*, *Roſait*, *Marigna*, *Beaufort*, *Naſey*, *L'Aigle*, *Courboſon*, *Vertamboz*, *Largilla*, *Moiron*, *L'Eſtoille*, *Chaſnet*, *Areſche*, *Coges*, *Bar* and *Iouſſeaul*, *d'Augea*, *Muyre*, *Charin*, *Charlin*, *Chaumes*, *Breterieres*, *Fontenay*, *Cogna*, *Chaulx*, *Montuet*, *Vadans villette*, *Les Arbois*, *Aiglepierre*, *Caſtelvillain*, *S. Iulian*, *Deſcrilles*, *Verges*, *Chay*, *Champagnie*, *Beaulchemin*, *Villeneufve*, *Lez*, *Orgelet*, *Chaſtres*. The Gouvernour of the Caſtle of *Ioulx*, or *Mont Iura*, *Vincelle*, *Viſmeaux* and others. Vnder the Iuriſdiction of *Dola* are theſe, the Lords of *Givrey*, *Longe-pierre* and *Rahon*, *Cler-vaux*. The Abbots of *S. Billon*, *S. Vincent*, *S. Paul* of *Biſantz*, *d'Acey*. The Priours of *Loye*, *Laval*, *Damparis*, *Iouhe*, *Monterot*, *Mote ſupra Altam Petram*, *Faye*, and *Moſtier* in *Secuſia*. The Canons of *Dola* and *Beſantz* and diverſe others elſwhere. The Townes are *Dola*, *Quingey*, *Ornans*, *Loya*, *Rochefort* and *Vercello*.

Alſo the Lords of *Vauldrey*, *Rainnes*, *Rye*, *Monfor*, *Mont Richard*, *Fertans*, *Maillot*, *Bermont*, *Cleront*, *Verchamps*, *Doſſans*, *Port Chaſteau*, *Roillault*, *d'Abbaus*, and *Marchault*, *Reculet*, *Chantrons*, *Mont-gros-pain*, *Mutigny*, *Chaſſey*, *Pareſſey*, *Choiſey*, *S. Ilie*, *Faye*, *Parret*, *Chemin*, *Rabus*, *Champ divers*, & *Raſlomnieres*, *Rainechecourt*, *Paintre*, *Montrambart*, *Salans*, *Gouſſans*, *Chavirey*, *Ancier*, and divers others. Hence one maye eaſely perceiue what a number of Noble, and Gentlemens houſes are in this County, beſides which there are foure famillies, that are deſcended from the Kings, and Princes of *Burgundie*, or at leaſt alied to them by conſanguinity, as namely, the Noble houſe of *Vienna*, that of *Vergy* the ſevere, that of *Chalon* the rich, which alſo beareth the title of the Princedome of *Orange*, & laſtly that of *Neuf-Chaſtel*, that is noted for the many fee-farmes, which belong to it.

All Appeales made from theſe three juriſdictions, or Balywikes appertaine to the high Court of Parliament at *Dola*. Touching the Spirituality, the Archbiſhop of *Beſanſon* is the *Metropolitan*; being likewiſe an Imperiall Prince, having three Suffragan Biſhops under him, namely the Biſhops of Baſill in *Germanie*, and in *Svviſſerland* of *Lauſane*, and *Bellicenſe* in *Savoye*.

The Archbiſhop of *Beſanſon*, as alſo the City it ſelfe are Imperiall members, belonging to the fift circle of the Empire, and *Beſanſon* is a free Imperiall towne, having bene heretofore the capitall of the Province of the *Sequani*, here the Gouvernour had continually his reſidencie. The tenth circle of the Empire is called the *Burgonian* circle, becauſe it was erected by the houſe of *Burgundie* comprehending under it the chiefeſt Netherlandiſh Princes and Lords, as the Duke of *Burgundie*, Duke of *Bergen* and *VValheim*, the Earle of *Egmont* and *Iſelſteyn*, the Earle of *Horne*, the Earles of *Naſſavv* in *Breda*, and the Count of *Bergen*.

The deſcription of the Dutchie OF BVRBONIE.

THE tract and Dutchie of *Borbonie*, hath taken its name from the place, which the Peeres, who bore rule over the whole Province firſt poſſeſſed. This Coũtry on the Northweſt and Weſt, is bordered with the *Bituriges* & *Lemovices*, on the North with *Nivernus*, on the Eaſt for the moſt part lye the *Burgundians*, on the South are thoſe of *Lyons*. The Soile is moſt ſandie, and but few places thereof will yeeld Corne. There be excellent Wines, & great ſtore of Rye every where. Thoſe whome Cæſar in his firſt booke *de bello Gallico* calleth *Boy* tributarirs to the Ædui (or Burgundians) are thought to have bene ſeated here of ould, whoſe Citie he ſayeth to have bene *Gergovia*, where he maketh alſo mention of *Boya*, without doubt the Citie of the *Boy*: theſe were of ſuch might, that being joynd with the Cenomanni and Inſubrians they daunted the pride and arrogancie of the Thuſcans, ſeazed on their dominions, and fixed their ſeats in that part of Italy, which is now called *Romania*. This whole territoire, as alſo many more, bordering there with, is ſometime ſaid to have bene ſubject to the Kings of Aquitania. Afterwards it had its owne Peeres, who from a Citie of none of the meaneſt were called *Borbony*: the laſt of them is ſaid to have bene *Arcibaldus*, who had one daughter, and heire named Agnes, ſhee being married to Iohn Duke of Burgundie, gave the Lordſhip of Borbonie in dowrie to her daughter Beatrice, whome ſhee had by him, having beſtowed her in mariage to Robert, Sone to Lewes the IX. with this proviſo, that it ſhould beare the name of his wife, that is of the Borbonian nation which was done. Robert therefore ſonne to Lewes the IX, who is inrowled in the number of the Saincts, was from thence foorth the progenitor of the Borbonians: for his Sonnes were Lewes, ſurnamed the great, who ſucceeded his father Johannes Claromontanus, Lord of the Citie of the Temple of Juſtin in Campania. Peter Arch-Deacon of Paris, he had alſo two daughters: Philippus Valeſius the ſixth, made this Lewis, the firſt Duke of *Borbonie*, an. 1339. to him were borne by *Marie* the daughter of Iohn Earle of *Hannonia* Peter the firſt, who ſucceeded James the progenitor of the Earles of Marchia and Vendoſme, Philip Lord of *Belloiocenſis* Marie and Beatrix. This Peter was the ſecond Duke of *Borbonie*, and Lord of *Molinium*: he dyed in the battaile of Poictiers fought againſt the Engliſh. He of Iſabella daughter to Charles Earle of Valois, begate Lewes the XI, who ſucceeded his father: Iames Lord of Marchia, and 7 daughters. Lewes ſurnamed the good, married Anna the wife of Beraldus the Daulphin of Avergne, who was called Simus Dux, the Duke with the flat noſe, the daughter of Ioanna of Foreſt, who bore him Iohn his fathers ſucceſſor, Lewes and Iames Lord of Prauſium. Iohn the firſt of that name, having married Marie the daughter of Iohn Duke of the Bituriges, was Duke of *Borbonie* and *Avergne*, Earle of *Claremont*, Lord of *Mompenſier*, *Foreſt*, *Bellyoci* and *Caſtrum Chinonis*: from him iſſued *Charles*, who ſucceeded his father, Lewes Earle of Mompenſier and James. Charles tooke part with Charles the ſeveth, againſt the Engliſh, and Philip the good, Duke of Burgundie, with whome at length by the means, and mediation of his wife Agnes of *Burgundie*, Philips ſiſter he made peace. Agnes bore him Iohn who ſucceeded Lewes and Peter, who afterwards was Duke, Charles the Cardinall and Arch-Biſhop of Lyons, Lewes Biſhop of Leodium, Iames and five daughters. Iohn the XI Duke of Borbonie, and Avergne was Earle of *Claremont*, *Foreſt* & *Marchia*, Lord of Belloyjoci and *Caſtrum Chinonis* Peere and Comeſtable of the Kingdome of France: who though he was thrice married, yet died without iſſue. Peter the XI ſucceeded Iohn his brother, who was Peer and great Chamberlain of France: of Anna daughter to King Lewes the XI he begot one daughter called Suſanna, who ſucceeded her father: Shee marrying Charles of *Borbonie*, Earle of *Mompenſier*, who by her marriage made her Huſband Duke of *Borbonie*. This is that Charles, who being Comeſtable of France, made defection from his Prince Francis King of France, joynd with the Emperour Charles the fifth, and under his conduct fighting againſt Rome was ſhot through with a bullet an. 1527 the 6 of May, and ſo died, wanting the fruit of his victorie, leaving no children behinde him. After the death of his wife *Suſanna*, the King chalenging *Borbonie* to himſelfe, the Dukes of Vendoſme by right of conſanguinitie, retained onely the armes and bare title. The Earles of Flanders had their iſſue from the firſt line of the Borbone race, & many great Kings and Princes have deſired affinitie with this royall and illuſtrious houſe, whence there is a twofold tract of Borbonie now deſcribed by the Geographers of France, viz, the inferior & ſuperior, the inferior comprehends, the Cities themſelves, and two Counties. As for the Cities the Metropolitan of the whole Dutchie is reckoned to be Molins, a Citie ſituated upon the River, which Cæſar calleth *Elaver*, now the *Allier*: of ould the Dukes ſeat, but afterwards a houſe of pleaſure, and a moſt ſweete retiring place of the Kings of France for recreation. Some thinke this to be that which Cæſar calleth *Gerſobina*, a Citie of the Celtes, belonging to the Boy, in which *Cæſar* had placed a helvetian battell: it containeth the garniſon or place of defence for the Seneſchallſhip of *Burbonie*, which was erected by King Francis the firſt of that name. In *Molinum* there is a pleaſant Caſtle, having a fine garden joyning to it, which yeeldeth Oranges & Citrons. In a certain gallerie of the Caſtle are the lively pictures of the Dukes of Borbonie with their genealogies to be ſeene, here is alſo a magnificent Fountaine. The other townes and cities are Bourbon, famous by reaſon of its antiquitie, was thought worthie to give the name to this Province. It is ſituated betwixt the Rivers *Cher* & *Allier*, it was famous in the time of *Charles* the great, there is a ſtrong Caſtle in it, and hot-bathes. *L'Archimont*, *Montmeraut* and *Coſne*, ſurnamed *en Bourbonnois*, lying upon the River of *Loire*; it hath a Caſtle in the territorie thereof, and grounds commodious for the feeding of Cattell, which doth exceede the reſt: *Montluſſon*, *S. Porcin*, the ground whereof produceth excellent wines. *Varennes* upon the *Allier*, is likewiſe a famous Citie: alſo *Gannat* bordering upon *Avergne*: *Le mont aux moines*; *Souvigny le Comte or aux Moines la Palaus*, glorying in a brave Caſtle: *Eriſſon*, *Sancoinas*, *Petri fanum*, vulgarely called *S. Pierre le Monſtier*, a fine place of late times, not knowne by any ancient name. It is the ſeate of the Governour, to whome the cities, called the cities of the Bailiewikes are ſubject, as alſo the ſeats commonly called

BOURBONOIS
BORBONIUM
Ducatus

PARTIE DU BERRY

SEPTENTRIO

PARS MERIDIES

LI: MA NIÆ

Auzanee

Miliaria Gallica communia

Miliaria Germanica communia

Occidens

SEPTENTRIO

PARTIE DU NIVERNOIS

PARTIE DU AUSTUNOIS

BEAUJOLOIS

PARS MERIDIES

Montel
N. Dame du Montret
S. Eloy
Nevers
Sermoise
Imphis
Chauenon
Saint-on
Meulins Enpillier
S. Legier
Chalus
Aglan
Gimolles
Meaulce
S. Cuse
Iaulgenay
Vcelle
Mars
Cours
Resemont
S. Parise
Buffiere
Lothenay
Fleury
La motte ferrechel
Maigny
Azy le vif
La Roche
Couuigny
Delize
Charin
Auril
La Planche
Beaulieu
S. Morice
N. Dame de Brung
Arron Ri
Aurzy
La Roche
Lurcy sur abron
La Garenne
Thoury sur Abron
Coßa
Trezy
Luccrne les aiz
Garma
Victry
Lesme
Grury
S. Nicolas darcy
Cherbona
Ballourre
Fleury
Fontaines
Charry
Abron Ri
Colin Ri
La Chapelle aux Chats
S. Martin des Laz
Deffond
Bourbonlancy
S. Liger
Sept fontz
Toulon
Arroux Ri
La Monte S. Iean
S. Ian
S. Denis
Digoins
Loyre flu
Pierre fiste
Diou
Collanges
Estree
Mortillon
Molinet
Bugne
S. Thian
Vindecy
Seron
Marsigny
Tracy
Burg le Conte
Arcy
Nully
Harberty
Huret
Changi la Lierre
Chau Morau
S. Martin
la Pacaudiere
la Val
Arfeuille
S. Nicolas de Bies
Versaille
Yserpent
Le Breuil
Chastellu
S. Priest
Le Val R.
Boux Chym
Meig
S. Xyde
Beaureuoir
La motte morgon
Vid
Sarezat
Champangat
Cuſſet
Vichy
Abert
Chanßin
S. Xyale
Vernet
Mayet
Molles
S. Clement
Mont morillon
Iolan Ri
Corſon Ri
la Chaulle
Nizerolles
Chatel de montaigne
Mõt perreux
S. Iore
Caſtel Don
La motte de
Bußet
Ferrieres
Marie
Aronne
Palliers
Puy Guillaume
Rendan
Les formes
Eſtat
Le Chanſel
Les Bois de Rendan
S. Priest
Sorbies
Chatel le Perron
Daligny
Le Donion
Cindre
Chaueroche
Trezet
Varenne
Mont Combroux
Huillau
Barrois
Le Nax
Pontet
Serquilly
Glenay
Montperoux
Gondallier
Lodde
Mont agut
Bebore flu.
Varennes
Langy
Ciernac
La Ray
S. Germain le Puis
Rendan
Billy
S. Eſtienne
Peiron
Perigny
Aliere
du Bois
La Palliſſe
Buccles
Rude
Droicturier
Sat
Changi la Lierre
Chau Morau
S. Martin
la Pacaudiere
la Val
Arfeuille
Le Breuil
Versaille
Yserpent
S. Nicolas de Bies

ly called *Dourious*, *Xançois*, *Cuſset* & others, ſome whereof are ſituated in *Avergne*, others in *Nivernois*, *Ainay le Chaſteau*, ſo ſurnamed from the Caſtle, *S. Geran*, *S. Amand* and others. The Counties are two, commonly called *Beaujelois* and *Foreſt*: the firſt comprehendeth whatſoever is contained betwixt the *Loire* and the *Arroux*. It is ſituated toward the Eaſt betwixt the *Forenſes* and the *Burgundians*, and was the patrimonie of the ancient *Borbonians*. The chiefe city is called in French *Beaujeu*: the other hath its name not from woods or Foreſts, as the word ſeemeth to import, but from the word *Forum*. The *Forenſes* which inhabit Northward bordering upon their brethren the *Borbonnois*, & weſtward upon the *Avergnois*, on the South upon thoſe of *Lyons*, and on the Eaſt upon *Beaujelois*. The Earles of ould had the governement thereof, of whoſe race alſo the Lords of *Beaujelois* are deſcended. The French Hiſtoriographers make famous mention of a certain Earle of *Lyons*, *Foreſt* and *Beaujelois*, who had 3 Sonnes, namely, *Arthauldus* Earle of Lyons, *Stephanus* of Foreſt, *Emfridus* of *Beaujelois*. The Counties of *Foreſt* & *Beaujelois*, having bene a long divided, at laſt they were annexed and reunited together againe by the death of *Guicardus* Earle of *Beaujelois*, who in the time of Philip the 11. King of France, had to his honour enjoyed the office of a Comeſtable: for his ſiſter *Iſabella* Counteſſe of *Beaujelois* was married to *Reginaldus* Earle of Foreſt, who was deſcended from the race of *Arthauldus*, of whome we have ſpoken before, and ſhee was of the progenie of *Stephanus*, brother to *Arthauldus*, as we have ſaid: we read alſo that from this marriage came *Guido*, to whome the Countie of Foreſt belonged by inheritance, and to Lewes, to whome fell the Lordſhip of *Beaujelois*. After theſe we read of nothing, that carrieth any certainty. Henry the third, King of France, before he obtained the Monarchie of France, together with the Dutchie of Angiers, by right of Apennage, poſſeſt the Dutchies of Borbonie, and of Avergne, with the Countie of Foreſt. This contains 40 walled townes, and about as many large Villages. The chiefe citie of the Forenſes is Roane, ſeated upon the Loire, which having a bridge over it, there lyeth upon the road way to Lyons, it hath alſo a Caſtle. The ſecond place chalengeth *Forum Seguſianorum*, for ſo it was called in ould time, and now commonly *Feurs*. From this word (*Forum*) the Countrie of Foreſt hath its name, now commonly called *le pays de Foreſt*, but corruptly: for it ought rather to be *de Fores*. This citie is at this day the place of all the commerce of the whole Province: the reſt are Montbriſon, the ſeate of the Baliewike under thoſe of Lyons: *S. Eſtienne de Furan*, is the Arſenall of armes, and the ſtorehouſe for barrs of yron, which are tranſported from thence through all the Provinces of France: having the commoditie both of water, very fitty for tempering of yron and as alſo for the Sea-coales, which they dig up there, which hath ſuggeſted that art to the Inhabitants: *S. Galmier* or *Guermier* in the ſuburbs whereof is a ſpring or a well full of Alume, vulgarely called *Font-foule*, *S. Germain Laval* yeelding excellent wine. *S. Bovet le Chaſtell*, where the beſt ſort of tonges are made, *S. Robert* famous in reſpect that the firſt bridge was made there over the *Loire*. The chiefe families of the Foreſtian Nobilitie are thoſe, commonly called *d'Vrſe*, where there is a very ancient Caſtle, ſituated upon the top of a hill, yeelding a fine proſpect over all the neighbouring territories, next that lyeth *Coſam* belonging to the moſt ancient houſe of *Lebi*: The Superior is by a peculiar name called *Le pays de Combraille*: more hillie then the lower, where you have *Mont-aigu*, a Citie of reaſonable ſtrength, lying upon the River of Bouble, which falleth into the Allier by Marignane. The tract of Borbonie is watered with 2 other great Rivers, the Loire & the Allier, a River naturally belonging to Avergne. The Loire taketh its ſpinghead in Avergne, as a place vulgarely called *La Font de Loire*, taking his courſe through divers Countryes, and running through the Cities of *Roane*, *Marcigni*, *Deſiſe*, *Nevers*, *Seville*, *Gyen*, *Gergeau*, *Orleans*, *Blois*, *Amboiſe*, *Tours* and *Saumur*, *Le Pont de Cé*, disburdeneth himſelfe in the weſterne Sea betwixt the Nannates and the Pictones. The Allier riſeth above the Citie *Claremont*, 4 miles beneath Brionde by Gergovia, it runneth within a ſmall diſtance of a place commonly called *Vſon*, where there is an excellent gold, & azure mine. It doth not much differ in greatneſſe from the Loire, having greater ſtore of fiſh in it then the Loire, this River running by *Molinetum*, diſburtheneth it ſelfe into the Loire, at a place called *Le Bec d' Allier*. The ground in Borbonie and Foreſt is in many places rugged, full of woods, but Foreſt is more rough then Borbonie, and upper Borbonie more hilly then the lower part. Touching the manners and cuſtomes of the Burbonians, they who border upon the arverni, are for the moſt part of the ſame nature with them, fierce and ſubtile, very laborious, warie and covetous, the moſt of them are craftie, contentious and violent, yea ſuch with whome one would be loath to meddle, but thoſe againe who are farther remote, are very courteous, affable, of a ſubtile and ſtirring ſpirit, frugall and carefull husbands, addicted to lucre, and yet notwithſtanding kinde bountifull and officieus to Straingers. The Forenſes alſo are ſubtile, & of a good nature, wiſe in managing their affaires, but are covetous of gaine, and to that end doe travell into the fartheſt and moſt remote Countries for trading and marchandiſe, but are compaſſionate and mercifull to their owne Countreymen, which are brought to povertie & neceſſitie without their Countrie. One ought to be very wiſe, and warie in dealing or handling with any of the Forenſes. They ſend their commodities of yron and ſteele almoſt into all the parts of the world, eſpecially thoſe of S. *Eſtienne*, where there be many workmen, as good as any are in France.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DVTCHIE OF BERRY.

Name. THE Dutchie of *Berry* called in Latine *Ducatus Bituricenſis*, and in French *Le Duché de Berry* from the chiefe city *Bituris*, or *Bourges*, is environed on the North with *Sologne*, being a part of Nether *Beauſſe*, from which it *Site.* is ſeparated by the river *Lary*, on the Eaſt with *Heurepens*, *Nivernois*, and *Bourbonnois*, where it is bounded with the Brooke *Lo Faye*: On the South with *Limoiſin*, where the river *Croure* watereth it, and on the Weſt with *Poictou*, and *Touraine*, being parted one from an other by the river *Clery*.

Fertility. This Countrie is very fruitfull in all kind of Graine, Wine, and other proviſions, eſpecially in Cattell, & abundance of Sheepe, (that when they taxe a man for two much lying in many things, more then truth, they will ſay, *Fy there are not ſo many Sheepe in Berry:* where of this Countrie ſerues a great part of *France*.

There inhabited here formerly the *Biturgies*, which were called the *Cubes*, as *Strabo*, *Ptolemy*, and others withneſſe: for the *Bituriges* were twofould: namely, the *Bituriges Cubi*, whoſe principall city was *Auaricum*, or *Bourges* in the firſt *Aquitania*, and *Biturgies Vibiſci*, or *Viviſci*, whoſe Capitall City was *Burdigala*, or *Bourdeaux* in the ſecond *Aquitania*, being as *Plinie* mentioneth, two free townes under the *Roman*. In *Notitia Provinciarum Bourges* in the firſt *Aquitania*, or the ſixth *Viennoiſe*, is called the citie of the *Biturices*, or *Bitoriges*. *Ioannes Calameus* hath written much of the name of this people, in ſixe Bookes, which containe the hiſtorie of the *Bituriges*. In the reigne of *Hugh Ca-*

The ancient Princes and Gouvernment. *pet*, *Godfrey* was Gouvernour of this Countrie of *Berry*, from whome as it is ſaid, *Harpen* was deſcended, who purchaſed this Countrie of *Henry* the firſt, who a while after, ſould it to King *Philip* the firſt for the defraying of his expedition, which with other princes he had undertaken, for the conquering of the *Holy Land*. A fewe yeeres after it was created a *Dukedome*, and giuen for an Appennage or portion to *Iohn de Valois*, by his father King *Iohn* of the ſame name. He dying without heire-males, it fel againe and was revnited to the crowne of *France*. Afterward it was giuen to *Iohn* the Sonne of King *Charles* the ſixth, who hath a great many Children. But he deceaſing without iſſue, left his brother *Charles* his Succeſſour, who came to the crowne, diſdayning the contract of marriage betweene Henry King of *England*, and *Catharine* his ſiſter, after the Engliſh had taken from him the greateſt part of his Kingdome, was in deriſion thereof called *King of Bourges*. After this *Charles* ſucceeded *Charles* his Sonne brother to *Levves* the eleuenth. Afrer whome *Margaret*, ſiſter unto King *Francis* the firſt, who was firſt maried to *Charles Duke of Alençon*, and afterward to *Henry of Albert* King of *Navarre*, had this Dutchie from her brother to enjoy the uſe of it: After her deceaſe Margaret daughter unto the ſame King *Francis*, had alſo this Dutchie giuen her (as a Dourie) by her brother *Henry* the ſecond, when ſhe eſpouſed *Emanuell Philibert* Duke of *Savoye*.

Townes. The chiefe towne in this countrie is *Bourges*, called *Bourges.* by *Cæſar* and *Antonine Auaricum*: by *Ammianus*, *Biturigæ*, by others *Biturica*, *Biturice*, *Bituriga Vrbs*, and *Biturica Civitas*. Others againe ſay, that it taketh the name *Avaricum* from the river *Eura*, which watereth it. It is ſeated in a moſt pleaſant ſoile, which is not onely very fruitfull in Corne and other graine; but alſo in excellent Wines, Cattell, Foule, and all other proviſions, neceſſary for the ſuſtentation of man.

It is much commended for foure ſmall rivers, which runne about it, as the *Aufron*, and *Aurette* on the one ſide, and the *Yvre* and *Molon* on the other ſide of it, which bring many commodities to it. It is not knowne who was the Founder of it, as of many others. The ſituation thereof was otherwiſe heretofore, then it is at this preſent: for it ſtood then in a *Marais*, where there is ſeene yet to this day almoſt all the old walls ſtanding, plaiſtred with a moſt ſolid matter, as it was the manner of the ancient Romans in thoſe dayes. On may ſee ſtill the beginning of it, at the *Tovver*, which is called the *Great*, paſſing through the midſt of *S. Stephens Church*, the Streete in *S. Iohn* Fields from the *Gordian* to the *Nevv-Gate* formerly called *S. Andrevves*, then they turne through the ſtreete, where the *Amphitheater* ſtood commonly called the *Arenes*, reaching as farre as *Tours-Gate*, & from thence running up to S. Pauls-gate, by litle and litle winds, and turnes againe to the tower abouesaid.

This Citie was afterward by *Charle-Maigne*, and others ſo mightely enlarged, that now it contendeth for greatneſſe, with the largeſt & ſtrongeſt townes in the Kingdome. The forme of it lieth longer in length, then in breath; but is very large and ſpacious, fortified with foure & twentie high towers, among which the great one aboue mentioned, is called *La groſſe tour*, for the extraordinary thickneſſe thereof; being girt and environed about with a good wall and fortifyed with fine turrets, and a deepe moate, made in the reigne of *Philip* the Second King of France, about the yeare of our Lord 1190. It lyeth in a round forme, and very high, whereof one hath not ſeene the like, but is now ruined. From theſe two faire towers, it was called *Bituris*, *quaſi Biturris*. Here unto alludeth an ancient Grammarian in this verſe.

Turribus à binis inde vocor Bituris.
From tvvo Tovvers vvhich vvere builded here
The name of Bituris I beare.

This city hath ſeuen Suburbs, & as many Gates, beſi-

BITURIGUM

Le Duche de BERRY

Miliaria Gallica communia

Miliaria Germanica communia

PART DE TOURAINE

Occidens

Picta: viae pa: rs

Brenne

Brosse

La Bridiers.

marche de Limosin

Meridies

LOIGNE

Souloigne Bi

Millancay

Remorantin

Selles

Ville Franche

Meneto sur Cher

Vierzon

Mehun

Nancy

Neufuy

Vouzeron

Lagrelliere

Tillay

Roſe fl.

Ardre Loup

La Ferthym bault

Salbris

Rivoaulds

Petit Sauld

Pierrefiche

Soiſme

S. Geno

Mur

Ville Herver

L'Hospital

Gieures

Chabris

La Chapelle

Parpeçu

Ohucy

Charmes

Mery

S. Laurent

Allogny

Vignoux

Barangon

N.D de Bruere

Bouy

Berry

Thinay

Harmaigne

Crecy

Beauvois

Mortemyer

Lazenay

Limeux

Gallifort

Broulhamens

Maigny

Le Couldray

Charroux

S. Dame

Primelles

Mareul

S. Bandere

Venelme

Villeſelin

Aiguemo

Montloys

Condes

Villiers

Linieres

Prunieres

Bonnieres

Ambres

Verneul

Vie ſur Chartres

Manquinay

Monkleuis

Orſan

Chaſtelet

Neze

Laze

Briantes

Iconnes

Chamguill

Rongieres

Vrcier

Crevant

Vaudoüen

Gaugerolles

Neufuy S. Sepulchre

Mollier's

Toulier

Gornay

Le Pin

Mailhet

Cluys deſſous

Cluys deſſus

Buzerettes

Crozay

Dampierre

Monſtier Cheurier

Aigurande

Ha zeay

Le Faix

Le mos S. Paul

Terrillac

Bueſtes

La ſellette

Bouſac

Bouſac le bourg

La Vau

Bornay

Blondey

Parſac

Fleurſac

Pana

Mallenay

Petit Creuſe flu.

Grand Creuſe flu.

Mallevat

Genoully

Benay

Clugnac

S. Sylvain de baliere

S. Silvain ſoubz Thou

Prudence

Belleſaye

Iurigny

Nozerines

Leproc

Viviers

Champors

Mailleraiz

Thou

Bors

Bonnay

Le Dorat

La Subſterraine

Monet de Poicton

Mortoron

Pont de Gartempe

Gartempe fl.

S. Brier la feuille

Pont S. Martin

Buſſiere la Magdeleine

Vienne flu.

Vicome flu.

Meillac

Buſſiere

Luchat

Buſſiere

Aſniers

Montagrier

Azac

Monthas

La Coſte

Mezieres

Champeans

Le Freſſe

Nelhu

Ayaille

S. Germain

Brillac

Leſſac

L Ille Iourdain

Meillan

Azac

La Meſſeliere

Queaus

Nerignac

Buſſiere Poiciouine

Darnac

Moutiers

Moula

Vernoeil

Maillac

Terremas

Baſcinde

S. Supplice

Le Chaſtre au Vicomte

S. Sebaſtian

Chantosme

S. Benoit

Aiguilon

Vignon

Bazaiges

Curion

Barreu

Celon

Le Prasſeau

Argenton

S. Marceau

Chenay

Tandu

Pruger

Tenay

Pont Chriſtien

Buſſieres

Cacheſe

Montporret

La Chaſtre

Le lys S. George

Sarley

Billets flu.

Mers

Arcuay

Velle

Lapreuille

Levant

Ardente

Chaſteau Roux

Nourret le ferron

Cibrat

Cibois

Menboc

Nully

Nierne

Soutrange

Ronmefort

S. Nazare

Cahors

Longefont

Adiou

Payſay

Buzenet

Ravarennes

Ligiac

Rouillonieres

Blanc en Berry

Mouniere

Beldbre

Bellines

Amet

Ienher

Antonet

Iournet

S. Pierre d'Irmoulle

Montmorillon

Mouſſa

Archambault

Elez

Sauge

Planance

Caluz

Maroeil

Azac

Moulisine

Buſſiere Poiciouine

Darnac

Moutiers

Nerignac

Queaus

Adrien

Moſſignac

La Meſſeliere

Meillac

Buſſiere

Luchat

Buſſiere

Pont S. Martin

Aſniers

Montagrier

Azac

Monthas

Vienne flu.

Meillan

L Ille Iourdain

Ayaille

S. Germain

Brillac

Leſſac

La Coſte

Mezieres

Champeans

Le Freſſe

Nelhu

Vicome flu.

Pont de Gartempe

Gartempe fl.

S. Brier la feuille

Fleurſac

Mortoron

Monet de Poicton

La Subſterraine

Le Dorat

Bridiers

Grand Creuſe flu.

Petit Creuſe flu.

Mallevat

Mallenay

Genoully

Benay

Clugnac

S. Sylvain de baliere

S. Silvain ſoubz Thou

Prudence

Belleſaye

Bornay

Blondey

Parſac

Iurigny

Nozerines

Leproc

Viviers

Champors

Mailleraiz

Bouſac

Boussac le bourg

La Vau

Pana

Bussiere la Magdeleine

Pont S. Martin

Le Dorat

La Substerraine

Monet de Poicton

Mortoron

Gartempe fl.

S. Brier la feuille

Fleurſac

Bridiers

Petit Creuſe flu.

Mallevat

Genoully

Benay

Clugnac

S. Sylvain de baliere

S. Silvain so

communia

communia

Millancay

Pierrefiſte

S. Geno

Soiſme

Monſtoſon ſur Sauldre

Aubigny ſur Nerre

Enondre

Oyſon

Petit Sauldre fl.

Prely le chetif

La Verrerie

Villegnon

Souloigne Biturigum

Chapelle de Angillon

La Chapelle

N.D. de Noyer

Suzy en vaulx

Sancerre

Fort S. Thibault

Clemon

Coulons

Brinon

Grand Sauldre flu.

Argent

Blanefort

Cheſſault

Dampierre

Petit Sauldre fl.

Vailly

Thou

Belleville

Lezay

Cosne

Gian

S. Brillon

S. Martin

S. Firmy

Bonny

Hure

pois

Aultri

Chaſtillon

Cernoy

Beaulieu

Pierrefiſte

Santrange

Loyre flu

Suzy es bois

Savigny

Lepezeau

Soblini

Isom

Assigny

S. Gemme

Boleret

Seus

Crezancy

Verdigny

Monetriol

S. Satur

Neully

Boiy

Saſſy

Les portaux

Vignou

Launenay

Polly

S. Boiſe

Coarnues

Fort S. Thibault

Remorantin

La Grand Sauldre flu.

La Ferthym bault

Selles

S. Denis

Ardre Loup

Nancy

Mery es boys

Larnays

Voy le pre

Hospital

Ville Herver

Roſe fl.

Neufuy

Achieres

Ville Franche

Tillay

Lagrelliere

S. Palays

Menetoſon

Paracy

Meneto ſur Cher

Orcay

Vouzeron

Chartres

Merry

Vierzon

S. Laurent

Alagny

S. George

Les gil. d'Augidon

Moroguer

Himilligny

Aubinges

Rien

Montigny

Veaugues

Aſnieres

S. Loup

Sambleecy

S. George d la Vlee

Cher flu

S. Martin de Auxigny

N.D de Brueres

Bleſon

Vignon

Valentigny

S. Seoux

Lalongues

Groiſes

Caſſenoy

S. Cerille

Barangon

Vignolx

Valleday

Pigny

Azy

Dun le poitier

Enjoing

Dampierre

S. Vincet de giſ

S. Eloy

Feury

Solangy

S. Solange

Laigny

Troiſbrioux

Bovy

Meſnun

S. Michel

Lavenuſſe

Dulcay

S. Marc

Macay

Genouilly

Contremoret

Nobant

Eſtrechy

Charetonnoy

Baigneux

Chery

Stadelchant

S. Germain

Maubranches

Loſſe

Saucergues

Mery

La Charite

Bery

Marmagnes

Thiney

Turly

Bourges

Brcy

Corbel

Garigny

S. Martin des champs

Buſſeul

Orville

Nohant

Crecy

Beaurois

Villabon

Maſſilly

Preſſy

S. Sulpice

Charnayes

Rouny

Aix

Gracay

Rebourcin

N.D de Colo

Mortemyer

La Chapelle

S. Voiſin

S. Givaudins

Molins

Savigny

Farges

Gron

Cony

Mont

Falcon

Mouſtoſou couſture

Belle

Patinge

Eure flu.

Taye

Berlieres

Omoy

Aurce flu.

Soize

Croſſes

Bangy

Mornay

Avor

Vomay

Archadie

Le muyſſement

S. Silvain

Font Morigny

Chauliay

Grauier

Verrieres

Bavoy

Saligny

Cornulles

Iully

Emoye

Sanceaux

Ouzover

La chappelle

La guyverche

Xancoins

Giverdon

Blet

Sagonne

Le poindiz

Meilhan

Bruyeres ſur Cher

Valenay

Nouzieres

Linieres

Yneul

Herſenay

Marcoy

S. Aucon

Mortac

Loye

Bouzay

S. Pierre le bois

Meſton

Vinay

Cheuray

Le Villain

Le Breton

Eſpineul

Heriſſon

Venax

La cave

Cosne

Pallieres

Pallot

Vriel

Saus

Moulucon

S. Anne

Frontenay

S. Geneſt

Ner

Com

braille

Meridies

marche de Limoſin

Fleurſac

Parſax

Blondey

S. Siluain ſoubz Thou

S. Sylvain de baliere

Prudence

Belleſaye

Bornay

Leſpau

Aſnieres

Lalongues

Groiſes

Caſſenoy

Troiſbrioux

Eſtrechy

Charetonnoy

Saucergues

Corbel

Garigny

Preſſy

S. Sulpice

Charnayes

Mouſtoſou couſture

Belle

Patinge

Font Morigny

Chauliay

Grauier

Verrieres

Xancoins

Neurre

Merangy

Lunoiſe

Champeaux

Valigny

S. Aygny le noyers

Anay ſur le bois

Lurcy le ſouvage

Cougny

Laſſay

Neully

Giverdon

Blet

Sagonne

La chappelle

La guyverche

Veret

Iſle

S. Pierre

La Terre de Tonſey

Charenton

Cerilly

S. Plaiſir

S. Amand

George

PARTIE DE BOURBONNOIS

Cher flu

Le Breton

Le Villain

Eſpineul

Heriſſon

Venax

La cave

Cosne

Saillac

Pallieres

Pallot

Vriel

Saus

Moulucon

S. Anne

Frontenay

S. Geneſt

Ner

Com

braille

Meſton

Vinay

Cheuray

Vaulx

Nau

Meple

Sidealles

Corſes

S. Ande

Buſſieres

Meſigny

Preſſy

Chamguilly

Breba

Vedu

Molins

Orſan

Ardenay

Mongeno

Chaſtelet

Bede

Regny

S. Ianurin

La Celletto

Fauardines

S. Chriſtoſle

Predit Cullar

Idz

Thouthe

Vie exemplet

Vie ſur Chartres

S. Iulian

Verneul

S. Hilaire

S. Chriſtoſle

S. Chartier

Berchenon

Aouſt

Ambres

Haute fine

Conde

Villiers

Prunieres

Bonnuieres

Voullon

Maron

Diors

Bourg de deolz

Villie

S. Denis

S. Maur

Vineul

Chambon

Cliezelles

Ville dieu

Souvais

Moulſier chauſſines

La planche

Dampiere

Cheſaubenoiſt

S. Aulbin

Briues

Neuſuipailloz

Coings

Ville gongis

Vineul

Tizey

S. Fauſte

S. Jade chaumes

La pree

Segry

Conday

S. Ambrois

Mareul

S. Baudere

Venelme

Villeſelin

Montloys

Aiguemorte

Chambon

Roulle

S. Loup

La Celle

Vinzay

Chau neuf

Verneul

Cougny

Barangon

Lurcy le ſouvage

Merangy

Anay ſur le bois

Valigny

S. Aygny le noyers

Champeaux

Lunoiſe

Le poindiz

Meilhan

Bruyeres ſur Cher

Valenay

Nouzieres

Yneul

Linieres

Herſenay

Marcoy

S. Aucon

Mortac

Loye

Bouzay

S. Pierre le bois

Meſton

Vinay

Cheuray

Le Villain

Le Breton

Eſpineul

Heriſſon

Venax

La cave

Cosne

Saillac

Pallieres

Pallot

Vriel

Saus

Moulucon

S. Anne

Frontenay

S. Geneſt

Ner

Com

braille

Meridies

marche de Limoſin

Fleurſac

Parſax

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S. Siluain ſoubz Thou

S. Sylvain de baliere

Prudence

Belleſaye

Bornay

Leſpau

des portalls, which are built here & there, as neceſſity requires: but in the time of warrs, when they feare an ennemy, they onely open foure. There are in it ſeuenteene Collegiall Churches, and as many Parochiall. Beſides theſe gallant Churches, this Citie is adorned with an Arch-Epiſcopall Seate, & hath a famous Vniverſitie in it a any is in France, for *Calumenus* calleth it, *the honour of all Learning*, being provided with many ſkillfull & learned Profeſſours, and Doctours, eſpecially of the lawe. This Citie hath oftentimes bene afflicted with great calamities, having bene fiue times taken in by the aſſaults of an ennemie, and hath bene almoſt wholly deſtroyed, or burnt with fire; but allwayes reedifyed, and built againe better and better. *Charles* the Seventh being chaſed in the warres with the Engliſh, made his retreate hether.

Seate of Iuſtice. *Bourges* is the Præſidiall bench or Court of Iuſtice for the whole Dutchie. Here reſides the chiefe *Bailife*, to whome all appeales muſt come, aſwell from the Maſshall of the city, as from the other Magiſtrates and Officiers of this Province.

Vnder the Gouvernment of the Gouverhour of *Bourges*, is the citie of *Bourges* it ſelfe, with fiue Dioceſſes, as *Yſſoudun*, *Dun le Roy*, *Vierzon*, *Mehun* and *Concreſſault*. Vnder the juriſdiction of *Bourges*, are the Counties of *Sancerre*, and *S. Aignan*, the Baronie of *Montfaulcon*, and fortie Caſtlewikes. *Sancerre* was called of old *Sacrum Cereris*, from *Ceres* which was adored here. It is a towne of good ſtrength, and was conſigned over unto the *Proteſtants* 1570. as a towne of caution, for the more ſincere obſerving of the articles of peace, then newly agreed on. Anno 1573. this towne endured a hard ſiege which brought the Inhabitants thereof to ſuch a diſtreſſe & famine, that they were not onely driven to eate Doggs, Catts, Horſes, Ratts, Mice, and Moles, but alſo when they had no more of them they ate their very ſkins and hides, yea it came to ſuch an extremity that they did not ſpare to feede upon their owne fleſhe & children, and to eate their owne dunge.

Argenton. *Argenton* (as *Mr. Heylyn* ſaith) was the title orhonour of *Philip de Comines*, that excellent hiſtorian, who dived ſo deepely into, and writ ſo plainely of ſtately affaires, that *Katherine de Medice* uſed to ſay, that he made as many *Heretickes* in policie, as Luther had in religion: from this towne he was called *Monſieur d' Argenton*.

Caſtlewikes, Coũtries, & Lordſhips. The Caſtlewickes belonging hereunto are, *Sancerges*, *Beaufau*, *Chapelle d' Anguillon*, *Le Caſtell de Boncurd*, *Ialonges*, *Tarenay*, *Verdigny*, *Meneſme*, *Charantonnay*, *Ivrie*, and ſome others.

The Countie of *S. Aignan* tooke this name from the Biſhop of *S. Aignan*. The Barronie of *Montfaulcon* contayneth under it, the Lordſhip of *Baugy*, and *Gion*. Alſo *La Fane*, *Lyvron*, *Cony*, *Villabon*, *Seury*, *Marcilly*, *Marnay*, *Farges*, *Avor*, *Saligny*, *Percigni*, *Cru*, *Laſſax*, *Boisboſſon*, *Nuiſſement*, *Villiers*, *Compoy*. The Caſtlewikes are theſe *Ays d' Anguillon*, *Sury en Vaux*, *S. Soulange*, *S. Palais*, *La Sale du Roy*, *Bueil*, *Quantilly*, *Pomerigny*, *Franche-ville*, *La Chapelle*, *Nancay*, *Drye*, *Levreux*, *Beauheu*, *Brecy*, *Beugy*, *S. Florent*, *Neufri ſur Barainion*, *Morthonnier*, *Marmaignes*, *Maubranches*, *S. Vrſin*, *Tillay*, *Briliers*, *Vatan*, *S. Satur*, *Lury*, *Eſtrechies*, *Maulpas*, *Ville neufe*, *S. Crapaix*, *Aſcilly*, *Iuſſy le Chauldrier*, *La Corne*, *Les Chaizes*, *Vauvrilles*, *Les Cloyes & Bonge*, & thus much for the chiefe towne, and the large juriſdiction thereof. Now follow the other juriſdictions, as *Yſſouldun*, the Kings towne, which is a Bayliewike, having under it the Barronies of *Chaſteauroux*, *Gracay*, *Ceracay*, *S. Severe*, *Lynieres*, unto which is annexed the Caſtlewike of *Riſay*: *Argenton* unto which the Seneſchallſhip of *Ravennes* belongeth, and the juriſdiction of *Servinet*.

The Caſtlewikes are theſe following: *Bourſſac*, *Chaſteau*, *Meillant*, *Mareul*, *Neffy*, *S. Sepulchre*, *Rully*, *Pauldy*, *Maſſy*, *Cahors*, *Perouſe*, *Chaſtellet*, *Maſſeuvre*, *Augurande*, *S. Chartier*, *Le Palleteau*, *Bommieres*, *Moche*, *Fully*, *Voullon*, *La Ferte Nonant*, *Ville-Dieu*, *Chaſtre & Charroux*. *Caſtlewikes.*

Vnder *Dun le Roy*, (beſides other Caſtlewikes) belongeth *Pra dict Callaut*, the Baronie of *Chaſteau-neuf*, upon the river *Carim*, and *S. Iulian*. The Kings towne of *Vierzon*, comprehendeth under it, the Lordſhip of *Champre*, *Motte d' Aiſy*, *Sarogoſſe*, *Brivay*, and *Mery*. The juriſdiction of *Mehun* is ſubject to the Caſtlewiks of *Love* and *Foici*. *Concreſſault*, or *Concourfault*, contayned under it *Vailly*, *Argeney*, *Clemon* & *Beaujeu*.

The rivers which water this Dutchie, or runne by the ſide of it, are the *Loire*, the *Souldra*, the *Arrona*, the *Cher*, the *Theone*, the *Indre*, and the *Creuſſa*, with ſome other ſmall brookes, wheroof the moſt of them fall into the *Loire*, which ſerveth to tranſport the wares of *Berry* into other parts. *Rivers.*

There are here and there many woods in thoſe parts, whereof *S. Roberts* and *Lacenne* Foreſt are the chiefeſt. Now I returne againe to the publike, and private buildings, for in *Bourges*, beſide the 34. Churches before ſpoken of, there are many Cloiſters of Begging-Monkes, and two Abbeys for men, the one is called *S. Sulpitius*, which is very rich and mighty, ſtanding without the city, the other lyeth within the walls and is named *S. Ambroſes*, having great incomes belonging to it. Beſides theſe, there are three Abbeys for Nunns. Of late yeeres alſo the Magiſtrates haue built in it a Hoſpitall or Gaſthouſe, for the reliefe and maintenance of poore and impotent men. Among the gallant buildings (for there are many there) the houſe of *Iaques Cœur*, who liued in the time of *Charles* the Seventh, ſurpaſſed all the reſt in ſumptuoſneſſe, and magnificencie.

There is alſo the *Dutch-houſe*, in which the Kings treaſurie heretofore was kept, before the *Miſſe* or *Teare-Mart*, unto which were wont to come a great reſort of ſtraungers & forraine nations, before it was removed to *Lyons*. Within and without this city, there are yet to be ſeene a great many of ancient & decayed buildings, of curious workemanſhips, and they finde daylie there many *Antiquaries*, which are digged out of the ground, eſpecially in that place, where heretofore the *Amphitheater* ſtood.

The Archbiſhop of *Bourges* hath under him theſe Biſhops, namely the Biſhops of *Clermont*, *Rodes*, *Lymoges*, *Mende*, *Alby*, *Cahors*, *Caſtres*, *Tulls*, *S. Flour*. Onely the Biſhop of *Le Puy* is exempted.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRITOIRE OF LIMOSIN.

Name. LEMOVICIVM, or *Limoſin* tooke its name from the principall towne called *Limoges*; but the originall of this appellation is not certainely knowne. Some deriue it from *Lemovix*, the Prince and Founder thereof, others *quaſi in Limo ſita* from the dirtie Soile in it. It is commonly called in French *Le Pais* or *Comté de Limoſin*. It *Bounds.* is bounded on the North with *Berry*, on the Eaſt with *Bourbonnois*, on the South with *Avergne*, and on the Southweſt with *Perigort*, with which they hold more correſpondance and Neighbourhood, then with the other Provinces, and on the Northweſt with *Poictou*; the circumference whereof being almoſt as broad, as it is longe. There ſtands an old Elme tree betweene a village named *La maiſon Neufve*, and *Argenton*, a *The nature of the Soile.* towne in *Berry*, which towards the North, parteth the bounds of foure Countries, to wit of *Berry*, *Bourbonnois*, *Avergne*, and *Limoſin*, in ſuch ſort, that heretofore the Princes of theſe foure Countries, haue ſtood under it & ſpoken on with an other, everie one of them within his owne territoire. *Limoſin* beareth not much wheate being a cold and a barren Countrie, but yeeldeth much Rye, Barlie, and Oates. There growes alſo many Cheſtnutts and Turneps in abundance. There is alſo good ſtore of Wine within the confines of *Limoſin*, but ſharp and ſowriſh, yet in ſome places they fall reaſonable good. For Bread, Meate, Fruits, Fowle, Venaiſon, and ſuch like they haue enough, ſo that one maye liue good Cheape in *Limoſin*. In Lower *Limoſin* are great ſtore of Vines and Grapes, the beſt Soile whereof is about *Brive la gaillarde*, where there are many Vine-fields, Meddowes, and arrable Lands. Plinie calleth the ancient Inhabitants *Ancient Inhabitants.* thereof *Limovices*, *Strabo Lemobices*, *Ptolemie Lemovici*, thoſe which wee call at this daye *Limoſins*, and in *Notitia Provinciarum Galliæ*, *La Cité des Limovices*. Some would haue them to be called *Indigenes*, & *Aborigenes*, fetching their originall & offſpring from *Lemovix*, iſſued from the *Gomorits*, as ſome men dreame. Others imagine, that they are deſcended from Great *Hercules Libick*, who having brooke through Spaine, paſſing the *Pyrenean* Mountaines, came and made his abode here for a time among the *Gaules*. Now this Province hath ſome thing more peculiar belonging to it then the other Countries of *Gallia*, for whereas writters nominate onely the other Provinces, without making any mention of their Cities, whence the inhabitants tooke their name, here appeareth the contrarie, for *Cæſar* ſpeaking of the *Limovices*, and their towne, writeth that they were the firſt, which yeelded unto him, were Lovers of Peace and Concord, and haters of Diſcords & diſſentions. Now after that the *Limoſins* had entred into a leage with *Cæſar*, they were obedient to a Prince, alied to the *Romans*, unto whome they were ſubject, till the *Gothes* having taken in *Aquitania* chaſed them out of their Countrie. Wee read alſo that after the French had expulſed the *Gothes*, they ſett Gouvernours over the *Limoſins*. And then they had *Earles*, and *Dukes* created over them: whereof ſome were for the managing of militarie affaires, & others for the adminiſtration of juſtice. Amonge all the Provinces ſubjugated to the Romane yoake, and which had ſuffred many ruines, which cauſed aſwell the change of the names of the townes, as of the people, the *Limoges*, and all *Limoſins* may glorie in this, that they never altered theirs, for any affliction whatſoeuer befell them. And which is more, thoſe townes which were ruined by their ennemies were built up againe, and reedified by the *Amborigines* of the Countrie, without any change of their names, and liued under the obeiſſance of their Kings, with as much honour and riches as euer they did. This Province is devided into the Vpper, and *Diviſion.* the Lower *Limoſin*. The Vpper is (properly *Limoſin*) ſeparated from the *Lovver* by the Caſtlewikes of *Maſſere*, and the brooke of *Bredaſque*, by Vpper *Vezore*, and by *Le Puy de la Marche*, being fortie French miles in breath, ſo that the whole circumference of this Countrie contayneth foure ſcore French miles. The Vpper part of it reached from *Vareille*, which is within a mile of *Souſterraine*, to the aboue ſaid Brooke being of the like ſpace. The chiefe towne is *Lemovicum* ſo *Townes.* called, as many thinke, by *Hirtius* in his eight booke of the Gallike warres, which is now *Limoges*. *Fulvius* *Limoges.* *Vrſinus* relying to much upon the authoritie of the ancient Coppies nameth it *Limonum*. Ptolomy calleth that *Rhatiaſtum* in his *Aquitanian Gaule* (as *Ioſeph Scaliger* ſuppoſed in writting to *Merula*) which ſhould be rather *Ville-neufve*. Yet *Bertrand* thinketh that *Rhatiaſtum* ſhould be *Raiz*; becauſe of the probability & reſſemblance of the name. Whether it be or no, it matters not. This towne is ſeated partly in a valley, and partly upon a ſmall hill, which lieth on *Saint Martialls* ſide, & the valley next to the river *Vienne*, where the Citie and the Cathedrall Church ſtands, dedicated to *Saint Stephen*. It is fortified with a ſtronge Caſtle and Walles. In the upper part of the towne, is a fine Fountaine, and the ſluce-Ponds, which ſerue not onely for the accommodation of the Burgeſſes, and the watring of horſes; but alſo on certaine dayes, and houres in the weeke, the ſluces being lett open, men and maides ſtand readie to ſcowre their ſtreets, and to caſt their filth into it, becauſe then this water as a ſwift currant runneth by their houſes. In the Abbey of *Luzarche* built by King *Pipin*, was found a manuſcript which made mention that the *Limoges* were once a Kingdome. Howſoeuer certaine it is that the *Limoſins* haue alwayes bene gouverned by Earles. The ruines which lye by the Vineyards ſhew the ancient

TOTIUS LEMOVICI ET Confinium provinciarū quantum ad Diœcesin Lemovicensen spectant.

NOVISSIMA & FIDISSIMA DESCRIPTIO.

Ant: Jo. Fayard M.L.

Septentrio

Occidens

Meridies

Miliaria Gallica

Miliaria Germanica

Amstelodami *Apud Ioannem Ianssonium*.

Septentrio

Orientem

Meridies

Plan de la Ville de Lymoges

A. S. Martial	I. Fontaine da Chevalet	R. Porte des Arenes
B. S. Pierre	K. Fontaine S. Martial	S. Porte Antiene Muree
C. S. Michel	L. Fontaine S. Piere	T. Porte Antiene Muree
D. S. Aurelian	M. Font. aux Barries	V. Porte Manuie
E. Hoſpital S. Martial	N. La Boucherie	X. Porte Boucherie
F. Maiſon de Ville	O. La Poiſſonnerie	Y. Port S. Martin
G. Colleige	P. Porte Monmalier	Z. Le Pallays
H. Font. et eſtans deigõlene	Q. Fort S. Martial	*. Porte Poulaliere

NOBILISSIMO & ILLUSTRISSIMO, ANNETO DE LEVI DUCI de Vantadour: Franciæ Pari, et Provinciæ Lemoviceſis Moderatori Prudẽtiſſimo. I. Fayanus Medic⁹ S. P. D.

Cum Viderem (Dux ſereniſſime) Ceterarum Galliæ noſtræ provinciarũ Oculis Iam noſtris expoſitam τοπογραφιαν, ſolum vero noſtram, (quæ patria eſt) veluti deſertam & contemptui habitam reſtare. Hæc licet non minus quam Cetere digna commendatione maximè videatur. Tum ob eius non exiguam rerum omnium quæ ad vitam & veſtitum requiri poſſunt fertilitatem: tum locorum, eorumque multorum maxime nobilium, tum etiam non mediocris notæ fluminum quibus abluitur & ornata eſt numerum, non minimum. et ob id inſuper (in quo magnopere laudanda eſt,) quod ſummi ingenij & non pervulgatæ eruditionis viros pepererit. Eiq; iurè natum eſſe me intelligam. Ne quidem ita labori parcendum cenſui quin illius faciem pulcherrimam hucuſquè velo veluti obtectam detegerem, Tibiq; et cæteris rerum honeſtarum cupidis cernendam exhiberem. Quod ſi quid in hoc tantillo meo labore dignum habeatur, illud tibi totum conſecrandum putavi qui patriæ ipſius (cuius hic offero imaginem. Cum a Regia Maieſtate tanquam dignißimus) præfectus fueris conſtitutus. illius contemplatione, tanto ſui alliciaris amore, ut jn ea tuenda, ſervandaque magis ac magis operã adhibeas. Quod præſtãdi vires tibi ſuppeditet, ſummi Rerũ omniũ opificẽ et rectorẽ precor, tribuatque ut probe foeliciterq; Degas. Vale.

and great circuit thereof. It was alſo created a *Vicounty*, but accomited of the greateſt dignitie that was in all France; having reſpect then to the juriſdiction which was ambulatoire, and unſetled. It was firſt ruined by the Romans, afterward the Gothes brought it under their ſubjection, then the French, then Charles Martell, then Pepin, and at lenght was miſerably ſpoiled by the Engliſh: nevertheleſſe at this preſent flouriſheth as much as ever it did: and now the Limoſins haue as great trading, as they haue in any other place. It aboundeth not onely in ſkilfull Artiſans for all manner of trades & occupations; but eſpecially in enammelled workemanſhip, having beſides fine Schollars and learned men in it. In briefe, the citizens are very induſtrious, and neuer lazie nor idle. The women are highly commended for their chaſtity, and charity to the poore. Beſides it is honored with an Epiſcopall-dignitie, a Hall of juſtice, an Exchequer for the Kings moneys of that Countrie, and of *Francaleu*, having alſo the juriſdiction of a Vicountie, belonging to the King of *Navarre*, now King of *France*. Moreouer they haue their Counſellours for the Senatehouſe, and a Court of Bourroughmaſters for the Burgeſſes, and Marchants. I will for brevities ſake paſſe ouer the leſſer townes in ſilence, as *Soubſterraine*, *Le Boiſſon*, *Barat*, *Dorat*, and *Confoulant*. Amonge which *Caſſuſium* is famous for their yearely Faires of Horſes, and Cattell held upon *Saint Georges* day. There are alſo Abbeys, the one called *Grandmondt*, the other *Saint Leonards*, lying betweene *Lymoges* & *Felletin*. Lower *Limoſin* is more hillie, then the Vpper, which is fitly called *La marche de Limoſin*, bordering upon *Avergne*, and *Perigort*. The chiefe towne is *Tutela*, or *Tullis*, lying in a very craggie, and a montainous place. Beſides the Biſhopricke, it hath a Court of Iuſtice, and a Baliewike belonging to it, which is a great hindrance to thoſe of *Brive* and of *Vſarche*. There is alſo eſtabliſhed the Election of *Lovver Limoſin*, and the Receit for the moneys, which the Countrie brings up. *Vſarche* is a ſmall towne, ſeated in a pleaſant aire, upon the river *Vexerevv*, which is reported to be invincible. For which they haue a common proverbe, *Que celuy qui a une maiſon a Vſarche poſſede une Forteresſe en la juriſdiction des Limoſins*, that is, *He vvhich hath a houſe vvithin Vſarche poſſeſſeth a Fortreſſe vvithin the juriſdiction of the Limoſins*. Hiſtorie is not ſilent to relate the vertues of the Inhabitants, who oppoſed themſelues brauely againſt the Engliſh in *Aquitanie*, and were euer conſtant and faithfull to their Prince the French King. *Brive la gaillarde*, is a fine ſmall towne, ſituated in a fertill & a gallant plaine, environned with ſhadie Woods, and the fields couvered with Vines; being the Seneſchalls Seate. It is ſaid to haue bene heretofore under the juriſdiction of *Perigort*: but afterward was annexed to the *Limoſins*, by the commaund of *Charles* the Sixth King of France. There are alſo ſome others, as *Treignac*, *Donzenac*, *Allaſac*, *Belſoc*, *Meiſſac*, *Viſſet*, and *Belmont*. Vpper *Limoſin* is watered with the river *Vienne*, called in the ſpeech of the Limoſins *Vignane*, ſpringing out of the Mountaines of *Millevacces*, and paſſing by *Limoges*, and then by *Chaſtelleraud* at *Candes* falleth into the *Loire*. The other river which waſhed the Vpper *Limoſin* is called the higher *Vexerevv*, which comming out of the Pooles of *Forſac*, neere unto *Maſſere* paſſing by *Segur*, taketh its courſe into *Perigort*. *Limoſin* hath bred many excellent and learned men. They are good huſbands, ſparing in their dyet, and contented with a litle, hating liquoriſhneſſe, but great eaters of Bread, for which they haue a proverbe, *Le Limoſin Gourmand de pain*, that is, *The Limoſin is a Glutton for bread*. They drinke not much wine but in townes. The vulgar ſort are too griping, & are naſtie in their houſekeeping. For the moſt part they are very laborious, ingenious, craftie, and ſubtill, not raſh headed, but provident for themſelues, and their affaires: yet this vice raignes amonge them, they will goe to lawe one with an other for a trifle; and which is worſe, they are taxed for giving of money, to procure falſe witneſſes. This is chiefly the nature of the Inhabitants of *Tulle*: but for thoſe of *Vzarche* they care not much for merchandiſe, but chooſe rather to follow the Warrs, and to learne the uſe of their armes. For the Gentrie they are continually quarreling one with an other, for the reſt they are very noble & generous, and herein the Burgeſſes of the townes imitate them. The *Limoſins* commonly attaine to a great age, and their families liue moſt together; ſo that ye ſhall ſee in the houſes of ſome villages, an old man, which liues to ſee his third and fourth Generation, and ſome times they haue whole famillies of a hundred perſons, deſcended from one blood, which liue all together as it were in a colledge. To Conclude, I will add hereunto, that which *Iohannes Punctejus* ſaith in his Latine verſes touching the offspring of the *Limoſins*, which are theſe following:

Lemovicula townes.

Lower Limoſin.

Vſarche.

Brive la gaillarde.

Rivers.

Manners.

ECce Lemoviculæ ſedes gratiſſima genti,
Quæ gradibus novies quinis ſemiſſeque lata
Proſpectum tollens gelidas aſſurgit ad Arctos,
Longa ſub Occiduum naſcenti ab Sydere tendit,
Et ferit Arvernas Eoo ab lumine cautes,
Stagnoſis quoque Biturigum contermina campis.
Sed qua Phœbus Equos mergente ſub æquore tingit,
Angolmum & partem proſpectat Pictonis Arvi,
Ceu dat Bituriges ſpectare & Pictonas Vrſa,
Petragoris media quàm Sol conjungit ab Arce,
Cum quibus eſt illi morum percrebrior uſus,
Vicinis quam cum reliquis. Aquitanica tellus
Hanc habet, hanc nulli morum bonitate ſecundam,
Irrorat ſuperas ſinuoſis fluxibus oras
Montibus emanans Mile Vaccis alma Vienna,
(Vignagnam Indigenæ patrio ſermone profantur)
Inde Lemovicum præceps defertur in Vrbem.
Partem urbis vallis, ceu partem clivus adornat
Qua patet inſignis, Divorum gloria, Templi
Cultus honos, Stephanoque pio concredita ſedes.
Samothea fama eſt Gallos de ſtirpe Gomeri
Hoc tenuiſſe Solum, Nohemi quo tempore proles
In varias hominum diſperſerit agmina plagas,
Hinc Aboriginibus Populum conſtare catervis.
Nulla Lemovicum quem ſors mutare coëgit
Nomen adhuc, Phrygios niſi vis migraſſe colonos
Sedibus Alverno & Rectore Lemovice terras
Incoluiſſe novas, patriæ queis damna levarent.
Frugibus at mirum ſterilis, ſive ubere glebæ
Et tumido nullo fluvii penetrabilis alveo,
Affluxu quam viſa hominum florere frequenti,
Quam ſit & omne genus promendis mercibus apta.
Terra potens armis, Anglis impervia quondam
Francorum experti celeres ſuper ardua vires.
Vrbs tamen hæc bello Viſigothûm obſeſſa ſiniſtro
Quos Scythica quondam Gallos deduxerat ora,
Pondera ſuſtollens cladis, tendebat ad altum,
Nec preſſa oppreſſa eſt, Anglum furialibus auſis.
Tranſactis decies ſex commemoratur ab annis,
Inventas muro ſublapſo ædiſque ruina,
Reliquias ævi dantes miracula priſci,
Illa Senatorum effigies ſtatuaſque ferebant,
Mercuriumque Scopæ fuſum ſive arte Perilli,
Argentum ambeſos ſtatuæ decorabat ocellos,
Hinc, propter muros, memoranda figura Leænæ
Viſitur, unde Auſtri terris ſpiramina torquent,
Quæ pedibus geminos uncis amplexa catellos
Hæc tria metra tenet baſi ſubſcripta rotunda.

ALMA LEÆNA DVCES SÆVOS PARIT, ATQVE CORONAT.
OPPRIMIT HANC NATVS VAIFER MALESANVS ALVMNAM,
SED PRESSVS GRAVITATE LVIT SVB PONDERE POENAS.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE COVNTIE OF POICTOV or POICTIERS.

Bounds.

POICTONIVM, *Pictavia* or *Poictou*, hath on the South *Angouleſme*, and *Xantoigne*, on the Weſt the *Aquitaine* Seas, on the North *Brittaine* and *Anjou*, the reſt is ſhutt in with *Touraine*, *Berry* & *Limoſin*.

Fertility.

This Countrie is exceeding fruitfull in Corne, & Cattell, Wool & Flaxe, and very rich in Wine. There is excellent hunting, and hawking; in regard of the abundance of Deere & game, which are in this Province. Wee reade that this Countrie was honoured heretofore by the *Gothes*, with the title of a Kingdome, whome *Clodovæus* King of *France* chaſed from hence, and likewiſe out of all *Aquitaine*.

The Emperour *Lodovicus Pius*, gaue to his Sonne *Pipinus* the Kingdome of *Aquitania*, whoſe Sonnes *Pipin* and *Charles*, were by their Vncle *Charles* the *Balde* driuen out of *Aquitania*, and ſhutt up in a *Cloiſter*, & ſo ſeizing upon this Princedome, gaue it to his Nephew *Arnold*, upon this cõdition, that it ſhould neuer beare any more the title of a Kingdome; but of a Dukedome. After *Arnold* ſucceeded *VVilliam*, ſurnamed the *Good*, *Eblon* the Firſt, *Eblon* the Second, *VVilliam* the Second and Third, *Guy*, *VVilliam* the Fourth, and Fifth, and *Elenor* Daughter of *VVilliam* the Fifth was married to *Levves* the Seuenth, King of France; who being ſuſpicious of treaſon & adultrie divourced her: ſhee then on a ſudden was eſpouſed to *Henry* Duke of *Normandie*, who after the death of King *Stephen*, ſucceeded him in the Kingdome of *England*. Whence hapned the longeſt blondieſt, & moſt grievous time of woe & calamities, which ever afflicted *France*. For after the deceaſe of *Henry*, his Sonnes *Richard*, & *Iohn* ſucceeded him, aſwell in his Kingdome of *England* as in his Maternall, and Patrimoniall inheritances in *France*. But *Arthur* being arrived, the Sonne of *Goofrie*, as being the eldeſt Sonne of King *Iohn*, pretended that he ought to be preferred before *Iohn*, and to this end was incited and ſtirred up thereunto by *Philippus Auguſtus* King of *France*, to take *Poictou* by force of armes from his Vncle *Iohn*, and to make himſelfe maſter of it. He then gathering many troups together, was on a ſudden ſurpriſed by *Iohn*, who overthrew his forces, and carryed him priſoner to Rouan, where he put him to death. For this cauſe King *Iohn* was by *Conſtantia* the Mother of *Arthur*, accuſed of *Parricide*, and for to accuſe him of it, appealed unto King *Philip*, ſitting in the Court of the Peers of *France*, where he was condemned for his offence, and adjudged to looſe all his livings to the King, by the right of confiſcation, as Lord of the Fief, & among the reſt he gott this countrie of *Poictou*. But *Levves* the Eight his Succeſſour gaue it to *Alfonſus*, who dying without iſſue, it came againe under the power of King *Philip* the Third, and continued with his Heires, till the reigne of *Phillip* of *Valois*, who was overthrowne in the Battle of *Crecie* by King *Edvvard* the Third of *England*, who tooke it in, and recouvered it againe, and held it more fully then before with all *Aquitaine*; by vertue of a treatie made betweene him, and King *Iohn* of *France*, who ſoone after created this Dutchie a Principate, which King Edward gaue to his Sonne, who having layd heavie impoſitions upon the *Aquitanies*, he loſt the greateſt part thereof, becauſe they withdrew themſelues from his obeiſſance, changing the *Roſe* for the *Flovver de Lys*, under *Charles* the Fifth King of *France*. Whoſe Nephew *Charles* the Seuenth (by domeſtick diſſentions) droue the Engliſh out of all *Aquitaine*, leaving after him for his Succeſſour *Levves* the Eleuenth, who likewiſe gaue it to his Brother *Charles* as a fief, and fee ſimple. After his death King *Levves* tooke it againe to himſelfe, and left it to his Sonne *Charles* the Eight, from which time forward *Aquitaine* or *Gaſconie*, whereof *Poictou* is not the leaſt part, continued euer ſince under the power and might of the Kings of *France*.

Anciens Inhabitants.

The ancient Inhabitants of this Countrie were called by Cæſar, Strabo and Plinie *Pictones*, by Ptolomie *Pectones*, by Ammianus Marcellinus *Pictavi*, Auſonius calleth this Province *Pictonica Regio*, and *In Notitia Provinciarum Civitas Pectavi*, or *Pectavi in Aquitania* 2. or 7. *Viennenſi*, now a dayes it is called in French *Le pais de Poictou*.

Neere unto the *Pictones*, Plinie placeth alſo the *Ageſitanes*, of whoſe memoriall, there are yet ſome remnants left to this day, in the village of *Aigounois*, not farre from *S. Maxent*, lying upon the river of *Severe*. Therefore thoſe erre greatly, which place the *Aginnates*, among the *Ageſitanes*. Seing theſe two people, dwelt at leaſt fiue daies journey one from an other.

Townes. Poitiers.

The Capitall, and Royall City of this Countrie is called in Latine *Pectavia*, by Ptolomie and Antonine *Auguſtoritum*, & in French *Poictiers*, ſituated in a very pleaſant place, among hills; but with a ridge deſcendeth into a plaine, which place they call *Franchée*. It is one of the greateſt Cities in all *France*, but now a great part of it, lieth voyd without inhabitants, having Meddowes, Vineyards, and Plowe-lands within the Circuit of it. The river *Clain* traverſeth almoſt round about it, making ſome ſmall Iles, and at laſt falleth into the *Vienne*. It is a very famous Vniverſitie, eſpecially for the Imperiall lawe, which wil giue place to no Academie in *France*, but onely Paris, having bene founded by King *Charles* the Seuenth, in the yeere of our Lord 1421. whereof *Iulius Scaliger* in his deſcription of townes writeth thus.

Si ſtudium eſt animæ: veniunt à corpore vires,
Galliaque à meritis poſcit utrumque ſibi.
Hæc ſtudiis, aliæ belli exercentur amore:
Pictavium eſt animus, cætera corpus erunt.

The antiquitie of this towne is ſeene by the *Theater*, the Palace of *Galean*, and the arches of the Aqueducts, to leade the water by pipes, from farre places into the Conduicts, & Fountaines of the towne, which they call yet *Arceaux de Parigne*, ſure teſtimonies of the Romans commaund over theſe people.

Some giue out, that this city ſhould haue bene firſt founded by the Succeſſours of *Agathyrſus*, and *Gelonus Hercules* Sonnes, which were called by the Poets *Picti*.

BRITANNIÆ

PARS

LA MER

AQVI-

TANIQVE

Redon
Roche
Roset
Asserat
Bogart
Peners
Bretesche
Mesquer
Croisie
Lanau
Dongnes
Monco
Corset
Bremen
Pambeuf
Aigreville
Pon
Guerche
Bourg de Môstier
Machecoul en Rez
Bourg neuf
Armentier
Paus
Bonges
Val de morier
Bois de Cene
La Gauache
Beauvoir
Froidefons
Challons
Zon
Nero
S. Urbain
Barbatre
Barre de Mos H.
N.D de Mos
Perier
S. Iand
Hermonstier I.
L'Isle de dieu
Porteau
Gaschere Haute dangereux
Ollonne
Pesquelaye
Nantes
Oudon
Ancenys
Boussille
Chantouceaux
Noyers
S. Sauveur
La Varenne
S. Sebastien
Lion
Chalain
Nozay
Blain
Heverit
Trigne
Angrie
Linieres
Segre
Pouance
Conbre
Andegavensis
Ingrande
Montagut
Changemes
Removille
Le Estang de Grandlieu
Pulniau
Vielle Vigne
S. George
Sulpice S.
Couche
Languiller
Mormaisons
Roche Cerviere
Chevecbe
Boulongne
Falleron
S. Pierr dulue
Beausson
Merlatiere
Ligueron
Roche sur Ion
Le Poire sur la Roche
Palueau
Monpenit
Les ba-bites
Aisenay
Venejan
Oez
Chefe
Conniquiers
Chefe grinault
S. Iulien
S. Maxent
Fenoville
Aubigni
Nemy
S. Agabeur
Beaulieu
S. Gillis
S. Estene
Marufalet
Guinz
Motheachard
Vere
Peyrons
S. Benoist
Angio
Marie
Giere
Breteignolles
S. Hilaire
Grand Olone
Aurille
Nuollrad
S. Martin
Talmont
Iart
Le Chastellier abb.
Sables Olone
Le Chaume
Tiffauges
Cliſſon
Monieres
Cheure fl.
Loyre fluvius
S. Faicre
Bonfiere
Trezeſeptiers
Bazoges
La Guinniere
S. Simphorien
Le Gerou
Les landes Genuſſon
S. Andre
Mortaige
S. Crispin
S. Palais
Montfaucon
S. Phillibert
Segumiere
Chalet
Le puy S. Bonnet
Tessovalle
S. Loire
Maulevrier
S. Maurice
Masſay
Boville lourat
Pont de Verines
Argenton
Verines
Montbrun
Billizay
Touars
Varant
Mexe
Ge
Onereus
Tray
Chemin
Lucbe
Soulaire
Mire
Grimandiere
Frezes
Vauzaille
Tenezay
Assay
Airvault
Avalle
Airon
Chire
Glenay
Chapelle S. Lorens
Noir terre
Bressuyre
Loudun
Mallempure
Moutins
Rovoritais
Aubieres
Cirieres
S. Martin Lars
S. Mare
Amant
Espesves
Le Pin
Terue
Le Pomerave
S. Mesmin
Cereſay
Brechauſſe
Bouin
Chausseray
Gorge
Adille
Letail
S. George
Neauz
Chatillon
S. Aulbin
Talla
Azay
Vernon
La Syé
Fardiere
Belvoiſin
La Menandiere
Pouzanges
Vieule
Pozanges
Chateaumur
La foreſt
Ch. Neuf
Les Herbieres
Les pouperes
Ardelay
Elocrtiere
Barotiere
Vandrefnes
S. Michel
Le Bergemet
Mouchan
Moutrimagne
Les Eſſars
Prinſay
Mesterays
Tillay
Chauaigne
Reaumur
Chefaive
Broeilbaret
Secondigni
Chaſtirueil
Bulſſeau
La Chaſtezmerare
Antigny
Puy de Serre
Galtinois
Vouuant
Mairevant
Colonges
Borneau
S. Hilaire
S. Paul
Cherſay
Fontenay
Maillezay
Maille
Le Gue de Velnire
Poirille vidé
Longefne
S. Eſtiene
Mouſeil
Petoſſes
Moreſeil
S. Gemme
Nalliers
Mouzeilles
Lullomois
Marans
Luſſon
Peaulx
Lesmagn
Chenay
Clave
Brelouiere
Angrue
S. Michel en ler
S. Radegode
Champigny
Le Simon
Diſſay
Chaptenier
Montiers
S. Herminie
Vire
Valleraut
Pouille
Chanquebert
Trizay
Corbaon
Ablier
Le Coudray
Curzon
Chaſtenet
Cheif
S. Florent
Tourinaro
Pimeaux
Plesmafray
La reorte
Chantaulnay
Bourgnovau
Ieriſiers
Caillere
S. Maurice
Iodouimere
S. Layre
S. Laurens
S. Cyre
Puyriant
Vouuant
Mairevant
Colonges
Bulgny
Ardon
Beſſelem
S. Ouāt
Gazeau
Villieres
S. Pompain

POICTOV PICTAVIENSIS COMITATVS

Amstelodami excudit
Judocus Hondius.

Miliaria Gallica communia
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Miliaria Germanica communia.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Picti. For this people being driuen out of their natiue Countrie; by reaſon of their inteſtine broiles, caine and ſetled themſelues in *England*, where they did ſo mightely encreaſe, that they were forced to leaue their natiue ſoile & ancient habitations, and to ſeeke out new: therefore they tranſported themſelues from thence by ſhipping into *France*, leaving the memorie of their name in this towne, and Countrie.

But ſome are of an other opinion; ſeing it is manifeſt in Pomponius Mela and Plinie, that the remembrance of the *Picts*, were in this place, long before they arriued here out of *England*.

A Biſhopprick. This Epiſcopall Seate commendeth much this Citie, for the reverend memorie of the name, and merit of *S. Hilarie* the Biſhop thereof, a man of ſingular learning, pietie & conſtancie, who like a moſt invincible champion oppoſed the dangerous faction of *Arrius*, and refuted mightely his damnable hereſie, with a moſt profound judgment and eloquence in his twelue bookes of the Trinity, which as a remembrance to his immortall praiſe he hath left behinde him. The judiciall Court of *Poictou* is gouverned by a *Preſident*, and two *Lieutenants*, the one is for Civill, and the other for Criminall cauſes.

The Court of juſtice.

Niort. To this Court the Benches of many other townes muſt adreſſe themſelues, yea *Poictiers* it ſelfe. *Niort* alſo with the Caſtlewike thereof belonging to it, where there are held three braue yearely Marts for all *Poictou*. *Fontenay Le Conte* under the Caſtle, and Walls whereof the riveret *Vendée* runneth which ſometimes ſwelleth ſo high, that it overfloweth the Countrie round about *Fontenay*, and the adjacent territoires. Alſo *Luſigna*, where there is a very ancient Caſtle, commonly called *Meluſine-Caſtle*, &c. *Mont-morrillon, Chaſtelleraud, La Baſſe Marché, Dorat, S. Maxent* and others, to theſe maye be added *Sivray*, which of late yeares was made a *Seneſchallſhip* having a ſtronge Caſtle in it. Vnto *Poictou* belongeth alſo the Principate of *Talmont*, ſo called (as ſome ſay) *Talon du Monde*, that is, the *VVorlds heele*.

Fontenay. le Conte.

Luſigna.

Rhoche Sur-Ion. Alſo the Principate of *Roche Sur-Ion*, belongeth to the Royall houſe of *Bourbon*. *Chaſtel Heraut* hath the titel alſo of a Dukedome, ſeated upon the *Vienne*.

Vicounties. The Vicounties are *Tovars* upon the *Tou*, alſo *Broſſe, Bridieres*, & *Roche-chovard*. There are diverſe other townes, and Lordſhips ennobled with the title of Baronies, as namely, *Manilers*, where they take every yeere great ſtore of Saulmons, Shads, and Cod, whereof they make Stockfiſh, and ſend them into diverſe countries. Alſo *Partenay, S. Maxent, Melle, Chizay, Chauvigny, Luſſac, Breſſuyre, Charon, Chaſteneray, S. Meſnin, S. Gilles, Chaſteaumur, Les Sables, d'Aulonne S. Hermine*, and *Montaigu*, being a towne with a Caſtle in it, where there is much ſalt made, *Mirebeau, La Motte, S. Beray, Vouvant, S. Hilaire, Mortemer, Luzaz, S. Savin, L'Iſle Iourdan, S. Benoiſt du Sault, Bour-neuff, Meroil, Mervant, Brige, Vouver, Villetaignaix*, and diverſe others.

There hath bene alſo heretofore a towne in Poictou called *Limonum*, as appeared by Antonins Iourney, when he went from *Bourdeaux* to *Auguſtodunum*. Ptolomie nameth it *Limonon*, and *In Tabula Itineraria, Lomounum*. Many Learned men are of the opinion, that this was *Auguſtoritum*, or *Poitiers*. It is mentioned three times in the Commentaires of *Hirtius*. In ſome bookes it is written *Lemovicum*, againſt the credit and authority of ancient *Manuſcripts*.

Hereabouts was fought that memorable Battle of *Poictiers*, wherein *Edvvard* (of immortall memorie) the Blacke Prince of *England*, with a handfull of wearied Souldiers, being not aboue eight thouſand men, encountred King *Iohn* of *France*, and overthrew his Army the flower of *France*, conſiſting of 40000. men. In which Battle were ſlaine, 52. great Lords, ſeuenteene hundred knights, Eſquires, and Gentlemen, bearing coates of armes. Among the great ones there fell that day. *Peter de Burbon Duke of Athens, Lord high Coneſtable of France, Iohn Clermont, Lord Marſhall, Georg de Charney, Lord great Chamberlaine, and Sr. Reynold Camian* who bare that day the *Oriflambe*, or grand Standard of *France*, & as many others, as made up the former account, and for common Souldiers, there lay dead in that place aboue ſixe thouſand. The liſt of priſoners taken that day were theſe, *Iohn King of France, Philip his Sonne*, afterward Duke of *Bourgoine, the Archbiſhop of Sens, Ieames of Burbon Earle of Ponthieu, Iohn of Artois Earle of Eu, & Charles his Brother Earle of Langueville, Charles Earle of Vendoſme, the Earles of Tankerville, Salſburch, Naſſavv, Dampmartine & La Roche*, within many other Lords, knights, Eſquiers, and Gentlemen to the number of about two thouſand, beſides 8000. private Souldiers, which were taken in this Battle, and a hundred Collours.

The Battle of Poitiers was fought the 19 of Sepember, Anno 1356 See Ian de Serres in the reigne of King Iohn of France & Mr. Speed in the reigne of Edward the Third King of England.

This Countrie is watered with the *Clain*, the *Vienne*, the two *Sevres*, the *Vendée* & ſome others, which furniſh the inhabitants with abundance of delicate Fiſhe. I cannot omitt to ſpeake ſomewhat of the *Amphitheater* in *Poitou*, neere unto the village *Dovve*, which was made in ſuch a manner, by the cunning and art of man, as if nature her ſelfe had formed it. It is wholly cutt out of a hollow hill, and wrought without any externall matter of Ciment, Chawlke, Timber or Stone. The whole deſcription of this mount and *Amphiteater*, is credibly related by *Levine Keerſmaker*, heretofore Burroughmaſter of *Zerrickſea* in *Zealand*, and is to be read in *Iuſtus Lipſius* his booke of the *Amphitheaters* without *Rome*, Chap. 6. who addeth that *Dovve* muſt haue bene heretofore more then a village, as may evidently appeare by the old peeces of the ancient highway, which went from this towne to *Pontus Cæſarianus*, now called *Pont du Sey*. Part of which way is yet to be ſeene to this day, but the greateſt part thereof is ſpoiled & broken, and the ſtones taken up for other uſes. About halfe a mile from *Poitiers*, upon the Kings highway, as ye goe to *Bourges*, there is a great foure-ſquare ſtone, which is ſupported by fiue other ſtones, for which reaſon they call it *Pierre Levée*, upon which is engraven this Diſtick:

Rivers.

A huge ſtone.

Hic lapis ingentem ſuperat gravitate Coloſſum
Ponderis, & grandi Sydera mole petit.

Touching the Spirituall ſtate of this Countrey, ye muſt note, that there are three Biſhopricks, all belonging to and ſtanding under the Arch-Biſhop of *Tolouze*, as namely, the Biſhop of *Poictiers*, who hath 27. Abbeys under him, the Biſhop of *Luçon* or *Luſſen*, who hath tenn, and the Biſhop of *Mailleſay*, having foure Abbeys under him. The Peſants in this Countrey haue a kinde of pedlers-French and a ruſticall ſpeech amoug themſelues. He that truſt them leaſt, is wiſeſt. They are giuen to riotouſneſſe, ſtrife & contentions, and for a trifle will goe to lawe one with an other: they canne playe alſo at *Legier de main* and of foure make fiue. But the Inhabitants in the townes are of a farre different humour: for they are men of underſtanding, curteous, affable, free-hearted and bountifull, ennemies to diſſimulation, deceit, and couſenage, lovers and honorers of learning and diſcipline, and the Nobility & Gentrie are conſiderate, provident, hardie and generous men.

Manners of the Inhabitants.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE COVNTRY OF XAINTOIGNE.

THE Countrie of *Xaintoigne*, called in Latine *Santonia* from the ancient Inhabitants thereof the *Santones*, (or *Xaintongeois*) hath on the North *Poictou*, on the East *Angoumois*, and *Perigorte*, on the South the river *Garound*, and on the West the Ocean, and the Iles of *Oleron*, where there are great ſtore of Hares, and Connies. *Name.*

Site. Wee reade in the Authour of the *Ephemerides* of the *Gallike* warrs, that the limits of the *Santones* (or *Xaintongeois*) were heretofore larger, and that they were not much leſſe, than the *Toloſates* (or thoſe of *Tolouze*) and that in their great warrs againſt *Cæſar*, the Aſſembly of the Princes of *Gallia*, commaunded them to bring up twelue thouſand men, when as the *Pictones* (or *Poictevins*) levyed but eight thouſand, and the *Lemovices* (or *Limoſins*) tenne.

Fertility. *Xaintonge* aboundeth in Corne, and Wine, and is one of the beſt Countries in *France*, in ſo much that they ſend forth their commodities into *Spagne*, *England*, and other Countries. The ancient habitants were the *Santones*. *Cæſar* and others make mention of them, in the firſt *Gallike* warrs, in ſome coppies wee read *Xantones*, but in his ſecond booke *Santoni*, and in his third booke of the Civill warrs *Santonæ*, if it be not a fault eſcaped. *Strabo* calls them *Santoni*, *Ptolomie Satones* in ſtead of *Santones*, as Stephanus writeth them. *Plinie* honoureth them with the title of *Libertie*, in in his 19. Chapter: & *Ammianus Marcellinus* rankes them among the chiefeſt of the *Gaules*. By *Gallen Santonia* when he wrot of the *Santonick* herbe which tooke its name from hence. *Civitas Santonum*, *Cité des Xaintongeois* is called in *Notitia Provinciarum Galliæ*, *L'Eveſché des Saintes*, the Biſhoprick of *Saintes*. Thus much for the ancient Inhabitants.

Townes. The principall City of this Countrie is *Saintes*, founded by the ancient *Gaules*, which in ancient times was called *Mediolanium Xantonum*, or *Santonum*: by *Antonine Mediolanum Santonum*, upon his way from *Bourdeaux* to *Auton*. *Saintes.* In *Tabula Itineraria* it is corruptly called *Mediolanum Saneon*, by Strabo & Ptolomie *Mediolanium*, and by *Stephanus Mediolanum*. After this People was ſubdued by *Cæſar* and the Romane Captaines, the name of this City was changed. There are many things which ſhew the antiquity of this towne. As firſt many peeces of the ancient walls, which are ſeene yet here and there. Secondly the foundation, and ruines of the *Amphitheater*, which is anſwerable to that of *Perigeux*, neere unto *Saint Etropus* Church. Thirdly upon *Charent*-bridge before the towne, where there is a very ancient Arch, upon the one ſide whereof are engraven theſe words: CÆSARI NEP. DIVI IVLII PONTIFICIS AVGVRI. and on the other ſide are diverſe letters, which are ſo defaced, that one cannot read the meaning of them. Finally by the ruines of ſome *Aqueducts* & Conduits of Fountaines, which ledd the water into the towne now broken. This Citie is called by *Auſonius* in his 13. Epiſtle *Santonus*, & in his 14. and 18. Epiſtles *Santones*. It is ſeated upon the pleaſant river of *Charent*, whoſe *Source*, or ſpring-head beginneth in a place called *Charemac*, betweene *Limoges* and *Angouleſme*. It is an Epiſcopall Seate, & hath had, as *Belleforeſt* counteth, 53. Biſhops. *S. Eutropus* was ſent thither firſt by *S. Clement*, who having converted this people to the Chriſtiã faith, was afterward martyrized under the Emperour *Domitian*: & the laſt Biſhop (as *Belleforeſt* ſaith) was *Triſtand de Biſet*. There is in it a monaſterie of Nunns, dedicated to the Virgine Marie by *Geffrey Count of Saintoigne*, and *Agnes* his lady in the yeere 1047. The thirtith Biſhop of *Xainctes* was called *Pierre de Conſouſant*, who built the Epiſcopall houſe, and Anno 1200. reedifyed the walls of the Cathedrall Church.

Rochell. The other townes are *Rochell*, *S. Iean d'Angely*, *Loygaire*, *Archaut*, *Pont Loubleſe*, *Blaye*, *Taillebourgh*, *Iarnac*, *Barbeſieux*, *Ioſac*, *Marennes*, *Soubize* and *Brouage*. The city of *Rochell* called in Latine *Rupella*, is ſeated in one of the fertilleſt Countries of *France*, upon an arme of the Sea, where it ebbs and flowes up to it twiſe a day. It was built ſixe, or ſeuen hundred yeeres agoe, by the Kings of *France*; becauſe of the ſite & the commodiouſneſſe of the haven; & to curbe the *Pirates*, which troubled all the *Armorick Coaſt*, for it hath a very good port, and a braue roade for ſhipping to ride in, and indeed is a place impregnable, & ſo ſtrong, that it is impoſſible to be gott but by famiſhing. On the South ſide, it is almoſt all fortified with a Gulfe of the Ocean Sea, on the North ſide of it, is nothing but Marſhes, ouerflowne with water (which for this reaſon are good for the making of Salt, (cõmonly called *Salines*.) The other parts are fortifyed with Walls, Moates, Towres, Turrets, and ſtronge Bulwarkes, euery one of them, having their ſeuerall names; ſo that they can bringe no Canon to batther them. This towne was commaunded in ancient time by an Engliſh Gouvernour; but afterward was brought under the obedience of the French King by the Citizens rebellion, who droue the Engliſh out of it; for which cauſe *Charles* the Fifth, Anno 1562. gaue thoſe of Rochell many fine priviledges, aſwell conceerning maritimate affaires, as for the chooſing of a *Major*, and a ſhrife out of the bodie of the Citizens, for the politick gouvernment of the towne, and for this reaſon, no ſtrang Gouvernours ſhall be impoſed upon them, or troubled with any garniſon, having alſo this priviledg, that no citadell or caſtle ſhal be built within their towne.

The ſiege of Rochell. Rochell (anno 1573.) was beſieged by *Henry de Valois*, Duke of *Anjou* afterward King of *Poland* & *France*, & endured one of the hardeſt bloudieſt & moſt memorable Sieges, as hapned in many ages. In which the *Beſiegers* thundred with their Canon upon the towne; both by Sea and by Land, made many furious attemps & aſſaults, poured in ſhowres of Arquebuſades among them, had ſcalling ladders, & by ſapping, and mining blew up the Bulwarks. In Briefe uſed all the force and violence as poſſibly they could: but was as brauely defended by the beſieged as aſſaulted; for men

SCALA LEVCARVM.

SEPTENTRION

OCCIDENT

MIDI

OCEANUS

LVSSON NOIS.

PAIS D'AVNIS.

AQVI TANICUS

MARES. SALANT. I N.

BROVAGE.

XAINCTES

AGE.

Marepnois

TOGE

Amstelodami.
Apud Ioannem Ianssonium.

SEPTENTRION

PARTIE DV POITOV.

ORIENT

ANGOVMOIS.

TOGNE.

CARTE DV PAIS DE XAINTONGE

MIDI

for men, weemen, and children (as feareleſſe) ran to anſwere all alarms and aſſaults of the Ennemie, ſtopped the breaches, encountred & tumbled downe the firſt that came to enter, and beate them back againe into their trenches, and oftentimes ſallied out after them many times with good ſucceſſe, which did ſo wearie them with continuall alarms, and ſallies, that they tooke noe reſt night nor day, and having ſtood out nine deſperate aſſaults (which were as courariouſly repulſed as giuen) at laſt the Ambaſſadours of *Poland* on the 17. of *Iune*, came to fetch *Henry Duke of Anjou*, whome the States of their Kingdome had choſen to be their *King*, ſo that by this meanes God wrought the deliverance of the City of *Rochell*, after they had ſpent almoſt all their victualls, and amunition of warre, and loſt many hundreds of men: and ſo the Kinge by the articles of peace formed in the manner of an *Edict*, graunted thoſe of *Rochell*, *Montauban*, *Niſmes*, and other townes the free exerciſe of their religiõ. This ſiege laſted from the beginning of March, till the ſeuenteenth of *Iune* fallowing, and after an exceſſiue charge, & the loſt of aboue 20000. men ſlaine upon ſervice, aſſaults, and dyed with ſickneſſe, was freed, the towne having endured in one month 13000. Canon ſhott. But which is moſt remarqueable, and miraculous, when the Souldiers and people were almoſt famiſhed for hunger, the Lord muſtered up an army of Muſcles & other Shellfiſh & ſent them into the haven of the towne which did abundantly relieue them; ſome imagine that this was cauſed by the thundring noize of the ordnance: howſoeuer God neuer forſakes his in their greateſt diſtreſſes. *Rochell* hath a *Preſidiall* Seſſion with Counſellours and Officers for the adminiſtration of Iuſtice.

Miraculous work of God.

Saint Iean d'Angeli.

S. Iean d'Angeli is a fine towne lately built, and is one of the principaleſt, and the beſt compacted in *Xaintoigne*. It tooke this name from an Abbey dedicated in the honour of *S. Iohn*, whereof the foundation was layd in the reigne of King *Pepin*, who kept his Court in the palace of *Angeri* (for there is but one letter changed in the termination of this word) ſeated upon the river *Boutonne* in the territoire of *Aulnis*. It is reported (if ye will giue credit to it) that ſome religious men, coming from the *Holy land*, brought into this place (as they ſay) *S. Iohn Baptiſts head*, upon whoſe coming the King obtayned a great victorie ouer his Ennemies; in acknowlegment whereof, he founded in this place where his owne palace of *Angeri* ſtood, an Abbey, & called it after S. Iohns name, and there putt into it Religious men to ſerue God, allowing them good meanes & revenews. In ſo much that a great many people came flocking thither, which by litle & litle built this towne, which now ſtands there at this preſent, and calling it after S. Iohns name hath euer ſince kept the ancient name. This hapned about the yeare of our Lord 768. when as King *Pepin* had warrs with *Gaifer* King of *Aquitania*, whome he vanquiſhed, as appeares by the ſtorie of the foundatiõ of this Abbey. This towne was beſieged by the Duke of *Anjou* 1569. and after it held out two months, it was yeelded upon compoſition ſigned by the King, *that they ſhould march out vvith bagg, and baggage, vvith their armes, horſes, and flying Colours*. By how much this famous ſiege was followed and as couragiouſly defended, by ſo much is it the more remarkable, for the raſhe and ſudden breach of faith and promiſſe which his majeſty had ſolemnely made. For the hiſtorie noteth, that he loſt aboue tenn thouſand men before it, & fiue or ſixe & twentie Gentlemen of the ordnance, all ſlayne upon their dutie, who had ſhott upon the towne aboue fiue thouſant Canon ſhott, and the many runawayes, that at laſt his great army was ſo weakned that it was not aboue 18. or 20. thouſand men.

Pont Loubleſe.

Pont Loubleſe, or *Ponts* is a towne which lieth foure miles from *Saincttes*. It is devided into two parts, the Vpper and the Lower towne, and that part which is called *S. Vivian* lieth now almoſt deſolate; becauſe that the Iewes, who dwelt in it heretofore, having hung up in deriſion a Crucifix upon the Hoſpitall, the Lord thereof deſtroyed them without any pitie. The other part of the towne on the North ſide is called *Les Haires*, and *S. Martin* is embelliſhed with many Churches, & Convents of White and Grey Fryers, whoſe Convent was founded by a Lord of the ſame place, called *Regnaut* in the time of *Charles* the Fifth. But the Fryers Cloiſters of *S. Benedictus* Order, and of *S. Iohns* of *Ieruſalem* were founded by *Guy* of *Angouleſme*. It hath three Pariſhes, & three Hoſpitalls, whereof two of them are for the entertaynment of ſtrangers, and the other for the Natiues of this Countrie: the revenews whereof had wont to be employed in the maintenance of Schooles. There are under the juriſdiction of *Ponts*, two and fiftie Pariſhes, and two hundred and fifthie *Fee-farmes*, belonging to Noble and Gentlemen. The Meddalls found there buried under the bottome of a pillar, ſhew evidently the antiquitie of this place, about the inſcriptions whereof, were written upon the one *Divus Cajus Iul. Cæſ. Imperator*, & upon the other ſide *Aelius Pontus Nepos Pomp. Mag. Tumul.* ſo that it is credible, that this Caſtle and Towne bore the name of *Aelius Pontius*, and that in all appearence *Anthoni de Pont* Lord of this place was deſcended from the Romans: beſides, there were ſome ancient chartres kept in it, wherein were written theſe wordes, *Armadus Vlnerius Pontius & Anabalda Vxor, Diis Volent.* and *Albinus Coſſejus Pontius Filius Anab. Vlneri. D. A. Pont.* and *Helheida Vxor hic jacent.* moreouer, *Ecmoratus, Comai D. A. Pont. Egilda Filia Brenni Vxor.* Howſoeuer, it is verely thought, that theſe ancient Romans tooke their name from *Ponts*, or bridges in regard of the number of them which were made over the river *Seugne* under this towne, & for a memoriall thereof, there is yet ſeene in one of the arches the armes of the Lords of *Pont*, which are three bridges *Or*, in a field *Geules* upon a Scutchion *Argent*. *Blaye* is more anciẽt then any towne in this Countrey: for *Auſonius* calleth it *Blavia militaria*, as beingh a ſtrong fortreſſe for the Romiſh garniſon. It bore the title of a Caſtle, before the French inhabited *Gallia*. The Lord of this place was that mighty & vaillãt *Palatine Rolland*, who liued in the time of *Charles* the great. This *Charles* built a Church in it, & named it *S. Romans*. Neere vnto the Port *Santongeois* lieth alſo the towne of *Taillebourg* or *Bourg*, which is reaſonable faire, & well ſeated. *Barbeſieux* is about nine miles from *Saincttes*, and fiue from *Angouſleſme*, from *Coignac* and from *Ponts*. It was in times paſt a very faire towne, and well fortified, as appeares by the ruines of the walls, ſituated in a fertill place though it lay aloofe from the river. There are in this towne two Pariſhes, the one is called *S. Mathevvs*, the Church whereof was heretofore dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*: the other *S. Euſtachius*. It hath a faire Caſtle in it, which was built by one of the great *Grandſires* of the Counts of *Rochefault*, not long ſince; becauſe that from this houſe the Lords of Barbeſieux are iſſued. *Brovage* is a ſmall towne, lying foure ſquare, built upon a marſh, wonne from the Sea. it is much noted for the abundance of Salt, which is made there. This place being beſieged by the Duke of *Mayenne*, the 22. of Iune 1577. was yeelded up upon compoſition, and they marched out of it, with their armes, bagg and baggage, & ſo remayneth at the devotion of the Conquerour. There is alſo the great Bourrough of *Marans* defended with a ſtronge Caſtle. This place retayneth the name of the ſoile, being built upon marſhie ground, where they make a world of Salt. The river of *Sevre* runneth by it ſo that they may with great eaſe bring their commodities to *Rochell*, conſidering alſo the Sea flowes up to the very Caſtle. The *Saintongeois*, make much money of their corne, which the *Spaynards* feth from them every yeare by marchants which ſells it to them. *Rochell* is very rich, becauſe it lyeth ſo neere the Sea, and principally in regard of the great commerce and trading, which they haue with the Engliſh, and Flemmings that reſort thither.

Blaye.

Taillebourg.

Barbeſieux.

Brovage.

Marans.

The Territoire of BOVRDELOIS,

The Countrie of MEDOC,

and the Provoſtship of BORN.

PTOLOMEE placeth the *Gaſcons* in the Dukedome of Arragon in Spayne, and acknowledge none of them in his deſcriptions of France: but in their ſtead, addeth the Bourgeſois, and Vibiſques. At this day then all Gaſcognie is ſituated in France, and borders upon the *Bizcains*, ſo that their Countrie lyeth betweene *Baionne*, and *Bourdeaux*, in which the *Auſſes*, *Taruſatois*, *Lectorois*, *Bigorrois*, *Nitiobregois*, inhabited; whoſe capitall towne is *Agen*, *Commenges*, *Garotes*, and *Eluſates*. The Countrie there is for the moſt part fruitfull, and among other commodities yeeldeth good ſtore of wine; having a ſweete, and a pleaſant aire. The principall Citie in it is *Bourdeaux*, which *Charlemagne* in his Teſtament, accounteth to be one of the Metropolitan Cities of the Romaine Empire. It is ſituated upon the edge of the Garrone, towards the Pyrenean Mountaines, which lye weſtward. Over againſt the River ſide, there lye very pleaſant hillocks, and ſmall hills full of fruitfull trees, & Vineyards. Among them there is a ſmall hill, which litle by litle aſſendeh upright, and lieth Southward of the Citie, adorned with a thick wood of Cyprus-trees, which ſcarcely containeth ſeven acres of ground. The Cyprus-trees are very rare in France, for which reaſon thoſe of *Bourdeaux*, doe eſteeme and glorie much of their Cyprus wood, which they have kept and mainteyned from antiquitie to this day: ſo that who ſo buyeth any Bourdeaux wines, he cannot depart from thence, before he hath from the Magiſtrates a Cyprus braunch, for which he muſt give a peece of money for every ſhip that departeth from thence. This Citie is ſeated not farre from the mouth of the *Garonne*, as *Strabo* ſaith: the Sea flowing into the *Garonne*, maketh there a Lake, that floweth and ebbeth as the Sea doth. Which the Poët *Auſonius*, who was borne in *Bourdeaux* commendeth much in his learned verſes, together with his Countrie, the Climate, and the Soile in ſaying.

Burdegala eſt natale, ſolum, Clementia cæli
Mitis, ubi & rigua larga indulgentia terræ.
Ver longum, brumæque breves, juga frondea ſubſunt.

The walles of the towne have many times beene enlarged eſpecially in the yeere 1302. There is a fine ſtreete within *Bourdeaux*, ſurnamed the Wolfe-ſtreete, becauſe the Wolves fell into it Anno 582, which retaineth ſtill the name from them. There are in it at this day two famous Collegiall Churches, whereof one is the Metropolitan, twelve Parriſh Churches, eight Cloiſters of Moncks, a Nunnes Convent, and a Colledge of Ieſuits, which *Francis Boulonois* in the yeere 1573 inſtituted and founded. The Palace of *Galienus*, which ſeemeth to have taken the name from *Galienus Auguſtus*, is there yet to be ſeene: as alſo the deſolate, and ſmall remainders of the Amphitheater, heretofore famous. *Vinetus*, who was an eye-witneſſe of it faith, that it was environned with ſixe walles, whereof the outmoſt was the higheſt, and the inmoſt the loweſt, being 86 foote one from an other; the intervall, or diſtance within, had on both ſides a path, containing the ſpace of 224 feete in length, and 140 in breadth. The Amphitheater ſtood without the walls of Bourdeaux ſome 400 paces. The Palace of Safegard called Tutelæ, lay without the walls of the Citie, neere unto the River of Garonne: but the walls of the Citie being made greater the Palace was encloſed in it. Some thinke that it was an open Temple, & from the marke of the name, they gather that it was the Temple of the Tutelar God. *Puy Pauline*, tooke his name from *Pontius Paulinus*, the Diſciple of *Auſonius*, who was deſcended of the Illuſtrious famillie of the *Paulins* and *Leontins*. Hereupon *Sidonius* wrot a verſe in the commendations of Burgus. *Auſonius* maketh mention alſo, that there was a ſhippe wrights wharfe, and a haven that ran into the midſt of the Citie, when he ſaith:

Per mediumque urbis fontani fluminis alveum,
Quem Pater Oceanus refluo cum impleverit æſtu
Adlabi totum ſpectabis claſsibus æquor.

But now there is no markes remaining of this haven, unleſſe it be at the mouth of the ſmall River Peuga, where on each ſide thereof there ſtandeth a high towre, unto which heretofore a great chaine was faſtned, which is yet to be ſeene, and which was layd over unto the gate called *Caillou*. At this day there is no haven runneth into the Citie of *Bourdeaux*: ſeing the *Garonne* ſerveth in ſtead thereof. Now the Fountaine *Divona* is wholly dryed up, and no remainders thereof to be ſeene.

There is no Countrie in France, that aboundeth more in excellent wines than this: theſe wines are called there by the inhabitants, *Vin de grave*, for *grave* ſignifieth ſand, or ſandie ground. Now the land, which lyeth under the Citie, where theſe excellent grapes grow, is called *grave*, becauſe it is very ſandie. There are other wines beſides, as *le Lermont*, and de *la Baſtide*. The *Garonne* runneth through & watereth *Bordeaux*, and ebbeth and floweth more then 50 paces above the ſaid Citie. The *Peuge* and *Diviſe* being Rivers of no great importance, I will paſſe by. The Magiſtrates which are commonly called Jurats, together with the chiefe of their Senate the Maire gouverne the Republicke: theſe Jurats were in former times 324 in number, but afterward according to the number of the Countries belonging to the Citie twelve. This is the Seate of the Kings Parliament, which was firſt held there in the yeere 1351, upon the 12 day of November, upon which day they were all ſworne, to obſerve the Lawes and faſhions of the Pariſian Senate.

PARTIE DU PAIS DE SAIN: TONGE.

LE PAYS DE MEDOC.

Païs d'entre deux Mers

BAZADOIS.

LES LAN:

DES BOVRDEAV

DE PREVOSTÉ DE BORN

Le haure d'Arcachon

COSTE DE MEDOC

BOVCHE DE GARONE

LA COSTE DE ARCACHON

LA MER AQVI

Montendre · Pons · Plaineselue · Mirembeau · S. Aubin · Blaye · Cone · Mortaigne · S. Sorin · Tallemont · Meche · S. George de Didone · Royan · Estienne · Pas des Asnes · Tour de cord · Pas de Grave · Pointe de Grave · Perilha sable · Port de verdon · Soulac Palus · Gayac · Talais · Vendais · Vensac · Le Temple · S. Bibia · L'Hospitalet · S. Helene l'Estang · Cartaignac · Carcans · Taris · Talans · La Canau · Le Porge · Legge · L'Estang doux de Medoc de cinq lieuës de long et vne de large · Garone flu. · Dordogne flu. · Bec d'Ambes · Garone flu · Bourg · Estoliers · Bignac · Latirac · Bois Paluz · Tau · Balirac · Chastillon · Verteuil abb. et Chapitre · Cadournes · l'Isle abb. · S. Seurin · S. Estienne · Cambes · S. Iulien · S. Lambert · Paulliac · La Marq · Bascheuele · Arsins · Maste · Macau · Agassac · Chantemerle · Ezines · Parrapure · Blanquefort · Lude · Scatane · Segonnes · Germigna · Fronsac · S. Andras · Le Bouil · Port de Cusac · Cauernes · Libourne · Targon · Gayac · Bourdeaus · Le Harriet · Caspia · S. Medard · Martinas · Petit Bourdeaus · Camparrian · l'Hospital · Lo Barp · Socas · Villagrin · Tusan · La Triche rie · Mons Prieure · Lettacot · Boulas · Argentirres · Santuges · Bois Bergaton · Biganos · La Motte · S. Iars · Coprian · Audenge · Tento · Certes · Andernes · Castelnau · Sisac · Sausac · S. Ludere · S. Laurent · Listra · Arec · Lesparre · Gailla · Kerac · Tastes · Vensac · Le Temple · L'Hospitalet · Soulac Palus · Gayac · Pointe de Grave · Perilha sable · Port de verdon · Tour de cord · Pas de Grave · Pas des Asnes · Estienne · Cadillac · S. Macari · Rions · La Moune · Tourne · Podinsae · Castres · Bautiran · Portais · La Prade · Cipressac · Lormont · M. Ferrand · S. Clement · Alengen · Veste · Barsac · Roque taillade · Le Cyron flu · Tusan · Villagrin · Sabr · Muret · Belin · Beliet · Salle · Lyposte · La Boubere · Lango · Mios · Leyra flu · Auros · Le Teix · Lie · Paretis · Sanguinet · Biscarosse · S. Iuu de Born · Mamsan · Bias · Port de Cantis · S. Aulaye · La Matte · Petite Passe · La Pile · Grande Passe · La botte · Le vieil · N. Dame Bernet · Ieste Casaux · Guisan · Arnac · Aric · l'Eguillon · Ville Papo · Pignemen · C. de Horrec · Lege · Longe · Taris · Talans · La Canau · Le Porge · Cartaignac · Carcans · S. Helene l'Estang · Vendais · Gailla · Kerac · Tastes

BOVRDELOIS, PAYS DE MEDOC, ET LA PREVOSTE DE BORN.

ANTIQVE TANIQVE

Amstelodami excudit Judocus Hondius.

Lieues de Gascongne

1 2 3 4 5 6

BAZADOIS. Païs de Marsan. LA CHALOSSE

PAYS D'AVRIBAT.

LES LANDES DE BOVRDEAVS

PREVOSTÉ DE BORN

DE ARCACHON

PARTIE D'ESPAGNE

Basques

Libourne, Targon, Cadillac, S. Macari, Bazas, Mont de Marsan, S. Seuer, Tolosette, Migro, Païs d'entre, La Moune, Rions, Alengen, Vseste, Barsac, Roque taillade, Vilendrault, Labrit, Tartas, La Dour flu., Adurnus flu., Tourne, Castres, Podinsac, Cyprès, Bautiran, Portais, La Prade, Le Cyron flu., Sore, Tusan, Bourdeaus, Soras, Villagrin, Petit Bourdeaus, Le Harriet, Camparrian, l'Hospital, Martinas, Lo Barp, La Tricherie, Mons Prieure, Lettacot, Argenturres, Santugues, Bois Berouton, La Motte, Mios, S. Iars, Beliet, Belin, Salle, Muret, Lyposté, Lango, Leyra flu., La Bouhere, Auros, Le Teix, Lue, Ianquillet, Sanguinet, Parens, S. Iulien de Born, Biscarosse, Mezos, S. Iulia, L'Esperon, La Harie, Castelz, Sobugues, Mamsan, Port de Cantis, Bias, S. Aulaye, Lince, Licte, Long, Seston, Le Barat, Mageste, S. Vincent, Baronnie de la benne., S. Garons, Marcpnes, Vielle, Mesange, La Pointe des Gahetz, C. Breton, Vieux Boucault, Boucau de dion, Boucau neuf, Sobuse, Port de Lane, Houre, Gaue, Dax, Birport, Peyrehourade, Pouy, Rion, Sabres, Sorde, S. Pandelhon, Belloc, Gaue flu., Gaues Neuves, Salies, Hastinques, Bidasche, La Bidasche flu., Guisent, La Honce, Eustaris, Le Nine flu., Cambo, Ysaxu, Spelette, Bayonne, Biarris, Anglet, Bidard, Rheume montaigne pres Bayonne ou yavne Chappelle de laquelle on veoid quatre Royaumes, France, Espaigne, Nauarre et Arragon, S. Ian de Luz, Rugne, S. Marie, Funtaravia, La Pasase, S. Sebastian

And it was ordained in this Parliament, that the Provinces of *Bordeaux*, *Vaſatois*, *Agenois*, *Condomois*, *Londes*, *Cohors*, *Armeniois*, *Gurcy*, *Limogois*, *Prigort*, *Angouleſme*, *Santoigne*, and of *Rochell*, ſhould receive their Lawes and Statutes from thence. But afterward the Provinces of *Armenois*, *Augeuleſme*, *Rochell* and the greateſt part of *Cohors* fell of, & ſeparated themſelves. There was in this Citie heretofore an Epiſcopal Sea, but now is become an Arch-Epiſcopall, flouriſhing with the dignitie Metropolitan. The Univerſity of Bordeaux, was by the order of the Pope *Eugenius* fonnded after that of *Toloiſe*, and was confirmed and adorned by Lewes King of France with divers priveledges, anno 1472. & for the glorie thereof, was ſimply named the Schoole of Gaſcognie.

Thoſe of *Bordeaux* had from Charles the 1x. the right of keeping a Marte, or Faire, which they freely keepe, as well as thoſe of Lyons twiſe a yeere, to wit, in the month of March, and in October, which laſteth 25 dayes. To relate the acts, that thoſe of Bordelois have done, belongeth rather to a Hiſtorieographer than to a Coſmographer, therefore wee will paſſe by them in ſilence: onely we will mention of this, that *Tetricus* one of the 30 Tyrants in the time of *Galienus* was Elected Emperour by the Preſident of this Citie, and a purple robe put upon him, which was accounted high treaſon. By the warres of the *Vandals*, *Goths*, *Sarrazins* and *Normans*, the ſaid Citie was oftentimes deſtroyed and burnt, for which cauſe it is now not ſo fine, and bewtifull as it would have beene if theſe diſaſters, had not hapned to it, as *Auſonius* mentioneth. In the yeere 1479, there was an alliance made betweene thoſe of *Bordeaux*, and *Burgus*, namely that Bordeaux ſhould rule as a Prince over Bourg, & the other townes of that Province, which continued ſo, untill the laſt day, that the Engliſh commaunded it. Now in the times of warre, the Maire, and thoſe which were ſworne of the Councill of Bordeaux, chooſe ſome from out among their Burgeſſes, who ſhould be Gouvernours, & Commandours of townes, and Caſtles, and this was the cauſe, why the townes of *Blaye*, *Bourg*, *Libourne*, *S. AEmilians* Church, *Chaſtillon*, *Cadillac*, and *S. Macaries* Church were called daughters of the Citie of Bourdeaux.

Blaye, it is a very ſtrong towne, lying on the right ſide of the *Garonne*, 12 miles diſtant from the mouth of it, and 7 miles from Bourdeaux: there ſtand continuall centinells, or watch-men night and day upon a high towre, which beholdeth farre and neere, what is done upon the *Garonne*, & if any Ennemies ſhips come in, they ſhoote at them with their Canon as farre as poſſibly they can reach, for the River there is 2200 paces over. *Burgus* ſeemeth in formes times to have beene called *Ebromagum*, for it was built in the forme of a Bourg, or a Caſtle with publick Barnes, and afterward was ſtrengthned, and enlarged with walls, and turrets, by *Pontius*, *Leontius*, and *Paulinus*. It got the name of Bourg, for they called thoſe Bourghs, and Caſtles, which were fortifyed, and provided with all manner of graine, and neceſſarie proviſions for the time of warre. Libourne lyeth juſt in that place, where the two Rivers *Dordoigne*, and the *Lilie* runne into an other: when there was any infection of the plague in the great townes then they uſed to hold the Parliament of *Bourdelois* here. It is a new towne, for *Froßard* maketh firſt mention thereof. In Bourdelois lyeth alſo *Le pays entre deux Mers*, *Medoc*, *Le pays de Buch*, and *Le pays de Fronſac*: being a land which lyeth betweene two Seas, and is a very fat, and a fertill Soile, lying betweene the *Garonne* and the *Dordaigne*. Theſe two Riyers, becauſe of their greatneſſe are called by the Inhabitants Seas: upon this ground is ſituated the townes *S. Macari*, *Libourne*, and *Medoc*, all which belong unto the Parliament of Bourdelois.

The Countie of *Medoc*, containeth the Land, which lyeth betweene Bourdeaux, the Sea, & the Garonne. It is almoſt all ſands, neere unto ſome Marſhes, and lyeth ſo low, that oftentimes it is overflowne, therefore it is not ſtraug, that the Shores of *Medoc* is daylie waſhed away, & the houſes of the Inhabitans in time will be eaten away, and ſwallowed up by the Sea.

Upon *Medoc* boundeth the *Pays de Buchs*, which beareth the title of a principate. *Le pays de Fronſac*, is a Marquiſate, and taketh the name from the towne, and Caſtle *Fronſac*, which *Charlemagne* built, when he made warres upon *Hunold*, Duke of *Gaſcognie*, and expulſed him.

THE DESCRIPTION OF LANGVEDOCKE.

Name.

NTO *Gallia Narbonnenſis* or *Narbon*, which was alſo formerly called *Gallia Braccata* (from the long fronzes or ſloppes which the inhabitants had wont to weare) belongeth *Languedoc*, *Provence*, *Daulphiné* and *Savoye*. The name *Languedoc* cometh not from the *Gothes* (as ſome imagine) which after the Gothiſh ſpeech called it *Langothia*, but from the propertie of the ſpeech, they ſpeake there. For whereas the French men in affirming any thing anſwere *Ouy*, (that is, yea) theſe ſay *Oc*. Scaliger devideth the French tongue into the French and *Tectoſagiſh* or *Provençall* ſpeech. Againe he devideth the French tongue cõmonly into *Ouy* & *Oc*. The firſt are thoſe, which inhabit about Paris, & the adjacẽt Countries: the ſecond thoſe that now dwell about *Toulouze*, & *Monpelier* their capitall townes. The Frẽch tearme, the one the Cõmaund of the crooked ſpeech, the other the Gouvernment of the right ſpeech.

Bounds.

Languedoc is environned on the Weſt ſide with *Gaſcoigne*, where the *Garound* runneth betwixt them both: on the North-weſt with *Cadurçois*, on the North with *Alvernois* and *Forois*: on the Eaſt with *Daulphiné*, and *Provençaulx*, ſo that all the Rhoſne belongeth to *Languedoc*, and the Parliament of *Toulouze*, & on the South with the *Mediterranean Sea*, and the *Pyrenean* mountaines.

This Countrie was very famous, eſpecially in the time of the Romans, for which cauſe it was more abundantly inhabited, then any other part of France, whereof I will ſpeake ſome thing of it in paſſing by, before I come to the particular Deſcription of the Situation of this Countrie, as it lies at this day.

Ancient Inhabitants.

The ancient inhabitants of this Province were formerly the *Volſſes*, *Arecomiques*, *Tectoſages*, *Septimanes*, *Decumanes*, *Atacins*, *Toloſates*, *Gabales*, *Albigeois*, *Velaunois*, *Conſeranois*, *Helves*, *Nemauſois*, *Aletois*, *Bezerois*, *Agatois*, *Lutevains*, *Magulannois*, & *Sontiates*. The name of the *Volſſes* was very famous, and written after diverſe manners. For by *Cæſar*, *Livius*, *Plinius*, *Silius*, *Mela* and others, they were called *Volſſes*, by *Strabo* & *Ptolomy* Οὔολχοι, and in ſome of *Cæſar*'s bookes are named *Volgæ* or *Volgues*. And by *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſæus* Οὔολγοι. & by *Auſonius* in his deſcription of the Citie *Toloſe*, *Belcæ*, or *Belſſes*. Touching the *Volgues* we knowe there is a great concordance betweene the Greckiſh letters γ and κ, whereas they are writen by Dionyſius Οὔολγοι is ſuppoſed to be a fault, or at leaſt ought to be Οὔολχοι. Of the name *Belſſes*, which is found in *Auſonius*, there are diverſe opinions, but in the laſt Edition it is thus written,

Vſque ad Teutoſages primævo nomine Belcas.

A certaine learned man by name *Elias Venetus* witneſſeth, that in ſome coppies there ſtands,

Panaque nomina Belgas.

And in an other

Paganaque nomina Belgas.

Beatus Rhenanus in his firſt booke of the High-Dutchies memorable Acts, corrects it thus:

Germanaque nomina Belgas.

For he had read in the eleuenth booke of the *Gallike* warrs, that *Cæſar* had underſtood by the *Remes*, that the moſt part of the *Belgæ* came from the High-Dutches, & in anciẽt times remouved over the *Rhene*, becauſe the land there was very fruitfull: in ſo much that they chaſed away the Gaules out of this Countrie: which as other things ſeemeth to be farre fetcht. For, what matters this riddle to the limites & bounds of the *Tectoſages*, & *Narbonnois*, which *Auſonius* placeth there? *Ioſephus Scaliger* in this firſt booke of his expoſition upon *Auſonius* Cap. 23. readeth:

Panaque nomina Belgas.

Now what the word *Pagana* and *Pagi* meaneth, he expoundeth very learnedly, ſo that the Bookes, wherein *Primævo nomina Belcas* is, ought to be rejected. For the *Belcæ*, as *Auſonius*, who was a French man, writeth, being perhaps ſpoken in the right ſpeech, are the ſame people, which are called *Volgues*, which at this day is not heard of among the vulgar people; unleſſe ſome will ſay, that this word *Belcarie* (are the Belces, which *Auſonius* mentioneth, & thoſe (I ſay) which others name *Volgues*) for that part of *Narbonne* or *Languedoc*, which *Vinetus* notheth; but *Auſonius* ſaith well in naming the *Teutoſages*, and, as others, *Tectoſages*

Primævo nomine Belcas;

Suppoſing that they were firſt called *Belces*, or *Volces*. There were two ſorts of *Volces*, the *Aricomiques*, and the *Tectoſageois*. Theſe people, which *Pliny* and *Cæſar* call *Aricomiques* are named by *Ptolomy*, Ἀρεκομικοὶ, and oftentimes by *Strabo* in his fourth booke Ἀρεκομισκοὶ, who inhabited the greateſt part of this Countrie, and whoſe natiue Soile was *Narbon*. Theſe were heretofore thoſe (as famous *Ioſephus Scaliger* noteth) which are now called *Niſmes Vzetois*, *Magalanois*, and *Bezarrois*. The Townes of the *Nemenſois*, *Bezarrois*, and *Magalanois*, and the territoire *Vzets* are placed in *Notitia Provinciarum* in the ſecond *Vienne*, which are now named *es Eveſchez de Numes*, *Mompeliers*, *Beſiers* & *Vſetz*, which *Pliny* in his fourth booke, and *Mela* in his ſecond call *Tectoſages*, *Strabo* Τεκτόσαγες, & are once more ſo named by *Plinie* lib. 3. and by *Livius* 38. Alſo by *Iuſtinus* in his 32. booke of *Trogus Pompejus*, whoſe Forefathers (as he himſelf witneſſeth in his 43. booke, were borne in this Countrie of the *Tectoſages*, and in his journall calleth them *Volce-tectoes*, which ought to to be read, *Volce Tectoſages* and *Tectogaſes* in *Auſonius*. Τεκτόσαξ is by *Stephanus* as Ἄτεραξ Ἄσφαξ, where in the pages following he writeth Τεκτόσαγες ἔθνος Γαλατικὸν. ἔρεῖ Τεκτοσάγης Δίθεια, καὶ Τεκτοσάγαι, &c.

La Partie Septentrionale du LANGUEDOC.

PARTIE DU LIMOSIN

PARTIE DU PAIS D'AUVERGNE.

PARTIE DU QUERCY.

PARTIE DU Roverge.

PARTIE DU COL DE CARRE ET CANTAL.

PARTIE DU Gevaudan.

PARTIE DU La Haute Vivarais.

Miliaria Gallica communia.

Miliaria Germanica communia.

Amstelodami Apud Ioannem Ianssonium.

Septentrion. Orient. Occident. Midy.

Miliaria Gallica communia

Miliaria Germanica communia

…stelodami Apud Ioannem Ianssonium.

Lion

PAR;

TIE

DU

DAU;

PHI;

NE

Compte

d'Auig;

Ve lay

La Haulte For rest

vauldan

Gi

Vi V a; rais

Valence

Auignon

Arles

PROV

Vienne

Chandieu

S. Romans

Thain

Lisere R.

Rhone R.

Durance R.

Languedoc

Orient

Let us now leaue this word-combate, and come to matters of greater moment. *Languedoc* then hath three principall townes in it, whereof ſome of them are *Arch-Biſhopricks*, and others *Biſhopricks*. The *Arch-Biſhopricks* are *Tolouze*, and *Narbonne*. *Tolouze* is not onely an Arch-Biſhoprick, but alſo the Parliament of whole *Languedock*, where the heigh court is held, & is beſides the chiefe *Seneſchall-ſhip* of *Languedock*. This Citie commonly called *Tolouze* is thus deſcribed by *Auſonius*:

Non unquam altricem noſtri reticebo Toloſam,
Coctilibus muris quam circuit ambitus ingens,
Perque latus pulchro prælabitur amne Garumna,
Innumeris cultam populis, confinia propter
Nigida Pyrenes, & pinea Cebennarum
Inter Aquitanas gentes & nomen Iberum.
Quæ modo quadruplices ex ſe quum effuderit urbes,
Non ulla exhauſta ſentit diſpendia plebis,
Quos genuit cunctos gremio complexa colonos.

Tolouze. *Tolouze* is at this day (next unto *Paris*) the greateſt City of *France*, which was heretofore much larger and bigger, then it is now, as appeareth by *Auſonius* his verſes, and alſo by the 23 Epiſtle written to *Paullinus*, in which he calleth the ſame *Quintuplex*; that is fiue-fould, as if it had bene fiue townes. But it hath endured many ſhrod brunts, and miſeries, and their ancient glorie is (with others) much diminiſhed in the time of the doctrine of the *Albigeois*. The holy virgins Church, ſurnamed *la d'Aurade*, and that of *Saint Quintins*, as the Citizens report, were in ancient times the temples of *Iupiter* and *Apollo*. They ſay alſo that the ſtreet called *Portbilier* was ſo named in honour of the ſigne *Aries*, or the Ram in the Zodiack, as if on ſhould ſay *Rams-gate*, it may be ſo, but there is more certaintie of the antiquitie thereof by the ruines of the old *Amphitheater* and the *Capitolium*, that ſtand by the *Inquiſition-houſes*, for there is a round Caſtle, which *Sidonius* mentioneth in his ninth booke.

Tolouze was in old times the habitation of the Kings of the *Gothes*, according to the alliance, which was made betweene *Conſtantius Patricius*, and *Vvallia* King of the Gothes in the times when Theodoſius the ſeuenth, and *Palladius* were Conſuls, or Burrough-maſters.

There is in this city a famous Vniverſitie, where formerly all arts and ſciences flouriſhed, and where now there are very famous and learned men in the civill lawe, and other Profeſſours and Doctours of the chaire. From hence comes that old Proverbe (*Aurum Tholoſanum*) that men formerly was wont to uſe, when they would ſignifie that by the greateſt chance often lurketh the greateſt miſchance: for when the Romans under the conduct of their Conſul *Q. Cæpio* had invaded this towne of Tolouſe, and ſpoiled the Churches, and ſo become a great ſtore of gold: it hapned that howſoever had tucht any gold, was ſchrodely plagued with a moſt miſerable and deadly diſeaſe. Hereof jou may reade *Aul. Gellius Noctium Atticarum Lib.* 3. *c.* 9. and *Strabo Lib.* 4.

Next unto *Tolouze* for magnificencie *Narbonne* taketh place: from which Citie the whole Province is called *Narbonnoiſe*. This was the firſt Colonie of the *Romans* in all Europe. *Cicero* calleth it the *Burrough* and Caſtle of *Italie*. *Plinie* the habitation of the *Decumains*: it was alſo called *Narbo Marcius*, from *Marcius* one of the Conſuls of Rome, in whoſe time it was firſt inhabited. But others fetch this name from the old Souldiers of the Legion *Martia*. This City was alſo called *Iulia Paterna*; *Iulia* from the name of *C. Cæſar Dictator of Rome*; *Paterna* becauſe it tooke this name from *Iulius Paternus*, & not from *Auguſtus* the Sonne of *Iulius*. *Auſonius* in his Towne-regiſter verſifyeth thus of *Nar-bonne*.

Quis memoret Portuſque tuos Monteſque Lacuſque,
Quis Populos varios diſcrimine veſtis, & oris?
Quodque tibi quondam Pario de marmore Templum
Tantæ molis erat, quantum non ſperneret olim
Tarquinius, Catuluſque, iterum poſtremus & ille,
Aurea qui ſtatuit Capitoli culmina Cæſar?
Te maris Eoi merces, & Iberica ditant
Aequora, te claſſes Libycæ, Siculique profundi,
Et quicquid vario per flumina, per freta curſu
Advehitur, toto tibi navigat orbe Καπήλος.

Sidonius Apolinaris mentioneth in the verſes following, the *S. P. Q. Narbonenſis*, that is the *Councill*, and people of *Narbonne*, wherein was engraven in a publick place, the antiquitie, greatneſſe, and magnificentie of this city, which he ſetteth forth in theſe verſes:

Salve Narbo potens ſalubritate,
Vrbe & rure ſimul bonus videri,
Muris, Civibus, Ambitu, Tabernis,
Portis, Porticibus, Foro, Theatro,
Delubris, Capitoliis, Monetis,
Thermis, Arcubus, Horreis, Macellis,
Pratis, Fontibus, Inſulis, Salinis,
Stagnis, Flumine, Merce, Ponte, Ponto;
Vnus qui venerare jure Divos
Lenæum, Cererem, Palem, Minervam
Spicis, Palmite, Paſcuis, Tapetis;
Solis fiſe viris, nec expetito
Naturæ auxilio procul relictis
Promens montibus altius cacumen.
Non te foſſa patens nec hiſpidarum
Objectu ſudium coronat agger;
Qui quod Cæſaribus ferax tuendis,
Felix prole virum, ſimul dediſti
Natos cum genitore principantes.

Auſonius

Auſonius in his Latin verſes making mention of a lake or a meere, meaneth that which now is called *L'Eſtang de Rubine*, that is, *Rubins poole*, and *Sidonius* by the word *Fluvius*, the riuer *Atois*, which, as *Ubius* withneſſeth, coming from the *Pyrenean* mountaines and paſſing by *Narbonne*, falleth into the Mediterranean Sea.

Epiſcopall Seates. Among the Epiſcopall Seates, there are ſome Capitall townes and chiefe places in this Province, As *Gabales*, *Albigeois*, *Uelaunois*, *Coſeranois*, and *Albiens*. The chiefe towne and *Chiefe Townes.* principall place of *Gabales* is *Mimates*, commonly called *Mende de Givauldan*, *Albiens* & *Albinge* is now ſimply called *Alby*, and *Uelaunois Uelai*, and *Coſeranois Coſerans* or *Saint Ligier de Coſerans*, which is famous for the antiquity thereof. The principal place in *Albiens* is *Uivarias*, now called *Albe des Helves*. The others which are not Capitall townes are *Niſmes*, *Niſmes.* which is an old towne, as appeares plainely by the ruines of the ancient wall, which haue bene farre greater heretofore than they are now at this preſent: Thereabouts was an *Amphitheater*, which by the outward appearance was not much leſſe than that of *Uerona*. Before this *Amphitheater*, there was a *Campus Martius*, or a *Combate-place*, which (as that of Rome, is now built up againe, and ſerveth to an other uſe. That Sumptous *Struſture*, called *Le Cap Dieil* was founded by *Adrianus Emperour of Rome*, in honour of his wife *Glotina*. It is built almoſt foureſquare, but in a forme more long then broad, & on the ſides is ſupported with ten huge pillars; and on the fore and hindmoſt part but with ſixe. The roofe is couvered with free ſtone, ſo that one maye walke upon the topp of it. The Church that ſtandeth by the Fountaine, is built in a foureſquare forme; the ſides whereof is borne up with two roes of pillars, of courious workemanſhip. There ſtand yet to this day the Eagles without heads, formerly the Armes of the Roman Empire, which is thought were puld of by the *Gothes*, in memoriall that the Roman Empire was now a body without a head, and that the power of their Emperours declining was now impotent and disjointed. Neere unto the walls of the old towne, ſtands an ancient edifice cloſſe by the Fountaine called *Tourremagne*, built of ſmall foureſquare ſtones, ſuppoſed to haue ben built firſt by the *Romans*. There are beſides ſome ancient Statutes, and pillars with fine *Epitaths* engraven upon them: there ſtands one by the gate, called the Crowne-gate. This City is famous for the births of the Emperours *Domitianus* and *Antoninus pius*, the Philoſopher. The Poole called by the Inhabitants *La Fontaine*, may rather be termed a Meere, and is happily the ſame which Auſonius mentioneth in his former verſes, but ſome are of a contrarie opinion, and that it is not; the which coming from the adjacent hills, is ledd into the towne.

Pont du garde. Three miles from *Niſmes* lieth a bridge, called *Pont du Garde*, ſupported with three arches, ſo that men and beaſts maye paſſe ouer it, and the water runn trough them. Betweene *Saint Prives* Church and *Remolin* there are yet ſome ruines, and peeces of the *Aqueducts*, which the *Romans* uſed to convey water with into *Niſmes*.

Uſetz. Neere unto *Niſmes* is *Uſetz*, which is called alſo *Utica* and *Uſets*. Alſo *Lodeut Leva*, or as ſome ſay *Lodeſve Luteva*. *S. Pont de Tomiers*, *Alet*, and *Montpelier* called in Latin *Mons Peſſulanus*, *Montpelier.* is a fine towne ſeated upon the top of a hill, about two miles from the Mediterranean Sea, having a very good and a wholeſome aire, for which they haue a common proverbe, that there is none more healthfull, none more pleaſant then this towne, no Citizens more civill, no ſoile more fruitfull, no Phyſicall herbes better, which allures Phiſicians to come heither to practiſe Phyſick. For *Niſmes* is an Vniverſitie, which was erected in the yeare of our Lord 1216. juſt in that time, when the *Sarracens* were expulſed out of Italie. The *Chancellour* hath ſuch autority & ſuch reſpect giuen him, that when he walkes abroad the Schollars muſt attend him: whereof *Rebuffus* complained, ſaying that the often going out with him was an occaſion of hindring his ſtuddie. There are diverſe colledges in this city, among which *Collegium Papæ* is held for the Chiefeſt, and was founded by Pope *Urbanus*, and provided with large revenewes. The *Collegium Regium* or Kings colledg was built by *Henry* the ſecond King of *France*, and is a very braue one. The third is called *College du Vergier*, which breedeth the beſt Schollars, and the greateſt number, who haue their free dyeth in it for ten yeares, and all things neceſſarie for their Studdies. Beſides, there are theſe colledges called the *Bezier*, *Bitera Septimanorum*, *Adge*, or *Agatha*, *Caſtres*, *Pamies*, *Mirepoix*, and others.

BIBLIOTH. BODLEIANA

PARTIE DV QUERCY

PARTIE DU GUASCOGNE

PARTIE DE Catalogne

Rouergue

Albigeois.

Auragez

Pyrenei montes

Milliaria Gallica communia.

Milliaria Germanica communia.

A. AMSTERDAM

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L'ESPAGNE

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LA MER MEDITERRANEE

Catalogne

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Smaller Townes.

The ſmaller townes are *Beaucaire*, *Piſeaux*, *S. Gilles*, *Chaſteau Carry*, *Monteignac*, *Milant* & others. Vnto *Languedoc* is annexed of late yeares the Dutchie of *Foix*, which had wont to beunder *Guienne*. This Dutchie hath on the Eaſt *Languedoc*, on the Weſt the territoire of *Commenges*, on the North that of the river, & on the South ſide the *Pyrenean* Mountaines, which cauſe it to be barren, but yet nevertheleſſe, is rich in Iron mines, and Coale-pits. It taketh this name from the towne of *Foix*, which in regard of the antiquitie thereof is well knowne.

Foix. Site.

Apamois.

In this Dutchie lieth the Biſhoprick of *Apamois*, and the Epiſcopall Seate *Pamies* it ſelfe, called in Latine *Apamia*, or abreviated *Pamia*. It is ſeated in a place, where the *Lers* and the *Lagiere* fall one into an other. Here was held the Councill of *Epaunois* in the time of Pope *Gelaſius* the firſt, and in the reigne of King *Sigiſmund*; for the moſt of the Biſhops, which were preſent at this Councill dwelt hereabouts. The *Synode of Eſpaume* is called the ſixeteenth in Lib. 1. Diſtinct. 16. There are alſo ſome other townes, as *Saverdun*, and *Maſeres*, where their Counts dwell. Thoſe erre greatly, which ſuppoſe the *Eluſatii* to haue inhabited hereabouts.

The Arch-Epiſcopalitie OF LYONS.

THE Arch-Biſhoprick of Lyons, or the Countrie, & Seneſchallſhip Lyonois, heretofore called *Lugdunenſium Civitas*, as it is named in *Notitia Provinciarum*, is bounded Nortwar dwith *La Breſſe*, Eaſtward with *Savoy*, Southward with the *Dauphiny* & *Languedoc*, & Weſtward the *Foreſt*, & *Auvergne*. Here in former times the *Seguſians* inhabited, as *Plinie*, *Ptolomee* and *Strabo* witneſſe, and *Cæſar* nameth them *Secuſianos*, or *Sebuſianos*. The Metropolitan of this Territorie, is *Lugdunum*, for ſo this great, beautifull, and flouriſhing Citie was called by *Tacitus*, *Plinius*, *Anthonius*, and almoſt all Latine writers, *Strabo* nameth it *Lugdunon*, *Ptolomee* and *Stephen Lugduna*. Some derive this name from *Lugure*, others from *Lucere*, becauſe it ſtandeth upon a hill, as a Watch-towre making farre, and neere a lucent & ſhyning proſpect. Others againe, will have the name thereof fetcht from *Lugdo* King of *Celtes*. In an ancient Journall, which was made from Bourdeaux unto Ieruſalem, in the latter part thereof this Citie is named *Lugdunum*, which is interpreted in French: *La Montagne deſirée de Lion*: *the deſired Mountaine of Lyons*. But it ſeemeth thoſe ſearch the Originall of it further, which derive it from the Belgick, or Nether-dutch-word *Luck*, which ſignifyeth Fortune, ſo that Lyons ſhould have beene a Mountaine dedicated to Fortune. *Erick* the Monck in his 4 booke of the life of S. *German*, ſaith, that Lugdunum is as much to ſay, as *Mons Lucidus*, that is, a lightſome mount: and verſifyeth upon it in this manner.

On dit fort bien que du mot de lumiere,
Tire ſon nom le Lion François.
Qui luy fut impoſe autrefois,
D'autant que c'eſt une Montagne claire.

For Dunum among the ancient Gaules ſignifyeth a Mountaine, Peter of Avergne, Abbot of Cluny, lib. 4. Epiſt. 11. maketh mention of the ſaid Mountaine, ſaying: *that afterward by Divine providence, thou haſt beene tranſported from the Hill of Vivaretz to the Mountaine of Lyons.* And *Seneca* in his Comedie of *Claudius* the Emperour ſpeaketh thus:

Vidi duobus imminens Fluvius Iugum.

That is: *I have ſeene upon two Rivers, a high Mountaine ſeated.*

That this Mountaine cauſeth a very cloudie, and foggie aire, you may obſerve it in *Sidonius* l. 1. Epiſt. 8. By whome this towne was firſt founded, and built, it is uncertaine. But L. *Munatius Plancus*, enlarged it greatly, and from the Mountaine upon which it was firſt inhabited, remooved it into the plaine. In the dayes of the Emperour *Auguſtus*, the Romans planted a Colonie there, in the yeere of the foundation of Rome 711. *Tacitus* lib. 1. Hiſtor. and *Plinie* lib. cap. 18. calleth it a Colonie: for in a certaine ancient inſcription, wee reade, COL. AUG. LUG.

From that time forward this was alwayes accounted one of the chiefeſt Cities of the Gaules, and was in great eſteeme, and enjoyed the ſame priviledges & immunities as their neighbours did. For *Plinie* maketh the *Seguſianos* to be a free people, and Paul. 1. C. in his firſt booke *Diſgeſt. Titt.* chap. 15, compriſeth the *Gauls* of Lyons, and alſo of Viennes under the power of Italie. It was likewiſe no ſmall honour, and benefit to it, that *Agrippa*, ordainen that all wayes and paſſages ſhould be made from thence into France: he gave them alſo the priviledge of coining money, and there all tributs, and toules of Gaule were payd and received. Moreover, this tended much to the honour of it, that among all the townes of Gaule, a temple was built there in honour of the Emperour *Auguſtus*, with a fearefull Altar in it, as ſome fooliſh writers relate. Juſt there where the *Arar* and the *Rhoane* meete together, of which temple *Strabo* maketh mention in his 4. booke. *Paradinus* ſpeaking of the Acient State of Burgundie, relateth that out of the ruines of this temple John Duke of Burgundie, built the cathedrall Church of Lyons, as appeareth manifeſtly by the ould marble ſtones, and the inſcriptions upon them. Of this Altar many Hiſtorians have made mention. *Sueton* in the life of *Claudius*, chap. 2. ſaith, that it was dedicated to *Auguſtus* in the yeare of the foundation of Rome 744, when *Antonius Africanus*, and *Q. Fabius Maximus* were Conſulls, which is likewiſe affirmed in the Epitome of Livius lib. 137. *Dio* alſo lib. 54. writeth, that in the dayes of Auguſtus, they celebrated their playes there, which were kept in his time. *Sueton* in his 20 Chapter maketh mention, that *Caligula* eſtabliſhed Comedies there, to ſee who could excell one an other in the eloquenteſt, and pureſt Latin, and Greeke tongues. In which Comedies he reporteth, *that the Vanquished gave the prize to the Vanquishers, and that they were conſtrayned to make verſes to their praiſe; but thoſe which were not in ſome ſort applauded, should be defaced with a Spunge, or licked out with their tongues, if they refuſed to receive blowes upon the palmes of their hands with a Ferular, or to be ducked in the River*, which Iuvenall likewiſe noteth in this verſe.

Qu'il ſoit paſle, & honteux comme l'homme mortel.
Foulant de ſes pieds nuds le Serpent venimeux:
Ou qu'il reſſemble auſſi l'Orateur ſtudieux.
Qui doit de l'Endemain haranguer à l'autel.

Of this Altar *Strabo* writeth, and that ancient inſcription, which is to be ſeene at this day in this Citie upon the wall of S. Peters Church, which is this:

Ioui. O. M.
Q. Adginnius. Vrbici
Fil. Martinus. Seq.
Sacerdos. Romæ. &. Aug.
Ad. aram. ad Confluentes
Araris. &. Rhodam.
Flumen. II. Vir. in. Civitate.
Sequanorum.

What ſhall I ſay of other Inſcriptions, which are yet there to be ſeene? The Braſen table ſurpaſſing all others, which hath engraven in it the Oration, which Claudius the Emperour made upon the Citie whether it ought to be reſtored to the Gaules or noe. He that deſireth to know further thereof, may reade Juſtus Lipſius his Commentarie upon the 11 booke of the Annalls of Tacitus, which a great perſonnage hath

 put

LIONNOIS, FOREST, et BEAVIOLOIS.

PARTIE Occidens DU LIMAINE

HAVDT

FOREST

FOREST

REST

LIONNOIS

BEAV

PRINCIPAUTE DE DOMBES Oriens

Meridies

Rosne fleuve

Loyre fleuve

Furen R.

Ysieu

Milliaria Gallica communia.

Milliaria Germanica communia.

Occidens

DU LIMAINE

LE BOUR:

BONNOIS

CHAROLLOIS

MAS:

CON:

NOIS

BEAV:

IOLOIS

PRINCIPAUTE

DE DOMBES

Oriens

Septentrio

Loyre fleuve

Saone flu.

R. Groſne

R. Arriere

R. Marmiſſon

R. Bourbre

Tiers
Puy Guillaume
Tournon
Chaſſellay
Anſe
Ville Franche
Belleville
Trevol
Montmerle
Chaugnon
Mascon
Sanoy
Dampmartin
Tournu
Charolles
Cluny
Marſigny
Semur en Briennois
Digoins
Bourbon lancy
Montmorillon
Castel de Montagne
Noirestable
Cerviere
Champolin
Verſe
Grimeaux
Alicu
Grosolles
S. Marcel d'Urfé
S. Haon le vieux
La Motte
S. Germain Laval
Iure
S. Iuſt
Fomier
Villemonfoy
S. Polgne
S. Iullien
Dodes
Pirolas
Loſpital
Les Granges
S. André
Vizelas
Oche
Ste Foy
S. George
S. Paul de vizelas
Rohanne
Ablize
Beaulieu
Benedictondieu
Briannon
Melley
Baignars
Reuſon
S. Germain de Leſpinace
Polly
S. Romain
Roliere
Leſpinace
Vaux
Boiſy
S. Haon
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La Pacaudiere
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Baterelle
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S. Sulpice
Blanche
Neruieu
Soigny
Les Granges
Vizelas
Pirolas
Dodes
S. Iullien
Fomier
Villemonfoy
S. Polgne
Reuſon
Polly
S. Romain
Beaulieu
Briannon
Melley
Baignars
Rohanne
Ablize
Mauleurier
Bort le conte
Chau Moran
Pontez
Harbeley
Seron
Tracy
Sees
Lurey
Molinet
Coulanges
Morvillon
Monestay
Huilleau
Sorbies
Varennes
Lignerolles
Salligny
Piergite
Dion
Le Nax
Changy
Box
Maignert
Roüallay
Belleſois
S. Eſtienne
S. Aure
Perigny
Rendan
Montaigny le blam
Flores
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Trezet
Chaveroche
Servilly
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La Barbiere
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Moncombroux
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Montagu
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S. Ian
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Vendeneſſe
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Anglure
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Cuiſe
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Couſ
Thef
Bellemont
Belleroche
S. Germain la montagne
Chaſſeuille
La Guillarminiere
Vecque
Chau neuf
S. Rigaud
Bachet
Boiſſmare
S. Andiuis
S. Denis
Ternoſe
La Grille
Seuelinges
Thizy
Bourg de Thizy
La Buxiere
Mardore
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Pramenou
S. Nizier dazanne
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Ternant
Grandis
S. Iuſt dauray
S. Apolme
S. Vrain
S. Clement
Vſonne
Maugny
Rachet
S. Bōnet de tracy
S. Vincent
Combre
Toyſole
Chamerieu
Montagny
Regny
Combouare
S. Vincent
Le Perreux
La Motte
Agnly
Ierdine
Nouaux
Lay
Croſetz
Laubeſpin
Neulize
Vendrang
Le Verdier
Parigny
Ailly
Loſpital
Perigny
Vougy
Mont Regnāt
Aille
La Torey
Emaut
Cloiſe
Villebe
Poiſſy
Aiguemonde
Mailly
S. Iulien
Leſtang
S. Bonnet de Cray
Charlieu
La Garde
Genoilly
S. Nizier
S. Pierre le Noaly
Marſigny
Semur en Briennois
Vendeneſſe
Parcy le monnal
Arcy
Umdezy
S. Thian
Digoins
Monte S. Ian
Bourbon lancy
S. Denis
Tracy
Sees
Seron
Lurey
Molinet
Coulanges
Morvillon
Monestay
Huilleau
Sorbies
Varennes
Lignerolles
Salligny
Piergite
Dion
Le Pal
Dārierre
S. Pouan
Beauvoir
Vosme
Chaſtel les peron
Moncombroux
Varennes
Barois
Montagu
Le Donjon
S. Lians
Sal
Drecteu
La Lierre
Hude
Bucelles
Trezet
Chaveroche
Servilly
Gondaly
Daligny
La Barbiere
Cindre
Monperoux
Lodde
Gleny
Rouallay
Belleſois
S. Eſtienne
Maignert
Box
S. Aure
Perigny
Rendan
Montaigny le blam
Flores
Treteaux
S. Germain le puis
La Palliſſe
S. Germain dē Foſſez
S. Felix
Champagnet
Chaſtelu
S. Priest
Arfeville
Vichy
Abret
Chauſſin
Cuſſet
Cruſſet le viel
La Mote morgon
Vid
Beaurevoir
Verſaille
Vernet
Monperoux
Palliers
Buſſet
Aronne
Caſteldon
La Chappelle
Perrieres
La motte de Collages
Molles
Le Brevil
Nizerolles
Mayet
S. Nicolas de biez
Iſerpont
Montmorillon
S. Clement
Noirestable
Cerviere
Champolin
Verſe
Grimeaux
Alicu
Grosolles
S. Marcel d'Urfé
S. Haon le vieux
La Motte
S. Germain Laval
Iure
S. Iuſt
Fomier
Villemonfoy
S. Polgne
S. Iullien
Dodes
Pirolas
Loſpital
Les Granges
S. André
Vizelas
Oche
Ste Foy
S. George
S. Paul de vizelas
Rohanne
Ablize
Beaulieu
Benedictondieu
Briannon
Melley
Baignars
Reuſon
S. Germain de Leſpinace
Polly
S. Romain
Roliere
Leſpinace
Vaux
Boiſy
S. Haon
Changy
Forgeux
Ambierle
S. Bonnet deſcartz
La Pacaudiere
La Curee
Vivans
La Bolet tiere
Mauleurier
Chau Moran
Arſon
S. Martin
Crozet
La Val
Arfeville
S. Priest
Chaſtelu
Champagnet
Vichy
Abret
Chauſſin
Cuſſet
Cruſſet le viel
S. Germain dē Foſſez
S. Felix
La Mote morgon
Box

put into the Treasure and Cellection of Mr. *Smetius* his inscriptions. The old monument, and the magnificencie of this Citie, testifie sufficiently, the ancient largnesse as also the Temples, the triumphall Vaults, and the conduict-pipes thereof. And in the *Forviere* there are yet remaining some reliques of *Forum Veneris* Heretofore the nobleſt part of Gaule, was divided into five Lionnois, as is to be seene in the memories of the Provinces of the Gaules. Seneca in his 92 Epistle to Lucillius, lamenteth much the burning thereof, which hapned a hundred yeeres after the Colonie was planted there, and deploreth the losse, & dammage which it then sustained by a fearefull fire. *Nero* the seventh yeere after this fire reedifyed & gave some helpe to this losse, as Tacitus writeth in his 16 booke of his Annals. Herodian reporteth lib. 3. that this Citie was beseiged, taken in, pilliged, and burnt againe by *Severus* the Emperour, becausse Albinus detained his Armie within it. *Papirius Massonius* writeth in his Annals, that by reason of the age of the Pope, *Philippe le Bel*, or the faire King of France brought the Citie of Lyons under his commaund. This Citie Lugdunum called Lyons, at this day is seated in a very pleasant and a commodious place, and is almost by nature invincible being fortified on the one side with two most fruitfull hills, and on the other side watered with the two Rivers the Arar, and the Rhoane, having in it magnificent Churches, and buildings, as well publick as private, and doth so flourish in trading, and riches, that it may truely be called the Metropolitan Citie of France, and as the heart, and Key of the Kingdome; by reason of the passages and wayes into Italie, Germanie, and other Countries. There is held in it, every yeere foure Marts, or Faires, unto which Merchants of diverse nation doe resort. In the time of Charles the ninth, when all France was in a combustion, and embroyled with civill warrs, he built there a Citadell, or Castle with much adoe, for the appeasiing of future troubles. More-over, the Arch-Bishop keepeth here his residence, entituling himselfe Primate of the French Clergie having 102 Bishops under him. There is also a Seneschallship, under whose jurisdiction belong Lyonnois, Feresť, Matiscon, & Belloiolezium, in which afterward there fell some small alteration. Bernard Abbot of *Clareval*, giveth no small commendations of the Church of Lyons. *Indeed* (saith he) *every man agreeth, that the Church of* Lyons, *excelleth all the other Churches of France, aswell for the dignity of the Sea, as for learning, and laudable institutions: for where hath the reformation, censure, and rules of discipline beene so well kept and observed as there? good manners, mature Concills, sage deliberations & authoritie? the marks, of antiquitie? chiefly in Ecclesiasticall functions, never lisning or giving way, to sudden Novelties, neither would endure ever to be dishonored by the lightnesse of youth. Iræneus* a greeke Authour was heretofore Bishop of Lyons, who wrote 5 bookes against the impious opinions of the ancient Heriticks. *Simphorian Campherius* a Physician of Lyons hath written at large of the antiquitie, and originall of the Illustrious men and Bishops, and other Authours of the Citie of Lyons, among which L. Plotinus Gallus was one, who taught Rhetoricke first at Rome, as Sueton saith, & under whome *Cicero* reporteth, that he and his brother *Quintus* learned first the foundations, and principes of the Latine tongue.

DAVLPHINE.

The bounds of Daulphine. The Etymologie.

DAVLPHINE, boundeth Southward upon Provence, Northward upon La Breſſe, where the Rhoane runneth betweene them, on the Weſt ſide lyeth the Conntie of Venaiſſin, & Eaſtward it butteth upon Piedmont and Savoy. It ſtandeth under the reſort of the Parliament of Grenoble, and taketh the name from *Caſtello Delphini*, that is in French *Chaſteau Dolphin*. This Countrie is not very fertill in all places, the Soile being not very good, for towards the Mountaines this Countrie is barren, and unfruitfull.

The Inhabitants.

The Inhabitants eſteeme much their libertie, ſaying they hold it from none, but God, and their ſword. They are couragious, and undaunted in warre, and in the times of peace laborious, & diligent about their affaires, and Negotiations: but are lightly deceived, and overreached by the craft, and ſubtility of their neighbours. The Countriemen and Peſants are rude, blockiſh, and clouniſh, having great and broad noſtrills. But the Gentlemen and Townſmen, are very courteous and civill, farre from pride, and arrogancie, recreative in their manners without any blemiſh to their gravities, quick-witted, capable of all manner of ſciences, eſpecially in the Mathematicks, and in the ſtudie, and ſearch of naturall things. In former ages beſide the *Allobroges* there inhabited here the *Viennenſes*, *Caturiges*, *Ebrodunenſes*, *Segalaunois*, *Valentinois*, *Veconces*, *Deenſes*, *Gratianopolitani*, *Tricaſtini*, *Wapencenſes*, and *Bronnovy*. The Citie of *Vienne* is ſo called in the memories of France, now the Arch-Biſhoprick of Vienne in Caturiges. The Colonie of the Viennois which uow is called Vienne is mentioned in the Oration of *Claudius*. They hold that at this day the name of the Hamlet of Charges, which lyeth upon Durance, not farre from *Ambrun* is the ſame, which *Plinie*, *Cæſar*, *Strabo*, and *Ptolomee* ſpeaketh of Κατὸϱιγες.

The Valentinois.

The *Segulauni* mentioned by *Ptolomee*, are thoſe of the Countrie of Valentinois, for Valence was accounted by *Ptolomee* the capitall Citie of Segalaunois, the Citie of Valence is now the Sea & Biſhoprick of Valence. The Vocontians are thoſe of the Countrie of Dié even to Vaiſon: the Vocontians are by *Cæſar*, *Tacitus* and *Mela* Ὀυοκοντιοι, by *Ptolomee* but unrightly, Ουοκόνδιοι. Juſtinus in his 23 Booke nameth the Vocontians, thoſe which dwell by Vots, as a manuſcript witneſſeth. Plinie calleth them *Nation-Alliée*, which Flaccus a Hiſtoriographer of the Romaine Feaſts, when he writeth touching the Triumphs of the *Ligurians* and *Salluvians*, which at this day is called *Le Pays de die juſque à Vaiſon*, as is ſaid before. *Ioſeph Scaliger* nameth it *Auguſta Dia Vocontiorum. Civitas Deenſium* in the memories of France. The Biſhoprick de *Die*, and the Citie of the *Gratianapolitans*, now called the Biſhoprick of *Grenoble*. The Tricaſtins is ſo named alſo by *Plinie* and *Livius*, and their Citie *Auguſta*, and by *Ptolomee* τϱικαϛηνοὶ, & their towne ιϛλιομαγϑ, as the ancient bookes, & the correcteſt copies call them. But at this day they are called the Biſhoprick of *S. Antoni de Tricaſtin*. In the records of France it is called alſo the Biſhoprick of Gaps, lyinh in Gapençois, and it is uncertaine, whether the *Brannovians* by the towne of Briançon were of theſe people or noe?

Chiefeſt townes.

The chiefeſt townes are ſeven in number, whereof two of them are Arch-Biſhopricks, namely Vienne and Ambrun, and the others five Biſhopricks, the reſt of the townes are of leſſe account. Vienne in former times was the capitall Citie of the Allobroges, which lyeth according to the opinion of Strabo 16 miles from Lions. Seneca likewiſe affirmeth the ſame in his Comedie upon the death of Claudius the Emperour. It lyeth upon the Rhoane. Auſonius nameth it Alpina. It is not onely at this daye an Arch-Biſhoprike, but alſo honoured with the title of a Dukedome. The opinion is, that the firſt Biſhop of it, was Creſcens the Diſciple of S. Paul. Mamertus was alſo Prelate of that place, who by the prayers of himſelfe, and others kept the towne from ruine and diſtruction, which he hath left unto poſteritie. Among the excellent men, which were borne, and bred here, the Hiſtoriographer *Ado*, who wrot the booke of Martyrs, was not accounted as the leaſt, witneſſe alſo the learned bookes of Claudius Mamercus, touching the ſtate of the ſoule, which are yet extant. It is reported that *Pontius Pilatus* lived here in exile; for there is yet a towre, which is called after his name, in which there is an old ruinous Statue or Image. Concerning the ancient quarrell and diſſention, betweene thoſe of Vienne and Lyons about the title of the Duchie, and the pre-eminence, you ſhall finde written in the booke of the hiſtorie of *Tacitus*. *Sueton* relateth alſo, that when the Emperour *Vitellius* ſat upon the Throne of Juſtice to give Lawes unto thoſe of *Vienne*, a Cock came firſt and light upon his ſhoulders, & afterwards leapt up to his head, ſo that the Diviners, who by foule fore-tould ſome augure, or ſignes to come, were not much deceived, in ſaying that it ſhould come under the power of ſome Gallican, that is, under the French nation, for afterward it is vanquiſhed by Anthonius, Generall of the Ennemies Army, borne at Toulouſe, who had given him as a ſurname in his youth Beco, which ſignifieth a Cocksbill. Vienne in the yeere 1543 ſuſtained great harme and loſſe by the overflowing and breaking in of the Rhoane. In honour of the Viennan Wine, we may freely report, that which *Plinie* in former times ſpake thereof: *There is found now* (ſaith he) *a Wine-ſtock, which yeeldeth Wine of it ſelfe, which is not much unlike pitch, which maketh the Countrie of Vienne famous*, and was firſt found by the people that dwelt by the Seyne, and the Swiſzers. Ambrun is environned with Mountaines, fertill in wines, fruits, and abundance of medicinall ſimples. In former ages the Arch-Biſhop *Guilhelmus Ebrodunum*, or *Ambrun* dwelt here, who by the commaund of *Boniface* the eight, compiled together the ſixth booke of *Decretals*. The Inhabitants reſpect their Superiours, and Prelats as Princes. The Kings of France have given many and large priviledges to them as the abſolute adminiſtration of Juſtice. The right of coyning of moneys, and other ſuch like royalties. The Metripolitan Citie of this Countrie is *Ambrun*. They have in it five Epiſcopall Townes, as *Valence*, *Die*, *Grainoble*, *Saint Anthony de Tricaſtine*, *Gap*. *Valence* taketh the name not from the Emperour *Valentius*, or *Valentinianus* (as ſome ſuppoſe) but from the valour and magnanimitie of their Souldiers. It is a Biſhops Sea, a Court of Juſtice, and a Univerſitie: in which heretofore *Iacobus Cuyacius* the glorie of his age, taught & lived. The towne and Coutrie beareth the title of a Duchie, in French it is called the Duchie of *Valentinois*. The Romans dominered here, till the yeere of our redemption 415, in which time the Gothes became Maſter of Valence. In the yeere 575 it was beſeiged by the Longobards, or Lombards; but in vaine. There are to be ſeene in the Cloiſter of the Iacopine

BRESSE.

BVGEY.

LA SAVOYE

LA PROVENCE

COMPTAT DE VENAISSIN.

Lion
Vienne
Tournon
Romans
Valence
Le Pont St. Esprit
Le Bourg S. Andiol
Viviers
Roche maure
Le Teil
Montelimart
Mondragon
S. Esteue
Orenge
Pont
Caderousse
Serignan
Queyrane
Mornas
Tricastin
Le Poysin
La Voulte
Charmes
Beau Chau
Soyons
Cruas
Sur Bayz
Bayz
Meysse
Anthene
Le Peage
Serriere
Limognin
S. Pierre de Boeuf
Chauanay
S. Arban
Coindrieu
Chaly
Millery
Jarnay
Peron
S. Genis
Erigay
Sablons
Vanosc
Le Bourget
Chambery
Conflens
Gilli
La Baye
Le Roche
Tonin
Chana
Chastillonet
Beley
Pierre Chastel
Yenne
Le Bonger
Le Mate
Gresse
Serrieres
Amblagnieu
Le Sourbin
Gourdon
Montluel
Airebel
Le Soune
Lyon
Vaurbone
Brons
Genas
Vanicieu
La Guillotiere
Corbas
S. Eric
Sezin
Chasteler
Millery
Jarnay
Vilette
Trevoux
Neuville
Alaisieu
Asnieres
Poleymieux
Limonest
Couzon
Rochetaillée
Fontaines
Neuville
Genay
Rochetaillée
Fontaines
Couzon
Limonest
Poleymieux
Asnieres
Alaisieu
Neuville
Trevoux
Vilette
Genay
Neuville
Fontaines
Couzon
Rochetaillée

A Roy e

CARTE ET
DESCRIPTION GENERALE DU
DAVPHINE
Avec les Confins des Pays
et Provinces voisines.
Le tout Racourcy et reduit
Par Iean de Beins
Ingenieur et Geographe
du Roy.
Avec Privilege de la Maj.

Amstelodami,
Hericus Hondius
excudit.

Miliaria Gallica communia
Miliaria Germaniæ communia.

Sire
Av
Roy

Sire
le tres humble et tres obeissant subject
et tres fidelle Serviteur. Beins.

SEPT.
MIDI.
ORIENT

Moncks ſome ſtrang things, as the picture of the Gyant Buardus, who was 15 Cubits high, and his bones: without the Citie under the ruins of Saint Peters Church, there is a Cave, which goeth under the Rhoane: and others affirme that the bodie of Iuſtinus was found without S. Felix gate among the Vineyards, which wee will paſſe over, and leave to other writers. *Die* is the capitall towne of the Countrie, which they commonly call *Pays de Diois.*

Gratianopolis now *Grainoble*, was heretofore named *Culare*, the Walles in the Romiſh or Latine tongue were called *Culareníes Muri*, as the ancient writers witneſſe, which is to be ſeene above the South gate of the towne, and likewiſe over that gate, which goeth towards *Vienne*, ſtanding Northward. This towne being enlarged, was called peradventure *Gratianopolis* from the Emperour *Gratianos*. This Citie is the Seate, and Court of the honorable and high Counſell of *Delphine*, ſituate upon the River *Iſar* at the foote of the Mountaine *Chalemont*. The ancient walls, and gates ſhewe of what antiquitie and forme it was built, the walls thereof was begunne by Francis the firſt, King of France, and being finiſhed lay as it were in a foure-ſquare. Northward betweene the Citie and the Suburbs, (which are very faire, and called S. Laurence,) runneth the Iſar, and over it there lyeth a very faire bridge. Southward runneth the ſwift fleeting River of Brach, which oftentimes overfloweth the grounds, and covereth them with a ſlimie mud, and will not be contained and kept within the Bankes. The Countrie lying round about Grainoble, is called by the Common-people of Daulphine *Graſivouldan*, and by ſome others *Givauldan*. Not farre from the ſaid Citie Northward, are mines & quarries, out of which ſtone is digged, that they uſe in the towne. A mile from Grainoble lyeth a Village called Pariſet, where there ſtandeth a towre, which the Inhabitants call *La tour S. Venin*, and that in regard if any venomous thing be brought into it, it preſently dyeth: no man dwelleth in it. *Auguſta Tricaſtinorum*, according to the opinion of that famous man *Ioſeph Scaliger*, is now named *S. Anthonie de Tricaſtin. Vapingum Gap* is now the capitall towne of this Countrie, and is called in French Gapençois, which is environned round about with Mountaines. This towne lyeth at the foote of a high Mountaine, which the Inhabitants call *Le Col S. Digo*, where the Bailleiu keepeth his reſidencie. Beſide the townes of Vienne, Embrun, Valence, Die, Graſivouldan, and Gapençois, whereof wee have ſpoken, there are ſome others beſides, which in their one ſpeech are called *Le pays du Treves, des Baronnies*, and *Briançonnois*. The principall towne of the firſt is *Mens*, of the ſecond *Buys*, of the third *Brianſon*, which heretofore was called *Brigantium*. Not farre from thence lyeth a rock, which hath a portall hewen into it, and is open, having theſe words engraven above it, *D. Cæſari Auguſto dedicata, ſalutate eam.* It is thought that Julius Cæſar meant to have cut here a paſſage through this rock, and to have got into France. In this Countrie alſo are the Counties of *Champant*, and *Roſillon.*

In Dauphine there are many other townes, which the French Geographers divide into three parts, ſome lye upon the Rhoane, as *Montelimart*, & *Thine*, whereof the laſt belongeth to the Lords of *Tournon*: But upon the Iſar lye *Mont-meilan*, & *Roman*, two ſtrong townes, having Caſtles in them. The laſt is very rich, & hath a very faire bridge in it, which ſome imagine was built by the Romans. Others lye in the Mountaines, as *Talart*, which in former times was called *Alamontis*, *Charges*, *Chaſteauraux*, a place where they finde Slates, *S. Criſpin*. Others upon the Mountaines, as *Vayne*, *Surre*, *Le Buyx*, *S. Euphenne*, *Vauxerre*, *Corp*, *Sameutre*, *Men. Viſible*, where they finde abundance of Marble and Alabaſter ſtones, Ours, Eſſelles, which is the key of the Dauphine, and is the ſame towne, which *Cæſar* called *Ocelum*, and *Chaſteau Dolphin*, from whence this Countrie tooke the name. Alſo S. Clement, which is built upon a hill after a very ſtrainge manner. In the plaines lye *Quirien*, *Cremieu*, *la Vorpiliere*, *Bourgoing*, *la Four du Pin*, *le Pont Beauvoiſin*, whereof the one halfe of it belongeth to Savoye. *La Coſté*, *S. Andre*, *S. Donat Macelan*, *Ville-neufve*, *S. Marcelin*, *Tulius*, *Lauwen*, *Modian*, *Moretel*, *S. Vallier*, *Beaurepaire*, *Beaupais*, *Muraz*, *Nieron*, *Lon*, which is a moſt fertill Soile. *Ten*, where there are excelent Wines, *Chaſtean-d'Imble*, *Alleſan*, *Montelier*, *Beaumont*, *Lauriel*, *Creſt*, *Salliens*, alſo *Verane*, *S. Paul Avallon.*

Wee finde it recorded that *Guido* was one of the laſt Princes of Dauphine, that was ſlaine in a battaile againſt the Savoyard: our moderne French writers make ample mention thereof. Among others there are ſome, which report ſtrange and incredible things of him. Dying without iſſue his brother Humbert ſucceeded him, who being much grieved at the death of his onely and firſt borne Sonne, for that after his death ſo noble, a hereditaire Province, ſhould be divided into ſo many ſhares, became Jacobin-monke, about the yeere 1340, & gave to Iohn King of France his Demains, upon this condition, that alwayes the firſt Sonne of France, ſhould be called the *Dolphin* which being done. The firſt *Dolphin* was Charles, Son of the ſaid King Iohn. *Humbert* lived at Paris in the Convent of the Iacobins, where his Tombe is to be ſeene with this inſcription upon it: *Here lyeth the Father, and moſt Illuſtrious Lord Humbert, heretofore Dolphin of Viennois, who leaving his principalitie, was made a brother of our order, and Priour of this Convent of Paris, and at laſt Patriarke of Alexandria, and perpetuall Adminiſtration of the Arch-Biehoprick of Rheims, and principall Benefactour of our Convent. He dyed in the yeere of our redemption 1355.*

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE COVNTRIE OF PROVENCE.

PROVENCE tooke this name first from the *Romans*, who called this goodly part of *Gallia*, *Provincia*, which reached from the river *Var*, to the city of *Nice*, & beyond the *Rhosne*, as farre as *Gascognie*, because they subdued it to the Romane Empire, and had reduced it into a Province, many yeeres before the coming of Christ. Yet at this day there is but a small part of it which retaines the ancient name, to wit, about *Marseilles* and *Aix*. It may be (as some beleeue) because that part was first knowne, which for antiquitie, honour, and merit surpassed all the other Provinces of the Romane Empire: for all *Gallia Narbonensis* was held the braueſt Countrie in all France.

Name.

Bounds.

Provence is boundeth on the North with *Daulphiné*, the hills de *Velaye*, and with a great part of the river of *Durance*; On the East it is shutt in with the *Alpes*, and watered with the *Var*, on the left hand whereof lieth the Citie of *Nice*, where the confines of *Italy* beginne; On the South the Gallike, or Mediterranean Sea beateth upon it, and on the East is environned partly with the Principate of *Orange*, the Countie of *Avignon*, and partly with the *Rhosne*, which commeth from *Lyons*, to the city of *Arles*. It is subject to the Parliament of *Languedoc*. It hath a very sweete pleasant and a wholesome aire. Besides the great store of Graine that is in it, this Soile yeeldeth excellent fruits without any great labour or tillage. They haue great store of Raisons, Figgs, Chestnuts, Apples, Peares, Oranges, Lemmons, Olives, Quinces, Pomegranets, Saffran, Rice, and suchlike fruits in abundance. Also plentie of Rosemarie, Myrtle, Iuniper, Sage, and Palme-trees. Vpon the hills of *l'Esterel* there are a great manie Cork-trees. Neither want they delicate Vines, which make excellent Wines. There is but litle mention made of the ancient Counts of this Countrie. Howsoeuer, wee read in ancient Annales, that in the time of *Levves* the Eight, King of France, *Raimond Berengier* was Earle of *Provence*, and that *Charles* Count of *Anjou*, & of *Mayne*, Sonne unto this *Levves*, espoused *Beatrix*, the onely Daughter and Inheritrix of this *Earle*, who by this meanes inherited this Countie, whome *Charles* (surnamed) the Lame, Prince of *Salerna* and King of *Napels* succeeded. There his Sonne Robert Duke of Calabre and King of Naples, next Q. Ioane (her Father Charles, Duke of *Calabre* being dead) succeeded *Robert* her *Grandsire*, who by testament was made Queene of *Naples*, & Countesse of *Provence*. She left behinde her *Levves d'Anjou*, the Sonne of *King Iohn*, for her adopted Sonne, to revenge her of her ennemies, and to be her successour aswell in this Earledome, as in her other estates.

Temperature. Fertility.

The Princes & Gouernment.

After him Lewes the First was created Earle, then Lewes the Second, and Lewes the Third his Sonne succeeded, being likewise adopted by *Ioane* the Second Queene of *Naples*, to be King of *Naples* & Duke of *Calabre*. But he dying without issue, left for his Successour in his Principates, with the consent of Queene Ioane, *Rene* of *Anjou*, who unwilling to resigne over his Rights and pretenses to the Kingdome of Naples, and to the Earledome of Provence to *Rhene* Duke of Lorraine his Nephew by Iolanta his Daughter, made them over to Charles his Brother *Count* of *Mans*, who having lost his Sonne *Charles*, instituted King Lewes the Eleuenth his Vniversall heire in all his Seignories. Some saye this was done by the testimentary will of *Rene*, against the great and just complaints of *Rene* Duke of *Lorraine*. This Countrie was anciently inhabited by the *Salians*, *Aquenses*, *Sextans*, *Sentians*, *Ebroduntians*, *Dinienses*, *Vesdiances*, *Sanicienses*, *Nerucins*, *Vencienses*, *Vulgientes*, *Aptenses*, *Retenses*, *Octavians*, *Commones*, *Forii*, *Iulienses*, *Segestorins*, *Albicins*, *Oxubins*, *Deciates*, and others.

Ancient Inhabitants.

Besides the lesser Townes, there are two Archbishopricks and eleven Bishopricks. *Aix* and *Arles* are the Arch-Episcopall Seates. *Aix*, *Aquæ*, *Sextiæ*, *Colonia* is so called by *Ptolemie*, by the Latins *Paterculus*, *Solin*, and others, and in Plutarke *Sextilia* in the life of *Marius*. The stone which lies in Saint Benedictus at *Lyons*, he calleth *Coloniam Iuliam Aquas Aix*, from the *Iulian Colonie*, in an ancient inscription, and an old piece of Coine of *Vespasian*. Hubertus Goltius saith it was called *Colonia Iulia Aquæ Sextiæ Legio* 25. It was termed *Aquæ*, or Water from the *hot bathes*, and from thence retaineth the name of *Aix*. *Sextiæ* from *C. Sextius Calvinus Consul of Rome Anno* 620. who having vanquished the *Salians*, peopled this place with those men, which he brought along with him, appointing and leaving there a strong Romane Garnison, to hinder & resort the inroads and incursious of the *Barbarians* into these Coasts, and to keepe the passages, which went from *Marseiles* into *Italie*, seing the *Marseileans* were not able to stopp them themselues. See *Titus Livius lib.* 61. It was also called *Iulia Augusta*, from *Cajus Iulius Cæsar Augustus*, who renforced this Colonie with old Souldiers, which he drew out of the 25. Legion that he had brought thither. It is also the Court of Parliament. C. Marius overthrew part of the *Cimbri* (a Germane people) neere unto *Aix*, and the other part of them in the Raudian Fields of Italy; but those which inhabited since in these parts were the *Ambrons* and *Tigurins*, a Gallike people. *Arles* is simply called *Arelas* by *Orosius*, and *Ausonius* in his register of Townes, his title & 7. verse. Also *Aus.* calleth it *Arelatus* in his verses aboue said: as also *Plinie*, *Sueton*, *Arelatæ* in his life of Tit. Likewise *Mela* & others, but *Strabo Arelatæ*. *Arelaton Salyorum Colonia*, & by *Ptolemie*, a Co-

Townes.

Arles.

PROVINCIA
La Provence.

LANGUEDOC

DAVLPHINE

CONTE

DE VENAISSIN

CONTE DE SAVOYE

LE BERONNOIS

LA CAMARGO.

LA CRAV

Les Tignes

PARIS

RANEI

Miliaria Gallica communia 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Miliaria Germanica communia 1 2 3 4 5 6

25 26 27

42 43

27 28

CONTE DE BVEIL.

CONTE DE NICE.

LE TERREL

MEDITER-

PARS.

ANEI

LES ISLES DOR STECADES

Amstelodami
Apud
Ioannem Janssonium

42 43

lonie of the *Saliſii*, and by Plinie *Arelatæ Sextanorum*. The Stones ſhew aſwell as the Colonie, that the *Salians* were a very ancient people of *Gallia*. And by the *Sextans* of the ſixth Legion, which encamped there. *Feſtus Avienus* writeth, that it was called *Thelina*, by the Greeks, which formerlie inhabited there. And was ſurnamed *Mameliaria* (for what reaſon one knowne not) in a faire inſcription, which is to be read in a pillar, as Learned Scaliger teſtifieth. *Fl. Conſtantine* the Emperour, gaue order that it ſhould be called *Conſtantina*, and that the generall Aſſembly of the ſeuen Provinces ſhould be held there, to wit, for *Viennois*, for both the *Narbonnes*, for both the *Aquitanies*, *Neuf-people*, and the *Maritimate Alpes*. *Auſonius* calleth it *Galula Roma* in his verſes afore mentioned, becauſe it was a very famous, and a commodious towne for Marchandizes & for which reaſon the Roman Colonie ſtrived, to make it like unto Rome their mother Citie: and, as it ſeemed, called it *Litle Rome*. It is ſeated at this day, upon the left ſide of the Roane. But in the *Tabula Itineraria* of Languedoc it is placed on the right ſide. *Auſonius* ſaith, that the *Rhoſne* devideth it into two parts, which makes it ſeeme two townes. Now the face of the place being charged, it onely lieth on that ſide, which looketh towards *Italie*, and is environned about with *Marſhes* upon which they feede goodly Oxen. It hath bene much greater, before the *Gothes* deſtroyed the one part of it. It was once the pleaſant Court of the Kings of *Burgundie*, and afterward the abode, and reſidencie of the Earles of *Provence*. Her firſt Biſhop was *S. Trophimus* one of *S. Pauls* Diſciples, who ſent him into *Gallia* in the ſecond yeere of the Emperour *Nero* his reigne, from whoſe head ſpring (as Pope *Zoſimus* ſaith) all *Gallia* was watered with the ſtreame of Faith. Within the ſtrength of her Caſtle *Honorius* & *Hilaire* two famous Prelats held their reſidencie. The firſt place of the eleuen Biſhopricks, without any prejudice to the others, is *Marſeiles*. All the Latines and ſome Greekes called it *Maſſilia*. *Strabo* and *Stephanus Maſſalia*, as the ancient coines withneſſe. By *Ptolemie Maſalia*, but now *Marſeilles* in Tabula Itin. The Countrie hereabouts was called by the Grecians, *Greece*, having bene once a Colonie of the Greekiſh *Phocians* of *Aſia Minor*: founded ſaith *Solin* in the 45. *Olympiade* in the dayes of King *Tarquinius*, as *Iuſtinus* beleeueth out of *Plutar.* lib. 43. *Solon* ſaith it was built by *Protus*, whome ſome call *Protis*. *Strabo* maketh the ſite of it ſtonie, neere unto the mouth of the *Rhoſne* with a long boſome and as a nooke of the ſea: in ſo much that *Iuſtinus* ſaith it tooke this name from *Trogus*. *Cæſar* ſpeaketh thus of it in his ſecond booke of the civill warrs. Marſeiles is almoſt waſhed with the Sea on three parts of it; the fourth on the land ſide, is that ſpace, which belongeth to the Caſtle, fortifyed by the nature of the place, and a very lowe Valley which would be very hard to conquer. *Cicero* commendeth ſo highly the gouvernment of this Common-Weale, that he durſt ſay upon the defence of *Fontejus* in a full audience of the people, That the *Policie* and *Conſtancie* of this towne, was not onely to be preferred before the *Grecian*, but almoſt before all other people. It fetcheth her Biſhopricks from the time of *S. Lazarus*, whome *Ieſus* raiſed from death to life. Thoſe of *Marſeiles* report (*beleeue it if ye liſt*) that he being depriued of his Goods, and dwelling, in the time of the perſecution, which tooke away *Stephen* the Martyr, he came into

Marſeiles.

theſe parts with *Mary* and *Martha* his two ſiſters, and there preached the faith of Chriſt. And can yet ſhew his heath in the principall Church called the *Majour*, neere the wall of the towne by the Sea ſide. And thus much for *Marſeiles*.

The other Epiſcopall townes are *Dine* (called by Plinie *Dinia* from the *Ebroduntins*, and by Ptolemie *Dinia* from the *Sentins*) *Graſſe*, *Glandeve*, *Glannate*, *Glannatena*, a Citie in *Notitia Provinciarum* of Gallia in *Viennois* 4. In ſome Coppies it is *Glanatica*, & in others *Glamnatena*. They are much deceiued which ſay, that *Glanum* mentioned by *Plinie*, *Mela*, & *Antonine* ſhould be *Ilanate*, for Antonine placeth *Glanum* betweene *Cavaillon* & *Arles*; which is a great way from *Glannate*. It is not knowne at this day where *Glanum* ſtood. *Senas* which Ptolemie calleth *Santium* was a ſmall towne of the *Veſdantins* in the maritime Alpes. *S. Paul de Vences* or *Vincium* is a ſmall towne of the *Neruſins* in the maritime Alpes, called by Ptol. & Dion. *Ventia*. *Apt*, by Plinie *Apta Iulia Vulgentium*. *Avia Iulia*, & *Apia Iulia*, which is not right in *Antonine*: for in the beſt Coppies it is *Apta Iulia*, as appeareth in *Tab. Itin. Ries*, *Rejus in Notitia Prov. Galliæ*, in which under *Vienne* the Third, is read the Citie *Rejenſium*, that is *Rejus*. In Tab. Itin. *Reis Appolinaris*. *Feriuls*, *Forum Iulii*, in *Plancius* and *Cicero*, *Forum Iulium*, was by Ptol. a towne of the *Commones*. *Col. Iul. Octav. upon the Coine of Auguſtus*, as *Goltzius* ſaith: *Forum Iulium Octavorum Colonia quæ Pacenſis appellatur & Claſſica in Plinio*: but now *Port Marin*. *Ciſteron* is *Seguſtero* in *Ant.* & in *Tab. Itin. Ceſtero* by *Plinie*, as *Scaliger* writeth, which in Ptolemie is that *Ceſſero* mentioned with *Tolouze*, and *Carcaſſonne* is at this day *Caſtres* in *Languedoc*. *Tolon* was called *Telonum* in the beſt Latiniſts, & in Ant. *Telo Martius* which was a ſmall towne, ſeated upon the falling back of the Sea, ſome nine miles from *Marſeiles*.

Provence hath on the South the *Gallike* Sea, and *Marſeiles* is a very famous and a Safe haven, locked in with a great yron chaine. The name of this Port was heretofore *Lacydon*, as *Euſtathius* noteth. Therefore it ought to be read in *Mela* his ancient bookes *Lacydon*, the Port of the *Marſeillois*, and therein *Marſeiles*. *Strabo* obſerveth that there were formerly in this towne ſix hundred Senatours, who enjoyed this honour as long as they liued, out of this nomber were elected fiueteene men to end and compoſe all ſuits in lawe. Theſe are they, whome *Cæſar* calleth the ſixe hundred *Marſeiloiſes* and the fiueteene prime men. *Valerius* the great ſaith likewiſe lib. 2. cap. 6. that there were ſixe hundred of them. Now out of the fiueteene men, they chooſe the *Trium viri*, who had Souveraigne authority. The Common weale of the *Maſſilians* (as Strabo witneſſeth) was *Ariſtocraticall*. Ariſtotle in his fifth Booke & 8. Chap. of his Politicks ſaith, that it was gouverned *Oligarchially*. Surely that is richt *Oligarchia* to become Prince of a Republicke by blood, & not by vertue. Their lawes Electuarie (as Strabo & Iuſtinus lib. 43. who related briefly their Cuſtomes) were publickly propoſed, and that almoſt from the foundation of their towne. Their manner was to ſhutt their gates upon Feſtivall dayes, to keepe Gards and Sentinells upon the Walls, to viſite houſes for the finding out of Strangers, to gard their City, aſwell in the times of Peace as of Warre. Which they uſed not onely in times of neceſſity, but alſo from an ancient Cuſtome which they allwayes had.

Port.

Senators.

Lawes & Cuſtomes.

SAVOYE.

THE Savoyards called heretofore *Allobroges*, were well knowne by the Victorie of *Fabius*, and the conjuration of *Catilina*. Ancient writers teſtifie, that this Countrie was once a Kingdome, in the time of *Hannibal*, when as *Broncus* being choſen Arbitratour, judged that this Kingdome belonged to the eldeſt Sonne, and ſetled him in it. *Lucius Florus* writeth alſo of a King called *Betullus*, who was taken priſoner by *Fabius Maximus*. There was alſo one *Cottius* King of Savoy, who was a great friend unto the Emperour *Auguſtus*, who called the Alpes after his name, by reaſon of the many tops he ſlighted there, to make them paſſable. The chiefe Citie of this Dukedome was in former times called Vienna, which Citie *Mela* nameth Vienna *Allobrogum*: whence the name of Savoy came is doubtfull. *Carolus Bovillus* reporteth, that this Countrie by reaſon of the narrow paſſages, wayes, and the ſmall number of Inhabitants was full of Theeves & Robbers, which either did rob travellers, or murthered them; and therefore in regard of the daunger that men were in which paſſed by the high-wayes, it was called *Maulvoye*, that is an *Ill-way*. But afterward a certaine Gentlemam beating & driving theſe theeves and murtherers away, it was called Savoy, or Salvoy a ſafe-way: but in what time this hapned, it is not recorded. Savoy in the Regiſter of the Empire, is oftentimes rekonned under the Provinces of *Gallia Narbonenſis*: whence it appeareth, that the name thereof is ancienter, than the French, or Savoyiſh tongues, which they ſpeake at this day. But thoſe ſuſpend their judgements better, who derive the word *Sabaudia* from *Sabatia*, which is a ſhallowe water, called now *Savona*. *Mela* calleth *Tabatia*, or *Savone* a towne. But howſoever it be, this is moſt certaine, that the Savoniſh waters are thoſe, which the Emperour *Pertinax* through covetouſneſſe, & ambition traded in Marchandiſe as a private man, which *Capitolinus* ſaith. Neither doth *Plinie* erre, or any other writers, when they affirme, that the Savoyards, or Sabati, dwelt in Italie, among the Ligurians. Seing Strabo witneſſeth, that the ancient Grecians counted Maſſilia under the Liguſtian Empire, which the French alſo afterward obſerved, naming them the Celtian Ligurians, who inhabited as far as the River of Rhoan. This name then went forward unto the ſhoares of the Mediterranean Sea, even to the inmoſt places. Beſides theſe Allobroges, the Centrones, Nantuates, Garoceli, Medulli, Verragri, Salaſſi, and others dwelt here, *Livius* teſtifieth that the Allobroges, or thoſe of Savoy, were as rich, & famous as any of the Countries of France. *Horatius* in his verſes written unto the people of Rome, wherein he ſeemeth to have compaſſion of them: becauſe of their inteſtine wars, calleth the Allobroges, or Savoyards unfaithfull and men that longed after novelties, upon which place an old expoſitor writeth thus: The Allobroges are Frenchmen of a reddiſh haire, and are called Sequanici, or Bourgonians, dwelling by the ſide of Ahæs as ye travell along by Veſontius into Germanie. They are people which long after newes, and very diſloy all to their Princes. The Centrones dwelt by the Greekiſh Alpes, where Tarantai now lyeth wee read in the records of the Provinces of France under Vienna, is the fifth towne, which the Centrones inhabited, that is Tarantaſia, which in French, is now called *Le Archeveſche de Tarantaiſe*. The Arch-Biſhoprick of Tarantaiſe. The Nantuates are accounted in divers places of leſſe antiquitie. Marlianus ſaith they dwelt by the Boden-Sea, where Coſtenz now lyeth. Paradinus affirmeth, that the Countrie, and the name of the Nantuates is ſeated at this daye, neere a petty towne called Nantua, which ſtandeth not farre from Chamlery. Of theſe Nantuates Ioſeph Scaliger to a certaine friend writeth thus. Take heed that you give not credit to beleeve that there is a Cloiſter in Savoy ſo called, as ſome fooles imagine, the which Octodurus, that is, S. Mauritius, which is properly S. Mauritio, as appeareth by the memorable ſignes of the afflictions of the Legions of Thebe, in which mention is made of Octodurus. Cæſar placeth Octodurus among the Nantuates hard by the Countrie of Gavot, or of the Veragris as he nameth them; ſome read them Antuates. But thoſe which place the Nantuates by the Boden-Sea, and affirme that they are thoſe of Coſtenz err as groſſely, as thoſe, who beleeve that it is the Cloiſter of Benedictus. The Carocelli as Raimundus judgeth, were theſe people, which inhabited under the Mount-Cenis, and were neere Neighbours to that people called the Medulli, whereof Vitruvius maketh mention in his eight booke. Philander and Barbarus maketh them to be the Inhabitants of the Vale of Cilera of Dalechampius, Miollantios, and the Tarantoiſes. The Countrie of the Veragris is called by Guilhelmus Paradinus Walliſſerland, and by Ægidius Saidus, the Countrie of Gavot: Pingonius ſaith, it is the Dukedome Chablaſy, by Marlianus it is called S. Bernards-mounts, and Bregentz, for he imagineth, that this people came from a Village, wherein the Abbey of S. Mauritus ſtand. Cæſar maketh the Nantuates, Veragri and Seduni, now the bounds of the Savoyards, to be from the Genffer-Sea, (or Lake Loſanne) and the River Rhoane, even as farre as the Alpes. The Salaſſy in the days of Ptolomee where thought to be that people, which dwelt at Augſtall, called ſo in high dutch, and in Italian, *Val d'Oſta*. In the memories of France mention is made of the Citie of *Geneve*, the Biſhoprick of Geneve, Doubtleſſe there hath bene in former times other Inhabitants in Savoy, whoſe names and habitations are at this day not knowne.

The ancient people were called Allobroges.

Carocelli.

Centrones.

Nantuates or Vethlanders.

The whole Countrie now, where Savoy, the Delphynie, & other neighbouring Provinces lye, were in former ages a Kingdome, as appeareth by the 21 booke of *Livius* his Hiſtorie. Savoy being a part of that Kingdome, had divers Princes & Gouvernours, but at this day for 500 yeeres it hath beene ruled by Dukes, who have enlarged their bounds and limits, and were called in times paſt, Earles of *Maurienne*.

Savoye, boundeth on the Northſide upon *Burgundie* with which many times they have beene encumbred with warres, and with Swiſſerland, betweene which the Genffer Sea, or Lake Loſanne lieth. Eaſtward on Wales, and Piemont, whereof they have not beene leſſe free; but that the high Mountaines hindred the incurſions of their ennemies. Southward, and Weſtward the Delphinie, with a part of the Rhoane, which parteth the Inhabitants of *Savoy* from thoſe of the Dukedome of Burgundie. *Savoy* hath a ſweete aire, & the Countrie is Mountainous. The Valleys and Dales are very fertill, and fruitfull, eſpecially, thoſe that lye Northward along the Genffer Sea, or the Lake Leſſanna, where moſt excellent wines are made, which is called *Ripalium* from the Shoare of the ſaid Lake. The paſtures are very good for the feeding of all kinde of Cattaile, chiefly thoſe, which lye round about *Saint Bernards Mount*. Through *Savoy* runne the Rivers *Are*, *Rivers*.

The bounds

The fertilitie.

FRANCIAE PARS

LACUS LEMANUS Gallis Lac de Geneve

Occidens

Meridies

Sculptum apud Goos.

Geneva

Mandement de Gaillar

de Terni

Allobroges

Pommier

Novery

Seyßel

Chaufort

Chamberij

Mont Melian

Aspremont

Lac de Nicij

Tarare

Alethe

Balus

Salance

Conflens

Beaufort

Montalcon

Albanais

Chatelar

Lac de Bourget

Le Bouget

Est

Les Abymes

Alpes

Grenoble

Sassenage

Domayne

Giere

Vizille

Bryes

Prémol

Montagne Abismee

Laqz

Col Vaulani

Fonanuerte

S. Iean de Muriane

Armillon

Pont Amafre

La Chambre

S. Michel

S. Andre

Bardoneche

Salebertran

Beaulac

Oulx

Bourgue

Modane

Col de la Roue

Roche moule

Le Bourg S. Moris

Selz

Belenta

Servant

Chamonis

Vilette

S. Laqueme

Monstiers

Briançon

Briançonet

Aygue blanche

Aygebelle

Charboniere

Chamouse

Chamoux

Les Molettes

La Rochette

Lullie

Le Villars

Largentiere

Ortien

Cuche

S. Urban

Epierre

La Chapelle

S. Remi

Chelar

Allauart

S. Pierre

La Ferriere

Gonßoulin

Tancin

Theiz

Fraze

Villarbone

Lanßey

Aprunat

Le Varßon

Montbano

Meylan

Sapey

Bivier

S. Nazaire

Lauerye

Les haves

Crolles

Montfort

Lumbin

Le Tornet

La Tercaße

S. Marie

Barraux

Port La Gache

La Chapelle blanche

P. Chara

Audon

Bayard

Entremont

Les Eſelles

Mirebel

Entre deux Guiers

S. Laurens

Le Bellier

S. Pierre

S. Vincent

La Buſſiere

Fort

Vaulx

Vaulx

Montaigne Abiſmee

Col de l'Aygnebelette

Aygnebelette

Domeßin

S. Beron

S. Aebin

Monſerat

Precius

Paladru

Abres

Les

Romagnieu

Chemillin

S. Genis d'Hoſte

Hoſte

Granieu

S. Pierre

Mondragon

Champagnieu

Gordon

Mure

Les Aqueduc

Perrin

La Bauche

Yenne

Gonlat

Pierre chaſtel

Les Eccaßes

Beley

Rochefort

Flavier

Pouzieu

Buone

Viuier

Contreue

Contreue

Luzzury

Coulles

Ludoze

Chaſtillonet

Chana

Haute cobe

Rumilly

Hanteville

Amey

Lac de Nicij

Tarare

Vieux

Savona

Mengive

Flume

Tame

Savery

Sarbier

Alban

Montalcon

Mengive flu.

Arve flu.

S. Gervais

S. Nicolas

N. D. de la Gourre

Teſte noire

Vallorcine

Draiſe flu.

Saxce

Prevalcy

Roche

Veena

Mora

S. Tryphon

Monteÿ

Abbaye d. Abondace

Lavanx d. Aux

CHABLAIS

LE DVCHE

S. Moritz

Rhoſne

Thon

Ripaille

Allinge

Armoy

Troßy

Raivres

La Coſote

Le Fort des Allinges

Langin la ville

Corſinge

Loverveune

Saitro

La Place

Le Lauron

Brenon

Taramon

Le Freſſure

Vallon

La Mont Mandite

La bonne ville

FOSSIGNY

Cluſe

L'Arue flu

Paci

Lacluſe

Tonne

Leſcleſs flu

Tonne

Aleth

Tonne

Miolans

S. Pierre d'Albigni

Larch flu.

Larch

Larch

Fl.

Eton

Cray

Chamouſſe

Aſpremont

Mont Melian

Les millieres

La Batye

Conflens

Gilli

Tournon

Chamberij

Col de l'Aygnebelette

Aygnebelette

Domeßin

Chana

Chaſtillonet

Haute cobe

Le Bouget

Est

La Mote

Montbano

Meylan

Sapey

Bivier

S. Nazaire

Lauerye

Les haves

Crolles

Montfort

Lumbin

Le Tornet

La Tercaße

S. Marie

Barraux

Port La Gache

La Chapelle blanche

P. Chara

Audon

Bayard

Entremont

Les Eſelles

Mirebel

Entre deux Guiers

S. Laurens

Le Bellier

S. Pierre

S. Vincent

La Buſſiere

Fort

SABAUDIA
DUCATUS
LA SAVOIÉ

Miliaria Gallica communia.

Miliaria Germanica communia.

HELVETIÆ

PARS VALESIAE

PARS WAL LIS

Alpes Graiæ

PIEMONT

Sculptum apud Goos.

Amstelodami Judocus Hondius excudit.

or *Araris, Iſara, Doria, Arva, Danius* and others. There are beſides many great and large meers, among which the Lake Loſanna, or Genve Vicy, and Bourges are accounted the greateſt. The Metrapolitan Citie of Savoy is *Chamberie*, having a faire Caſtle, and the Duke of Savoyes Court in it, and is alſo the Court of Iuſtice and the Parliament. This Citie is ſeated in a pleaſant Valley, betweene Mountaines. Beſides Savoy there is alſo the Countie of Geneve, Maurienne, and Tarantaiſe. Alſo the Marquiſate of Suſa, with other Domanies, and Lordſhips, and laſtly the Countrie of Breſſe.

GENEVE.

THE Countrie of *Geneve* taketh the name from the Citie of *Geneve*, whereof the middle ſillable is pronounced as Eluſa ſhort, which commeth not onely from the Swizers, who call it Genff, but from the Peſants, that inhabite there abouts, & from ſome other Savoyards, who cal it *Zeneva* making the middle ſillable ſhort. But it is cõmonly the French manner, that they make a ſillable which is ſhort in the midſt to be longe, as appeareth by an infinite number of others, as in this words *publique, facile* & others, which the Latines nevertheleſſe pronounce ſhort. At this day it hath gott almoſt the name of *Cenaoa*, as *Anthonius* teſtifieth in his excellent booke of travells, betweene *Milan* and *Straesburgh*. It is a very ancient Citie. *Cæſar* maketh mention of a certaine Bridge there, which lay from *Geneve* over the River of *Rhoane*, that was broke off by himſelfe. Alſo of a wall, which reached from the Lake of Geneve, unto the Mountaine *Soux*, 19000 paces long, and 16 feete high, wherefore it is very ſtrainge, that other writers, as *Strabo, Plinie, Ptolomee*, & many others, made no mention of this Citie. This Citie lyeth now by the Lake of *Geneve* in two parts, having a wodden bridge over the Rhoane, underpropped over the midſt of an Iland, which hath houſes ſtanding on both ſides of it. The greateſt part of the ſaid bridge lyeth Southward, and the leaſt Northward. Upon the end of the Iland ſtandeth a watch-towre, whome ſome affirme was built by *Cæſar*. In the greateſt part of the Citie ſtandeth the Cathedrale Church of S. Peter, which in former times as appeareth by the antiquaires which are here yet to be ſeene, was built in honour of *Apollo*. In the ſmaleſt part ſtandeth S. Gervais, his Church from which the greateſt part of the Towne on that ſide is named. He that is deſirous to knowe the ancient Monuments of this citie, and the controverſies which have hapned among the Biſhops, Earles, & Duks of Savoy about the rule and Dominion thereof, let him reade *Franciſcus Bonivardus* of that which he wrote to *Sebaſtianus Munſterus*. This Citie got their freedome about the yeere 1535, as it is to be ſeene in a certaine Mappe, which hangs in the Towne-houſe, with thoſe of Berne, a people of Swiſzerland. anno 1536. with whome they made an alliance, which ſince hath beene oftentimes renewed. Manie writers make mention that Geneve hath often beene troubled ſurpriſed, and afflicted with warre in former times. The Countie of *Morienne* ſhooteth out as farre as the River *Arch*, where S. Johns Church ſtandeth, and therefore is called S. Iohn of *Morienne*. It is a fine Towne having a faire Caſtle in it, aud is famous in regard of the ſepulchre of Humbert the firſt, who obtained the Conntie of *Morienne*, which is now the Dukedome of Savoy held in vaſſalage from the Emperour Henry the third, who was entombed there Anno 1548, and in his ſepulchre alſo was buried his Sonne *Amedæus*, ſurnamed *Cauda*.

The Countie of *Tarantaiſe* is ſhutt in betweene the *Alpes*, hills, and the Rivers *Arch* and *Are*, which at *Chamouſſe* meet together. It hath the name from the town of *Tarantaiſe*, which is now called by the Inhabitants *Mouſtier*, and by the High-dutches *Munſter* in *Tarantaiſe*, according to the opinion of *Ioſias Simcerus*. Humbert the ſecond, Count of Morienne, and Marqueſſe of Liounois, who brought Tarantaiſe under his commaund, lyeth buried there, and dyed about the yeere 1590.

The Marquiſate of *Suſa* is ſo named alſo from the Towne of *Suſa*, which lyeth not farre from the River *Doria*, which beneath *Thurin* falleth into the *Poo*. *Ammianus* writeth in his 15 booke, that the Towne *Suſa* lyeth upon the beginning of the *Cottian Alps*, and ſaith further, that the grave of *Cottius* is not farre from the Towne Walls. Some affirme, & that not without ſome reaſon that *Suſa* ought to be under *Piemont*.

The Domanie *Foſſigni* lyeth hard by the Lake of *Geneve*, in which the Towne of *Ripalia* ſtandeth, which is a pleaſant place, and famous in regard of *Amedæus* the eight, the firſt Duke of Savoy, who leaving his Princedomes became a Monke, and afterward was made Pope againſt Eugenius the IV. as is ſaid, and was named *Felix* the fifth.

Unto the Dukedome of Savoy belongeth the Countrie of *Breſſe*, lying betweene the Rivers of *Are*, and the *Rhoane*. In former ages this was the Court of the *Seguſians* as ſome witneſſe. There ſtandeth the towne called *Bourgh*, & *Breſſe*. In this Countrie, are the Counties of *Varz Montreniel*, *Pont de Veaux*, *Bauſgen*. *Vlrick* Count of *Bauſgen*, and Lord of the Countrie of *Breſſe*, left an onely daughter behinde him, called *Sibilla*, which *Amedæus* the fourth, the 8 Earle of Savoy marrying, the Countie of *Bauſgey*, and all *Breſſe* fell to him by inheritance and came under his commaund. And thus much for Savoy.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE LAKE LEMANVS, OR THE SIGNEVRIE OF GENEVA.

With the circumjacent places.

THis Map following repreſenteth unto yow the *Lake Lemanus*, & the Signeurie of *Geneva*, lying upon the Frontiers of the Dutchie of *Savoye*, the Countie of *Burgundie*, the Territoires of the *Svviſſers*, and the Biſhoprick of *Valez*. Then the

Site.

Name.

names of the Countries, Bailywikes, Baronies, Iuriſdictions, Wayes, Rivers, Mountaines, Townes, Villages, Caſtellainſhips, and Caſtles lying about the Lake. *Savoye* is inhabited by a people dwelling on this ſide, or beyõd the *Alpes*, which ſpeake a kind of broken French, in times paſt called *Allobroges*, as Cæſar ſaith in the beginning of his commentaires, that *Allobrox* King of the *Gaules* flouriſhed about the yeare ſince the creation of the World 2433. Moreouer, an ancient Interpretour writeth thus of their Etymologie, upon the eight Satyr of *Iuvenall*: The *Allobroges* (ſaith he) are *Gaules*. Now they are called *Allobroges*, becauſe the *Gaules* called a field *Broge*, and went further. They were therefore ſo named, in regard they removed out of their owne Countrie into an other place, afterwards *Bagaudæ* (as the preſident *Fauchet* witneſſeth: then at laſt *Sabaudi*, in French *Savoiſians*, called now vulgarly *Savoyards*, and their Countrie *Savoye*. In the yeare 1126. this Province was gouverned by Earles, and from the yeare 1420. till now by Dukes. It is reported, that at the firſt it was for a longe time inhabited by a crew of theeues, and robbers by the high way ſide. But at this day it is well gouverned, and one may travell ſafely through it. The

Temperature.

Natiues complaine much of the great heate in Summer, and the extremity of cold in Winter: crying out pittifully, *Oh hovv cold is it! Oh hovv hott is it!* & yet nevertheleſſe neither the *Roane*, nor the Lake is ſeldome frozen ouer with yce: neither is it ſo hott, as it is in *Dauphiné*, nor ſo colde as it is in the Low Countries, where ſome times the riuers are ſo frozen, that they may drawe Canon over the yce. The ſoile is very good, &

Fertility.

kind for manuring, & affordeth much encreaſe: for it yeeldeth good ſtore of Wine, Graine, Peaſe, Rapes, Turneps, white & redd Cabbage, French or Turkiſh Beanes, Spenages, Millions, Pompions, Leekes, Oignons, Beanes, Pulſe, Barly, Fitches and Oates. Beſides theſe fruits, Nutts, Peares, Apples of diverſe kinds, red and murrie Cherries, Mulleries black and white, Cheſtnutts & Almands, but ſeldome beareth any Figgs. Ye haue here alſo variety of all kind of Cattell and Beaſts with land and waterfoules. Thoſe of *Dievat* (heretofore called *Svviſſers* & *Vandales*) which dwelt in *Lauſanna*, and the adjoining quarters, were once ſubject to the Signeurie of *Berne*, in whoſe name they had Gouvernours & Deputies ſent them, which ſtayed amonge them fiue yeares for the managing of their affaires, as they thought good.

Townes.

According to the ancient Chronicles, in the yeare of the World 2790. *Arpentine* one of *Hercules* his Captaines, layd the foundation of *Lauſanna*, from whẽce the name of *Carpentras* was taken, and which was altered, when they removed this towne upon the mountaine, about the time of *Martin* the Biſhop of *Lauſanne* in the yeare of out Redemption 593. The towne called *Nevidum*, heretofore commonly *Benevis*, being ruined before the coming of *Cæſar*, was afterward repaired and reedifyed under the Emperour *Veſpaſian*, by a Captaine of his called *Nyon*. *Coſſonex* was built Anno 442. and *Aubone* begun in the yeare 456. and finiſhed ſome yeare after. *Geneva* is a noble, a free, and an Imperiall City, which may ſtampe and coine currant Moneys of their owne. It was at the firſt called *Genevre*, becauſe (as ſome affirme) it was built in that place, where a Iuniper tree ſtood. It ſtands upon a hill. This ſite *Lemannus* (the Father of the Almans or Germans) gaue it, the Sonne of *Paris*, and the grand Child of King *Priamus*, in the yeare of the World 2994. After this it was called *Aurelia* from the Emperour *Aurelius*, who repaired it, and brought it into a better eſtate, then *Heliogabalus* had left it, who burnt it downe to aſhes. Afterward *Cæſar*, and ſome other Latine Authours called it *Geneva*, and the Poets by a Poeticall licence *Gebenna*. The Allmans *Genef*, the French *Geneve*, & an Anagramme very fitly *Vengee*, or *Revenge*. For, notwithſtanding all the attemps of their ennemies, and the ſecret conſpirations which they had againſt it: yet hath it alwaies held out and defended it ſelfe; eſpecially on the 12. or 22. of December Anno 1602. It is moſt pleaſantly ſeated. On that ſide where the *Rhoſne* commeth from the *Lake Leman*, it is ſome what lowe, but a litle further riſes finely upon a hill. *Geneva* ſtands as if it were two townes, through the middeſt whereof the *Rhoſne* runneth, having a bridge over it, which joynes them together. The greateſt part of the City lieth on the South, and the leſſer on the North ſide. It is very well fortified, & furniſhed with ordnance, and all manner of munition and warlike proviſions. They keepe alwaies in it good watch. It is a great throughfare into *France*, *Germanie*, and *Italie*. *Morge-Caſtle* was founded by King *Clotarius* Anno 1135. And *Evian*, called heretofore *Aquianum* by *Peter* of *Savoye*, the Brother of *Amedeus*, and his *Vicar* Anno 1237. The *Lake Leman* on the Swiſſers ſide, is ſixteene French, 12. Savoy, and 4. Germane miles in Breath. It hath ports and deſcents in it, at leaſt ſixe good avenues, or paſſages to come to it. From *Morgeport*, and the *Rolle* they tranſport good Wines to *Geneva*. From the Port called *Pormentou* and *Nerny*, or *Neronis*, they carry thither good ſtore of Wood, and Coales. The *Rhoſne* runs through it, but is not deepe enough to carry veſſells of burdẽ from his head ſpring till his entrance into the Lake becauſe of the ſhallowneſſe thereof, nor from the Swiſſers bridge, which is in the Suburbs of *Geneve*, till ye come to *Selle* the next ſmall towne, being ſome ſeuen miles diſtant from this city. This river within fiue miles of the towne paſſeth under the ground through a bottomeleſſe gulfe.

Mountaines

The Mountaine *Iuraſſus* is ſo long, that the Inhabitants about it were heretofore called by the Germans

 Longimani,

BIBLIOTECA BODLEIANA OXONIENSIS

BVRGVNDIÆ COMITATᵍ PARS.

Benevole lector
F. Franciam, G. Genevam de
notat. Hæc volebam nescius ne
esses. Vale et nostros conatus
boni consule.

SEPTEN TRIO

MERI DIES

Occidens

Baronie de Montrochier

Baronie de la Serre.

Baronie d'Aubonne

Baronie de Rolle.

Bailliage de Nion.

Bailliage de Gex.

Baronie de Copet.

Bailliage de Thonon

Lacvs Lemanvs

Helvetis Genffer Zee

FRANCIÆ PARS.

La Terre du Mortier.

Bailliage de Terny.

Le Genevois.

ALLOBROGES.

SABAVDIÆ DVCATVS PARS

Le Mont Iura.

Le Mont Sion

La Mont Maudite

Miliaria Gallica Communia

Miliaria Germanic Communia

SEPTEN TRIO 28 30

HELVETII.

BARONIE DE LA SERRE.

BARONIE DE MONTROCHIER.

BAILLIAGE DE MORGES.

LIAGE DE LAVSANNE.

BAILLIAGE DE VEVAY.

PAYS DE GAVOT.

VALESIÆ PARS.

Baronie d'Aubonne

Baronie de Rolle.

Cossonay · Senarclens · Geillon · Clarmont · Penthaz · Bex · Chesaux · Morrens · Cresby · Prelly · Bussigny · Romanel · Villaret · Molens · Busby · Vucillerens · Yens · Aclens · Colombier · Lussy · Cublens · Lausanne · Ouchy · Rivaz · Belmont · Lutry · Riais · Cheseaux · Egresse · Chebres · Cheridonna · Corsier · Glerolle · Actalens · Bloney · Venay · Cuzi · Chastelar · Ch. S. Denis · Bossonens · Esserts · Barrion · Pagus Brentz · Savigny · Montagny · Villette · Aubonne · Berola · Burtigny · Bursin · Loin · Rolle · Doully · Rotulum · Nion · Lugrin · C. de Blonnet · La grande rive · Macilly · Alaman · Evian olim Aquianum · Noveselle · S. Poll · Berney · Marin · Laringe · Fortresse des Arinches · Viney · Vougy · Chuzet · Thully · Concise · Ripaille · Vuoire olim Aquaria · C. de Rouerie · Echevenes · Prioré de Filly · Thonon · Ripaz · Le Martinet · Le Liaud · Troffy · Orsy · Sorcier · Rivres · Le Linage · La Forcla · Nicode · Gry · Le Brot · Haut de Ine · Lavaux d'Aux · S. Jean d'Aux · Chauane · Vacheresses · Le Pas · Abbaye d'Abondance · Abondance · Outre Breuon · Escoffer · La Perriere · La Verne · Le Lairon · Bellevaux · Le Freine · Lamba · Larmon · Bougive · S. Andre · Le Villar · Abere · Langin · Corsinge · Loverveme · Lecoz · La Coste · Monforchez · Sattro · Luillin · Veiller · Chessel · Entreverge · S. Iovre · Vallon · Le Place · Brenon · Vieux · Ville · Dovena · Messongi · Balaison · Didier · Morgy · Dugny · Vigny · Bons · Passinge · Reby · Velar · Margin · Charnex · Loverier · Serven · Coudria · Filly · Chian · Doucilly · Cheseri · Marcla · Coran · Aubonne · Torrent · Lavigny · Essey · Trevellyn · Fechy · Glans · Bere · Perroy · Ulaman · Denens · Eschichens · Lussy · S. Saphorin · Cresiere · Esculens · Abbaye de Montheron · Adm. gruyer · La Tille · La Dyonaz Flu. · S. Catherine · Romanel · Busby · Vucillerens · Molens · Torrent · Aclens · Yens · Cresby · Bussigny · Prelly · Cublens · Lausanne · Ouchy · Rivaz · Lutry · Belmont · Savigny · Montagny · Riais · Cheseaux · Egresse · Villette · Chebres · Cheridonna · Corsier · Glerolle · Actalens · Bloney · Venay · Cuzi · Chastelar · Ch. S. Denis · Bossonens · Esserts · Barrion · Pagus Brentz · S. Saphorin · Lugrin · C. de Blonnet · La grande rive · Macilly · Alaman · S. Poll · Evian olim Aquianum · Noveselle · Berney · Marin · Laringe · Fortresse des Arinches · Viney · Vougy · Chuzet · Thully · Concise · Ripaille · Thonon · Le Martinet · Le Liaud · Troffy · Orsy · Sorcier · Rivres · Le Linage · La Forcla · Nicode · Gry · Le Brot · Haut de Ine · Lavaux d'Aux · S. Jean d'Aux · Chauane · Vacheresses · Le Pas · Abbaye d'Abondance · Abondance · Outre Breuon · Escoffer · La Perriere · La Verne · Le Lairon · Bellevaux · Le Freine · Lamba · Larmon · Bougive · S. Andre · Le Villar · Abere · Langin · Corsinge · Loverveme · Lecoz · La Coste · Monforchez · Sattro · Luillin · Veiller · Chessel · Entreverge · S. Iovre · Vallon · Le Place · Brenon · Vieux · Ville · Dovena · Messongi · Balaison · Didier · Morgy · Dugny · Vigny · Bons · Passinge · Reby · Velar · Margin · Charnex · Loverier · Serven · Coudria · Filly · Chian · Doucilly · Cheseri · Marcla · Coran · Aubonne · Torrent · Lavigny · Essey · Trevellyn · Fechy · Glans · Bere · Perroy · Ulaman · Denens · Eschichens · Lussy

Longimani, or *Tall-men*. For, from the very topp thereof, one may easely discerne the steeples, & Churches of *Geneva* and *Basill*, standing foure or sixe dayes journey one from an other. There is also to be seene with admiration, the *Pierced Stone*, which Munster writeth off in his *Cosmographie*. The Maidens or Virgins Castle, built by *Iulius Cæsar*, and *S. Claudaes* towne, unto which lamme, & criple men resort to be cured. Then the Snowie Fountaine for Summer time, and a naturall hollow concaue, as broad as an ordinarie Church, not very high, which is as darke as pitch being perpetually full of snowe, and yce, almost as hard and as clear as cristall. Not farre from the *Lake Leman*, next unto *Savoye*, yee shall see the Mountaines in the very midst of Summer continually couvered with snowe. And within a mile of *Geneve*, there is a mount, which with great difficultie and daunger ye must as it were clime up to the topp of it, by a great number of stares & ladders hewen out rather by the art of man, then by nature. There haue bene diverse men, who assoone as euer they had sett foote to goe up it, returned back being affrighted at the hideous sight, and consideration of the steepe downefall thereof. There is an other mount by *Eagle-Tovvne*, in the Dales (whereof) hapned a most dreadfull accident, which is to be read in the memorable Histories of our times, in a Chapter of *Earthquakes* lately printed at *Paris*. Among all the mountaines of *Chablais*, *Saint Sergius* is the fruitfullest, the rest are full of woods and shrubbs. Betweene them in the vallies in Summer time, there grases a great many of Cowes, which giue much milke. For the rest, it is well knowne what a fearefull precipitation mount *Mustruach* hath, from which every yeare many loaden Horses and Beasts haue fallen & brooke their necks, yea sometimes men themselues. There are some clifts there, which are as sharpe as teeth, and the edge of a sword. It is very certaine, that the roots upon the mountaines of *Aig* are unknowne, because of the depth of the Lake, from the bottome whereof they spring up.

Forest and Woods. The Forests and Woods furnish both poore and rich with abundance of Chestnutts, and their Swine, with mast, fyring good cheape, & timber for husbandmen to make waggons, waines, and plowes withall. There are no Churches or Chappells with any Images, or Reliques of Saints, suffred there since the Romish Religion was banished out of it, and that it pleased God, to send those two excellent lights of his Church into it, *Mr. Iohn Calvin*, & *Mr. Th. Beza*. Since whose time also the Curch Gouvernmēt hath consisted of a Miscellany of Laymen, and Ministers, to wit of *Elders*, and *Deacons* chosen yearely out of the best and godliest citizens, to help and assist the Ministers in their ministeriall functions, and for the distribution of collections to the Poore. The Burgesses haue such a charitable order among them which is much to be cōmended, which is this: If a poore Artisan, or a hāde-crafts man be impoverished, or decayed in it, they make a common purse among the richer sort to sett him up againe. There are many stately, & Sumptuous Churches in this Signeurie, especially that of *Lozanne*, lined within with black Marble, likewise that of *Geneva*, which shines like white yron: upon which thunder, and lightning fel once or twise; so that the leaden crosse was melted, and the steeple tumbled downe, which stood whole till the time of *Charlemaigne*. There is also *Evian* Church, standing betweene the Vineyards without the walls of the city: and *Morges* Church, that of late yeares was repaired. They haue cleared the Churches of all Images & pictures. Some Tombes and Sepulchres remaine still in them; but none haue bene buried in them since the yeare 1430. In *Geneva* also there are Orphan-houses, & Hospitalls of charity for the bringing up of Fatherlesse, and Motherlesse children, also Pest & Leprous-houses. And a Hospitall for poore children and strangers, which haue Teachers to instruct and catechise them, and to administer consolation & prayers to the sicke: every of them also having a Physician, and an Apothecairy belonging to it. They haue also a Court, or Townehouse in which there meetes every day 25. graue-Senatours, for the dispatching of publick affaires, and the determining of all suits in lawe, aswell Civill as Criminall. All their records, evidences, and bookes are kept in it with a watch by night. Vpon the one side of the Gate, is a magnificent Bench commonly called the *Tribunall*: on the other side ye shall see the memoriall of times, the occasion, and the meanes of the reformation of the State. Neere unto the Towne-house, there is the *Arsenall*, or store-house for all kinde of Armes, Canon, and amunition, necessarie for the maintenance of a longe siege. There are also many peeces of ordnance, planted upon the Walls and Bulwarks of the City. They haue also diverse stronge Fortresses in this Countrie, amonge the rest *S. Catherins*, wherein were kept also good store of ordnance, & munition of warre ready upon any occasion, brought into it Anno 1590. which was taken in by *Henry* the Fourth, and Anno 1601. was slighted by expresse commaund from him. An other which was built opposite against it by those of *Geneva*: the peace being concluded, it was also razed for the saving of charges. The third called the *Ripaille*, which those of *Geneva* gott from the French 1589. was also ruined, aswell as the fourth at Verson, after it was taken in by the *Genevois*.

Publicke buildings.

Court & Senate house.

Besides these Forteresses, there are also some tovvers raised artificially; amonge the vvhich *La Tour Maistresse*, or the *Mistrisse-Tovver*, standing vvithin a nevv Bulvvarke like a katt overlooketh all, and defendeth *Geneva* on the Lake and *Savoye* side. The other is called the *Isle-Tovver*, or *Cæsars*, vvhich stands upon the very topp of the Isle, to defend that bridge, vvhich heretofore appartained to the *Svvissers*: vvho is said to haue bene built by this Emperour. *Geneva* is a tovvne brauely provided vvith all manner of vvarlike engins and materialls, as experience hath taught. For though it hath bene oftentmes besieged, yet they vvere never distressed vvith famine. For, the *Lake* beating upon it, and the *Rhosne* running through it, hth alvvaies furnished them vvith abundance of fishe, as is seene yet to this day. Neither vvant they Gun-pouder because the make great store of it every day vvithin the tovvne. They haue also many good lavves, and statutes: Asvvell for the commonvveale, as for the Colledges. And, as Mr. Heylin vvriteth, they allovv in this city all manner of honest recreations. Fornication they punish vvith nine dayes fasting: Adulterie vvith death. They haue a lavve, that if any malefactour flie to them for refuge, they punish him after the custume of the place, in vvhich the crime vvas committed. Othervvise, their tovvne being on the borders of diverse Provinces, vvould never be free from vagabonds. Exemples hereof I vvill (saith he) assigne tvvo: The first of certaine Mōkes, vvho robbing their Convents of certaine plate: and hoping for their vvicked pranks at home, to be the vvelcome hither, vvere at their first acquaintance advanced to the Galloves. The second is, of a Spanish Gentleman, vvho having fled his Countrie, for clipping and counterfeiting the Kings gold, came to this tovvne, and had the like revvard. And vvhen for defence he alledged: that he understood their city being free, gave admission to all Offendours: true (said they) but vvith an intent to punish them that offended: a distinction vvhich the Spaniard never till then learned; but then it vvas too late. There are also a great number of noble famillies in it. And many Learned men in all arts, and sciences, vvhose vvritings are extant & muchcommended. There is a famous Librarie, having many excellent bookes & manuscripts in it. The Inhabitants of *Geneva* are full of humanity and civility, ingenious, and good managers of their ovvne affaires. They keepe a good vvatch, and haue a speciall care, to the actions of straungers passing through their city, & yet giues them good entertainement. This tovvne for a longe time hath bene a sanctuaire and refuge for many persons, persecuted for religion, having admitted manie of them to be Burgesses, and Citizens thereof, and their children into the administration of publike charges as they found them capable for them. The French, English, and Germans haue allvvaies bene vvelcome to them. And novv there are many noble famillies of Italians dvvell amonge them, vvhich haue the publick exercise of religion in their ovvne language: vvhose Minister vvas Learned *Deodatus* an Italian & excellent Divine. They goe very plane & decent in their Apparell: and their custome is, that they must not flaunt it out in gay cloaths, as they doe in other places. Sure it is, that the *Genevois* grovve not very rich, it sufficeth them, if by their labour and industrie they can get their living and maintaine their families in an honest manner. And if it vvere not for printing of bookes, their manufactures, their inventions in making of Silks, & Woullencloths, this Common-vveale question lesse, vvould quickly become poore. Among other commodities vvich they haue, they transport out of their countrie good store of Cheese made in the Valleies of the adjoyning Mountaines, fatt Capons, huge Saulmon, Trouts, Gold thred: also Hoggs bristles. And thus much for the state of *Geneva*.

Lawes & Customes.

Manners.

Marchandizes.

The generall deſcription, and Map OF SPAINE.

Originall of the name.

HISPANIA is a noble Countrie of *Europe*, and the firſt part of the continent, lying upon the Ocean, which tooke this name from King *Hiſpanus*, as Iuſtine witneſſeth: others ſay, that it is ſo named from the famous City of *Hiſpalis* now *Sivill*. *Abraham Ortelius*, a man very well ſtudied in Geographie, is of opinion, that the word *Spania* came from *Iberia*, a Countrie in Aſia, formerly called *Pania* after *Pan*, which *Dioniſius* when he had conquered this Countrie, placed him there Captaine Generall, as the Authour, who hath deſcribed the Rivers and hills of this Region. The Apoſtle *Paul* in the 15 Chapter of the Romans, and 28 verſe calls it alſo *Spaine*, in ſaying: *I will come by you into Spaine*. The Grecian writers, as Ptolomee and *Stephanus* call it *Iſpania*, without an *h*. *Strabo*, *Plinie*, and ſome others ſhewe, that in ancient times, it was named *Iberia* and *Heſperia*: Iberia from a Countrie in *Aſia*, or after King *Iberus*, or as ſome ſay, from the River *Iberus*. *Avienes* affirmeth, that it was called *Iberia* from *Iberia*, a City of *Bætica*, and had the name of *Heſperia*, from *Heſperus* the brother of *Atlas*, or as *Horatius* thinketh, from *Heſperia* the daughter of *Heſperus*, or from *Heſperus* the evening ſtarre, under which it was ſuppoſed to be ſituate, as being the remoteſt Countrie of Europe Weſtward, and becauſe *Italie* was likewiſe called *Heſperia*. *Horace* to diſtinguiſh it, nameth it *Vltima Heſperia*.

Touching the bounds of *Spaine*, upon two ſides of it the maine Ocean beateth, namely, upon the North-ſide of the *Cantabrigean*, and *Biſcaine*, on the Weſtſide it hath the *Atlantike* Sea, on the third ſide, the Straight of *Gibraltar*, upon which the *Iberian* or *Balerian* Sea floweth, and on the Eaſtſide lye the *Pyrenean* Mountaines with their many loftie tops, from the Ocean, where *Floviobrigia*, or *Fuentabria* is ſited, reaching as farre as the Mediterranean Sea, with two famous Capes, whereof the one is called *Olorſo*, ſhooting out into the Ocean; the other which formerly bore the name of *the Temple of Venus*, is now called *Saint Croce*, reaching into the Mediterranean Sea.

SPAINE is accounted to be 200 Spaniſh miles in length, but in the greateſt breadth thereof not above 140, and in the narroweſt place 60. *Iohannes Vaſæus* in his Chronicle of *Spaine* mentioneth, that *Spaine* is ſo ſmall by the Pyrenean Mountaines, that travelling over them, and ſtanding upon the top of *Saint Adrians* mount, he could diſcerne, both Seas, which *Ferdinand Colombus*, who was a skillfull Geographer ſhewed him, namely, the Ocean next unto them, and a great way, as farre as ever they could ſee, they could diſcerne the white breaking ſurges of the Mediterranean Sea. The whole circuit of *Spaine* is about 600 Germane, & 1893 Engliſh miles. *Strabo*, *Ptolomee*, and others, liken *Spaine* to the figure of an Oxe-hide, whoſe neck being the *Iſthumus* tieth it into France, & ſpreadeth it ſelfe over the Pyrenean hills, from the Mediterranean Sea to the Britiſh Ocean, then ſtretcheth its fore leggs out from *Cartagena*, to Biſcay, and the hindmoſt leggs from the ſtraight of Gibralter, as farre as *Galicia*, and the Britiſh Ocean, and the laſt which maketh the muſſle, or the taile, is the *Promontorium Sacrum*, called now *Saint Vincents Cape*, which ſhooteth out into the Atlantike Sea, farre beyond *Spaine*.

Spaine is ſituate in the more Southernly part of the Northerne temperate Zone, and almoſt in the midſt but wholly in fifth, and part of the ſixth Climates: the longeſt day being 15 howers in length, where the beſt temperate, and the fitteſt aire is for all things, being not ſo hott, nor ſo parched by the ſcorching heate of the Sonne as *Africa* is: neither as it is in ſome parts of France, becauſe there are continuall coole gales of winde, which doe allay, and refreſh the aire, & makes the heate of the Sunne to be more temperate, both in Winter and Summer: ſo that the aire in *Spaine* is very healthfull, & as *Iuſtinus* ſaith, is not infected with ſtincking foggs, which riſe out of mooriſh, and fenine places, for there comes out of the Sea, ſuch coole Brizes, which expells and drives awaye thoſe dampes out of the grounds, and makes the aire very freſh, & wholeſome. But the conſtitution of this Countrie, is not in all parts alike: for that which lyeth Northward (as ſome write) is colder and rougher, ſubject to ſtormes, comming out of the Sea without any inlandiſh pooles or waters: and is overgrowne with woods, as a wilderneſſe, full of rocks and clifts, which cauſes this place to be unhealthfull. But in the Southerne part, through which there runnes a continuall ridge of Mountaines it is a very wholeſome, and a pleaſant Countrie, having many fine Rivers to water it, and is often refreſhed with ſeaſonable, and ſweete ſhowers of raine: & therefore is not onely adorned, and decked with all manner of Fruits; but alſo may truely be called a *Nurcing mother*, both for man and Beaſt. The marveillous fertilitie of the Soile, and what the Earth produceth, as alſo what ſhee yeeldeth out of her bowells, the ſeverall kinds of Animals and Creatures, aſwell terreſtriall, as Marine who can recount them as they ought? For in ſome parts of *Spaine*, the Soile is ſo exceeding fruitfull, that for one buſhell of wheate, which ye ſhall caſt into it, will yeeld thirtie, yea in ſome grounds fortie. For phyſicall and ſimples, there are abundance, eſpecially ſuch as grow upon the Mountaines, having an excellent vertue, & operation. And where it is not ſo fruitfull, there growes flaxe, and ſpartum, which is a kinde of Broome with a ſtalke, wherewith they make baſkets, tye vines, and make Cables, & ropes for ſhipping. There are alſo in diverſe places abundance of Fruit-trees. Among the Apples, theſe are held for the beſt, the Canuſia, or Regia, that is, your Queene & Kings Apples, your many kinde and delicate Peares, which have an excellent taſt, as your Muſcadell, and wine-peares, commonly called *Pinta*, and by the Inhabitants *Sine regula*. Your beſt Olives growe about Sivill, which are bigger then a wall-nutt. What ſhall I ſay of other fruits, which in ſome places growe there twiſe a yeare, as Oranges, Citrons, Lemons, and Pome-granats, the pills whereof being preſerved, make excellent ſweet meats, and are Phyſicall. What ſhall I ſpeake of your excellent and curious Spaniſh Wines, which have ſuch delicate taſt & ſmell: but they fall better in one place, then in an other. *Spaine* was heretofore very rich in mines of gould, ſilver, copper, yron, lead and other mettals. What ſhall I ſpeake of the ſalt, that as *Solinus* witneſſeth, is not onely boyled in Salt-panns; but alſo they have ſuch ſtore of it, that they digg it out of Salt quarries: yea which without the helpe of man groweth there, neere unto *Seguntia*, & other places, being ſodd

with well-water it makes very good ſalt: frō which the King receiveth a great cuſtome & toule. And if ye will give credit to *Marinæus Siculus*, he ſaith that there are in *Spaine*, whole hills of naturall ſalt. Beſides all theſe commodities and riches, they have in *Spaine* abundance of all kinde of Beaſts, and Cattell, ſo that the woods, hills, paſtures and fields are full of their lowing and bleating noiſe, your Spaniſh Gennets are there in great requeſt, eſpecially, thoſe which are bred in *Bætica*, more then thoſe of the other Provinces. Lyons, Cammells, and Elephants, there are none, but ſuch as are brought thither out of forraine Countries, and made tame. There is excellent hunting in the Mountaines, Valleys, and Woods, for Staggs, Hindes, wilde Boores, Hares and Conines: And good Hauking, at Partridges, & other game, alſo there are great ſtore of Herons, Bittours, Craines, wild Geeſe, Ringdoves, and abundance of tame, and wilde Ducks.

Ancient Government.

Touching the ancient government of this Countrie, we will not trouble the Reader with that, which *Iuſtinus, Diodorus, Ioſephus, Euſebius, Ieronimus* and counterfeit *Beroſus* with *Annius Viterbienſis* his falſe expoſitours, and ſome others have written, there upon ſeeming all to be fained. For *Tubal* lyeth not in *Spaine*, nor in *Europe*, but in *Aſia*, and thoſe which ſhould have ſucceeded him in the government, as *Iberus, Iubalda, Brygus, Tagus, Bætus*, and others, farre be it that I ſhould account theſe for Kings, unleſſe I ſhould maintaine, that in thoſe dayes Kings were borne out of Rivers, which had no living Soules, alſo that is uncertaine (which one can hardly beleeve) that hapned in *Spaine* (after they had depoſed their Kings) touching the *Lydians, Thracians, Rhodians, Phrygians, Cyprians, Phœnicians, Egyptians, Mileſians, Cureans, Lesbians*, and *Chaldeans*, who ſhould have planted many Colomes there, and built diverſe townes; but verely thoſe things are held moſt autentique, which writers mention of the *Carthaginians Romans*, and afterward of the *Gothes, Vandales, Saracens, Alanes, Suevians* and *Hunnes*. When the *Pæni*, or *Carthaginians*, and other people of *Africa*, domineerd farre and neere in *Spaine*, & had ſpred themſelves over this continent *Cnejus* and *Publius Cornelius Scipiones* were ſent to warr againſt them with a mighty Armie, and hoſt from the Romiſh Senate, and Republick in the beginning of the ſecond Punick warre, who in the ſeventh yeare of their warre were diſcomfited, when *Q. Fulvius Flaccus*, and *Appius Claudius Pulcher* were Conſuls of Rome: the yeare following was ſent thither in the ſtead of his Father and his Uncle, *P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Major*, who by his heroicke Actions reduced this Countrie into a Province, and layd the firſt foundation of the Roman government, in that time when *Cecilius Metellus*, and *L. Veturius Philo*, where Conſuls of Rome in the 542 yeare after the foundation thereof. He having routed and putt to flight *Aſdrubal*, and *Mago*, the two Carthagian Generalls, by the towne *Bætula*, (lying in *Andaluſia*, ſuppoſed now to be *Beca* or *Vbeda*, afterward chaſed them out of all *Spaine*, and ſo becomming maſter of it, made a league and a confederacie with *Syphax* King of the *Maſzylori*, which Countrie is now called *Biledulgerid*. Three yeares after, in the time of the Conſulſhips of *C. Cornelius Cethegus*, and *Minucius Ruſus*, Spaine was devided into certaine Bounds, and Limits, and two new Pretours ſent thither, namely *C. Sempronius Tuditanus*, who governed that part which lay on this ſide, and *M. Helvius Blaſius* the other part, lying on the further ſide. Scarcely two yeares were expired, but there aroſe a great warre againe, ſo that of neceſſity they were driven, to ſend thither a Conſull for their generall with a mighty army, and to that end, ordained the Conſull *M. Porcius Cato*, whoſe lott fell on this ſide, who began the warre a freſh with *Emporius*, and ſo pacifying this rebellion Anno 560 he triumphed for it. This was that *Cato*, who by his warlike policie ſlighted, and caſt downe the walls of many Spaniſh townes in one day, as *Livius* and ſome other Authours mention. After *Catos* victorie, in *Spaine* many alterations, & changes hapned in the gouvernment as being now wonne, & then loſt; in ſo much, that there were above thirty Triumphs made for it. The Spaynards then beganne firſt to give tribute in the time of *Auguſtus*, who by his great warres forced all *Spaine*, and at laſt brought the *Cantabri* and the *Aſturi* under his obedience. He devided this whole Region into three parts, namely, into *Bætica*, *Luſitania*, and *Tarraconia*. Every of theſe had their Aſſemblies and Meetings. *Bætica* had foure, as that of *Gadilanus, Cordubenſis, Aſtigitanus*, and *Hiſpalenſis*. *Lucitania*, now *Portugall* had three, at *Emerita Auguſta, Pacenſis*, and *Scalabis*. *Tarraconia* had ſeven, *Carthaginenſis, Tarraconenſis, Cæſar Auguſtanus, Clumenſis, Auſturis, Lucenſis*, and *Bracarenſis* Thus theſe noble Provinces ſtood under the obedience of the Romans, untill the eight Conſulſhip of the Emperour *Honorius*, and the third Conſulat of *Theodoſius*, being about 494 yeares after the nativity of Chriſt: in which time the Vandals, Suevi, and Alani, being abbared to come into Galia by Stilico, getting over the Rhene, tooke in and became maſters of all this Countrie, and lived in it, like madd, and Barbarous men: till they were by *Adolphus* and *Vallia* (whome the Emperour *Honorius* ſent into France) expulſed and beaten out of it, who afterward paſſing over the Pyreneā Mountains, tooke Spaine from the Romans, and held it a longe time under their Power. Afterward in proceſſe of time, when the Gothes were warred upon by the Frankes, they turned their armes once more againſt the Vandals, and the Frankes, drive the Gothes out of France, and the Gothes againe chaſed the Vandals, and the Alani out of Spaine, and extirpated and deſtroyed all the Suevi which were in it. Iuſt in that time when the Vandals, and the Alani were called by Bonifacius into Africa, where he gouverned then in the name of the Emperour, and ſo cleared all Spaine of the Gothes, who having brought the ſame under their owne ſubjection, turned all the Roman garriſons out of it, having their owne Kings, who ruled over them a longe time, at laſt the Arabian Saracens overthrowing them in a mighty Battell, in which their King Rodericus was ſlaine, they loſt all Spaine. Yet a remnant of them retiring & ſaving themſelves in the Mountaines of Aſturia, Biſcay, and *Gallicia* recouvered, and tooke in againe, litle by litle, their laſt Territoires, Townes, and Caſtles. But at laſt the *Saracens*, gathering a head together in *Batica Hiſpania*, the State of their affaires decreaſing, & declining, the Gothes gott all *Spaine* againe under their power. Ferdinand King of Arragon vanquiſhed theſe *Saracens*, and their King *Melus*, who entituled himſelfe King of *Granada*, and chaſed them out of Spaine, this Countrie came againe under their owne Lords, & though heretofore in the time of the Moores, Spaine was governed by five Kings, namely, of *Caſtile, Arragon, Portugall, Granada*, & *Navarre*: yet at this day there is but one, whch beareth rule over it, to wit, Philip the third, the Sonne of Philippus Magnus, and Nephew to Charles the fifth.

The Chriſtian Religion was firſt here planted (as they ſay) by S. Jeames Anno 37 (who is their Patron, upon whoſe day if they have any ſervice or exploit to doc they commonly attempt it.) They have allwayes bene conſtant to the Biſhop of Rome, in ſo much that in the ſixth Councill of Tolledo, it was enacted, that the King ſhould ſuffer none to live in his Dominions, but ſuch as did profeſſe the Roman Catholique Religion, of which their King is knowne ſo great a Patron, that a late Pope being ſicke, & hearing diverſe moane his approching end, uttered words to this effect. *My life can nothing profit the Church, but pray for the King of Spaine,*

Spaine, as its chiefe supporter. A second maine prop to uphold their decaying Religion is the Spanish inquisition. This Countrie was in ancient times devided into diverse parts: the Romans devided it first into the *Citerior* and *Vlterior* parts. They called that the *Citerior*, which lay next unto Rome, & the Roman Provinces, betweene the River Iberus, and the Pyrenean Mountaines, and the Ulterior was that tract, which lay beyond the Iberus, and reached as farre as the Ocean: In succeeding ages, wee read that Spaine was separated into sixe great Provinces, as into *Tarraconia, Carthaginea, Lusitania, Galicia, Bætica* & *Tingitania* lying in Africa, over against the streight of Gibralter. In the times of the Moores, there were five Kingdomes, as *Castile, Arragon, Portugall, Granada* and *Navarre*: but afterwards they made a new devision of the whole Kingdome into three Realmes, to wit, those of Arragon, Castile, and Portugall. Under the Kingdome of Arragon, (besides Arragon it selfe) were comprehended *Catalonia, Valentia, Majorica,* and *Miuorica*: under *Castile*, they counted *Biscay, Leon, Asturia, Galecia, Estremadura, Andaluzia, Granata, Murcia*, and both the *Castiles*, together with the Iles of *Canaria*: they reckon under *Portugall*, besides *Portugall* it selfe, *Algarbia.*

The Cities and Townes in these Kingdomes are almost innumerable. The chiefest whereof are these, *Sivill, Madrid, Tarraco, Lisbona, Granata, Pampilona, Valentia, Barzelona, Leon, S. Lucas, Corduba, Nebrissa, Compostella, Tolledo, Salamanca, Complutum, Pintia, Sarragossa, Asturica, Augusta* and others.

There are also many Lakes and Meeres, for neere unto *Betara* there is a Lake, noe lesse profitable, then straingc. In which there are a kinde of blacke fishes, called Turtures, which according to the testimonie of Marineus Siculus, foresee raine and a storme before it comes making a roaring noize (as if they were Bulls) which one may heare 18 thousand paces off. Vpon the topp of Mount *Stella*, there is a Lake as *Vasæus* writeth, in which is found peeces of old shipwracks, though it be above 12 miles from the Sea. He relateth also that the Inhabitants affirme, when the Sea is troubled, and rageth then there rises also a great storme in it, which tosses the billowes up and down. *Sueton* in the life of *Galba* reporteth, that there fell into a Lake of *Cantabria* a Thunder-dart, and that twelve Axses were found in it. *Plinie* lib. 3. Natur. hist. cap. 3, maketh mention of *Stagnus Amænus*, not farre from *Valentia*, which now is called *Albufera.*

Some reckon up above 150 Rivers and Currents in this region, and above 700 bridges, which are made over them. Among which that of *Segovia*, and *Alcantara*, are the chiefest: but the one River surpasseth the other in greatnesse & faireneſſe. The *Iberus* mentioned in *Ptolomee* (which is now called the *Ebro*) springeth out of *Mount Idubeda* in Biscay, with two headsprings or Fountaines; whereof that on the right hand beginneth in the Aucensian wood, called *Monte d'Oca*, and the other on the left hand by the towne of *Fuentibre* (and then by the waye receiveth into him a great many running springs, and brookes) where it growes greater, and then running through the *Calaguritan* feilds (now called *Calahora*) passeth forward by the *Navarrean* townes called *Iuliobriga*, and *Tubella*, and so by *Iulia* and *Celsa*, commeth to *Saragossa*, and from thence turning towards the South, and then winding directly South-east, traversing through the *Catalanean* territoire, by the rich City of *Derthusa*, at last having enlarged himselfe with many other Rivers, after he hath runne a course of foure hundred, and sixty thousand paces, with two swift, streames and violent outlets dischargeth himselfe into the Mediterranean, & Iberian Sea, retaining his fresh water after he hath runne 50 paces into it. The River Durius is accounted the greatest in all Spaine, in regard of the innumerable springs and brooks which fall into him, the source of his head is in mount *Idubeda*, where it is called *Sierra di Cocolo*, parting the *Vectones* from the *Astures*, & the *Lusitani* from the *Galaci*: having saluted *Turris Salana*, (now *Tordisillas*) *Salabria, Miranda*, & some other towns, running with a swift currant, (50 miles beneath *Lamaca*, by a towne in Portugall called *Portus*) into the Westerne Ocean. This River is called by Ptolomee *Doris*, by Strabo *Durias*, and at this day by the Spainyards *Duero*. *Tagus* or *Tajo* well knowne to Ptolomee, and others, springeth out of the top of the Mountaines called *Orospeda* some fifty Furlongs from the small towne of *Trajacet*, not farre from *Concia*, or *Cuenca*, and then running through the *Carpetanian* feilds, saluteth to the royall City of *Toledo*, where there is a bridge made over him, and so taking his course by *Talavera Augustobrigia*, *Alcantara*, and by some other brave townes, parting Portugall as it were in midst, on the further side of *Lisbon*, dis burdeneth himself into the westerne Ocean, being there two thousand paces wide: the inhabitants call this River *Taio*, and the Portugals *Teio*. This *Tagus* heretofore famous, & excelled all the Rivers in Spaine, for the peeces of gould, and corrall, which were found in the sands thereof, as *Solinus* and *Isidorus* witnesse: which *Emanuell Enricus* confirmeth, that this River is yet to this day rich in gould: as also some other Rivers in Portugall, abounding also with delicate fish and Oisters. Yea which is more *Pomponius Mela* reporteth, that sometimes also there are found in it precious stones. The headspring of the River *Anas*, well knowne to the Greekish and Latin writers, riseth out of the great Lake, and standing Pooles in the Laminitanean Feilds, which in these dayes is called *Campo de Montiel*, being not farre from the towne of Cagnamanes, running by the Oretanos to Metallina (where it is supposed, that *Vitellius* should have encamped his armie, according to the ancient inscriptions, which are yet there to be seene) where going under the ground, and having runne some miles at last, rising up againe with springs and bubbles by Vilarta, taking his course by Emerita Augusta (where a long stone bridge with arches is made over him, passeth by Pacea Iulia, & running by some other townes, lying Southward, by Castro Marino falleth into the Ocean. This River is called in Spanish *Rio Guadiana*, according to the Arabick word *Guad*, which signifieth a river. The River *Bætis* riseth out of mount Crospeda by Castaona, as Strabo and Stephanus testifie. This mount is now called *Sierra d'Alcaraz*, from his head he taketh his course Westward saluting *Corduba*, & some other townes, then winding Southward towards *Sivill*, with a wide mouth almost a mile over dischargeth himselfe into the Atlantick Sea, not farre from Cales Males. *Minius* is a River in Hispania, Taraconensis, whose head-spring beginneth 6 miles above the Aras Septianas, which at this present is called *Lugo*, lying a mile from the towne *Castel Verde*, cleaving *Portum Marinum*, and running through the bridge *Belsario*, & by the towne *Ocensa*, and then by *Valentia*, where meeting with the River Avia, after he hath taken his course 6 miles further, looseth himselfe in the Ocean. There are other Rivers besides, as Lethe, Turius, Limæa, Sicores, Chalibs and Austra, which for brevities sake wee will passe over, and speake somewhat of the Sea, the Gulfs or Bossomes and the Havens of Spaine. It is certaine that Spaine is almost environned round about with the Maine Ocean, and the Mediterranean Sea: saving on that part, which is bounded with the Pyrenean Mountaines and Gascognie. This region lyeth very commodiously upon the Sea, for commerce and traffick, aswell into the old, as into the new world of America, and shooteth so into the Sea, as if it would give a helping hand to other Countries. The severall sorts of fish, which the Sea yeeldeth are innumerable, whereof the principallest are Whales, Browne-fish, Lampreys, Congers, Pilchers, Oysters and Muscles.

The Gulfs or Boſſomes are three in number, all comming out of the Mediterranean Sea, as Sucronenſis Illicitanus, and Virgitanus Sinus, the greateſt whereof is the Sucronenſis, which is very broad at the mouth, but the further it runnes into the land, the narrower it growes. The Illicitanus Sinus is reaſonable great, called now *Puerto d' Alicante*. The leaſt is the *Virgitanus Sinus*, having had this name as *Mela* witneſſeth from the towne *Virgo*, which at this day is called *Vera* or *Bera*. Among the Sea-havens of Spaine, the principaleſt is that which of old was called *Magnum*, lying betweene the Capes, or Promontoiries of Nirium, and Scythicum, now called Corunna.

Now follow the Mountaines, whereof the *Pyrenean* are the chiefeſt, which ſeparates Spaine from France. This Mountaine *Pyrenæus*, ſhooteth out from the Eaſt to the Weſtward, as farre as *Celticum Promontorium*, ſeparating the Spaynards in *Ciſmontanos*, and *Vtromontanos*, that is, on this ſide and beyonde the Mountaines: ſo he ſpreadeth out to the Southward, neere unto the head of the River *Iberus*, and joyning with an other Moũtaine croſſeth the breadth of Spaine. This Mountaine is called by *Ptolomee* and *Strabo Idubeda*, alſo *Saltus Aucenſis*, & at this daye *Monte d'Oca*, after the name of the ancient Towre of *Auca*, the ruines whereof are yet to be ſeene by *Villa Frauca*, 20 miles above *Burgos*. The ſteepe rock, which lyeth by *Archidona* upon the way, as ye goe betweene Sivill and Granada, is a part alſo of Oroſpeda, who tooke the name and fame in the memorie of two faithfull Lovers, whoſe example which hapned there, will never be buyried in Oblivion, and therefore is called by the Spaynards *La penna de los Enomerados*, and by Paulinus *Bimaris*, becauſe it reacheth from the one Sea to the other, that is, from the inmoſt to the utmoſt. *Strabo* writeth, that *Mount Calpe* is of no great circuit, but exceeding ſteepe and high, ſo that it ſeemeth a farre off, rather to be an Ile-land. Some faine that this was one of *Hercules* his Pillars, making the other to be at *Abyla* in *Barbarie*, and that theſe were the markes of the toile and labour of *Hercules*, pretending in old time it was but a hill, that Hercules digged through, and which cauſed the alteration of this place. In *Alcaraſſo* appeare the *Marinian*, Mountaines, ſo named by *Plinie*, by *Ptolomee* the *Marianus*, by Anthoninus *Mons Mariorum*, now called *Sierra Morena*. Under the foote of this Mountaine runneth the famous River *Bætis*, till he falleth into the Sea. By *Barzelona* lyeth a Mount, which the Inhabitants call *Mont Ivi*, which ſome interprit to be *Mons Iovis*, but ſome are of an other opinion, and ſay it ought to be called *Mons Iudæorum*, becauſe many of the Jewes were heretofore buyried in it, as the Epitaphs, which are found in it. at this daye doe witneſſe. Of Woods, Foreſts, Wilderneſſes, & all manner of fruitfull trees, there are abundance throughout all Spaine, which would be here too tedious to relate. By the towne called Mons Majorus, there is a wood in which all manner of fruitfull trees growe, that for length, and greatneſſe puts downe all the woods in Spaine, having in it ſtately Oakes, Cheſtnut-trees, Wallnut-trees, Haſellnut-trees, Cherrie, & Damſon-trees, Peare-trees. Figg-trees, and wilde Vine-ſtocks. There are alſo many woods in Spaine, which yeeld good fuell for fyring, and brave timber for the building of houſes, and ſhipping. What ſhall I ſpeake of the many ſumptuous and faire Edifices both publike and private? how many brave Churches have they: Abbeys, Monaſteries, Nunneries, Geſthouſes and Hoſpitalls: Stately Royall Palaces, many Princes, Lords and Knights Caſtles, & houſes with an infinite number of magnificent buildings, both publick & private.

Thouching the Gouvernment ye muſt note, that the King of Spaine is not elective, but falls to him by ſucceſſion, yet notwithſtanding at his inauguration & Coronation, he muſt ſweare to his ſubjects to obſerve maintaine, and keepe their rights, Lawes, and Priviledges, aſwell as they are bound to ſweare homage and fealty to him. The Kings Children are all entituled Infants of Spaine, and his eldeſt Sonne, after he hath the conſent of the States, and people of the Countrie, he is declared heire apparant, and Succeſſour to his Father the King, and beareth the title of Prince of Spaine. And though the King hath ſupreame authority, and power over his ſubjects in all things yet he never ſtatuates or enacts any thing, without the Councill and adviſe of twelve perſonnages, who as the chiefe States of the whole Kingdome ſit in the Kings Councill, where all affaires of weight and importance, thoſe are propounded, diſcuſſed & decided: but for all ſecret buſineſſe, which ought not to be divulged, they are handled in a privie Councill a part, which conſiſteth in the King himſelfe, and the Preſident, and by a third part of the Kings Councill. All militairie affaires are diſpatched in a Councill of warre, ſelected out of twelve Lords of the Kings Councill, beſides the Dictators of Leon, and Caſtile with ſome others. Alſo there are in Spaine three *Iuris Prefecturæ*, which the Spaynards terme *Audientias*, or *Cancellarias*, whereof the firſt is held in *Caſtile*, the ſecond in *Granada*, & the third in *Galicia*: each of them having a Preſident and twelve Councellours. From thoſe if any man findeth himſelfe agrieved or wronged, he maye appeale to the Kings Councill for juſtice. Finally, there is a Lord Treaſurer in Caſtile, having foure Receivers under him. whoſe office is, to huſband well the Kings treaſurie, and give up his accounts for it. There are a great number of Dukes, Marqueſſes, Earles and Lords in Spaine. For beſides the Prince of Arſturia, and ſome others, there are 25 Dukes. The yearely revenew of theſe Dukes, ſome more, ſome leſſe, is thought to be worth from forty to a hundred thouſand Ducats, beſides the Dukes of *Infantaſgi*, & of *Medina-Sidonia* are much more, for the Duke of *Infantaſgi* his revenews are rated a hundred & twentie thouſand Ducats yearely, and the Duke of *Medina-Sidonia* a hundred & thirtie thouſand. They have at leaſt 80 Earles, who may yearely diſpend from ten to five and twenty thouſand Ducats, whereof theſe are accounted the principaleſt, namely the Counts *Bonavenſæ*, *Alvæ*, *Mirandæ*, and *Oropeſæ*. It would be too prolix and teadious for the reader, to reckon up here the number of their Vicounts, Barons, Vice-royes, Governours, & Rulers of Provinces, the Admiralls of the Sea, and their grand-ſignores of the order of Knighthood. For in *Caſtile* alone are theſe orders, *S. Iagos*, *Alcantara*, *Calatrava*, and the *Rhodian* order of *S. Iohn*. In *Arragonia*, and *Catalonia* is the order of *Monteſa*. In Portugall is the order *Militum Ieſu Chriſti*, (whereof the King himſelfe is the grand-Maſter) to which order all the Provinces of *Africa*, *Aſia*, and *America* are annexed. Alſo *S. Iames* his order, and that which they call *Avis*, as alſo that of *Maltha*, and *S. Iohns* order. Among the chiefeſt famillies of Spaine, the houſe of *Pacieca* is the ancienteſt, in regard that *Hirtius* in his Comentairies ſpeaking of *Corduba*, maketh mention of *L. Iunius Paceicus*. The principalleſt houſes next unto them are thoſe of *Meridona*, *Toletana*, *Cerdea*, *Cardonea*, *Larenſis*, *Velaſcea*, *Pimentella*, *Stunica*, *Henritica*, *Oroſia*, *Cordubenſis*, *Licenſis*, *Guſmanea*, *Mondragonea*, he that pleaſes, may add the reſt unto them. Concerning the Clergie, ye muſt obſerve that in ancient times the Metropolitane, or primacie was accounted the Church of *Sivill*, which was transferred from thence to *Toledo*, where it continued to the great hurt, and detriment of Spaine, for when *Toledo* came under the Barbarians: then the *Bracarenſian* Arch-Biſhop had the adminiſtrations of this dignitie, according to the Records of the *Bracarenſian* Church. But after Toledo was recouvered againe by the Chriſtians, and the Toletan Prelate ſought to be reſtored to his former dignity, the *Bracarean* oppoſed him,

him, and would not let goe that hold which he had gott, here upon roſe a great quarrell and diſſention, as ye may read in the firſt booke of the Decretals, which diſpute (as it is reported) is not yet ended to this day. Now after that all Spaine was regained out of the hands of the Barbarians, then were the Biſhops reeſtabliſhed in their ancient Townes, and ſome new ones created. In our dayes they count there are 7 Arch-Biſhops in Spaine, under which there are 40 Biſhops.

The prime Arch-Biſhop is he of Toledo, who is alſo by Office Lord Chancellour of Caſtile, & next unto the King and his Infants, no man is of the like dignity and riches, as he is. Under his commaund is the Biſhop of Burgos, for which reaſon he was then called Auritanus: but in ſome Councills, and publick Acts corruptly, and by an errour Auxitanus: from thence this Sea was removed by Alphonſo the ſixth, and by the authority of Pope Urban the third, Anno 1097 to Burgos. Alſo under this Arch-Biſhops obedience, are the Biſhops of *Cuena*, or *Cunquenſis*, of *Cinquenea*, or *Cigantenſis*, of *Oſma*, or *Oxomenſis*, (who is miſcalled alſo in the Councils) *Oxovienſis*, of *Corduba*, which is a very ancient Biſhopricke, and had once a moſt famous Biſhop called Oſius: alſo the Biſhops of Jacenenſis, Paltinenſis, or Palentinus, and Segovienſis. The ſecond Arch-Biſhop is he of *Sivill*, under him there had wont here to fore to be 11 Biſhops, but now there are but three, namely, the Malacitanus, Gaditanus, and him of Canaria. The third is the Arch-Biſhop of *Compoſtella*, who held formerly his Epiſcopall Sea in *Iria Flava*, where he got the name Irienſis, being a Port-towne in *Galicia*, commonly called *Padron*. From hence this Biſhopricke was transferred to *Compoſtella*, and now he bears the name of *Compoſtellanus*, or of S. James. He hath theſe Biſhops under his juriſdiction, as thoſe of Corienſis, Placentinus, Aſturienſis, Samorenſis, Salmanticenſis, Oracenſis, Tuienſis, Badaiocenſis, Mindonienſis, whoſe reſidence was in ancient times Ribadeum, now called Mondonnedo. The fourth Arch-Biſhop is he of *Granada*, who hath theſe Biſhops ſubject unto him, as of *Almeria*, *Guadicenſis*, or *Guaditanus*, who was alſo formerly entituled *Accitanus*: for that place, which was heretofore called *Accitana Colonia* is now named *Guadix*. The fifth Arch-Biſhop is he of Valencia, whoſe Suffragans are theſe: the Biſhops of *Cartagena*, *Orignellæ*, *Segorbienſis*, or rather *Segobricenſis*, ſo called from the City *Segobrica*, now named *Segorbia*, alſo the Biſhop of *Majorica*. The 6 is the Arch Biſhop of Tarracinenſis, having theſe Biſhops under him, as the Ilerdenſis, or of Lerida, Dertoſanis, or of Dertoſa, Hertuæ Barcinonenſis, Gerundenſis, Vrgellenſis, and Vicquenſis. The ſeventh & laſt is the Arch-Biſhop of Saragoſſa, under whoſe ſubjection are thoſe of Pampelum, Calagurritanus, Ocenſis, and Balbaſtinenſis. But thoſe of Leonenſis, and Ovetenſis are ſubject to no man.

Portugall hath alſo three, as the Arch-Biſhops of Bracarenſis, Olyſiponenſis, and Funchalenſis. Touching the other Biſhopricks, *Vaſæus* in his Cronicle aforeſaid, will give the Reader good ſatisfaction. The annuall revenew of all theſe, as alſo of the Abbeys, & Monaſteries are moſt exactly caſt up by Lucius Marinæus Siculus, by Damianus à Goes, and ſome others. Unto the Spirituality alſo belong the Heritick-maſters, and Inquiſitours into mens Conſciences and credence, which at the firſt was inſtituted againſt the Saracens, Moores and Jewes, but now their power and authority to perſecute the true members of Chriſt, who are not affected to the Romiſh Church. Add here unto the Vniverſities of Spaine, whereof the chiefeſt are theſe, as thoſe of *Salmanticenſis*, *Complutenſis*, *Connubricenſis*, *Pincianenſis*, *Saguntina*, *Oſcenſis* and *Ilerdenſis*.

The Spaynards are of a quick apprehenſion, but apt to learne any miſchiefe, when they have ſtudied a while in the Univerſitie, they thinke they have learning enough: they dwell long in Sophiſtrie. They chooſe rather to ſpeake Spaniſh, then Latin in their Academies, mixing not a few barborous words among it. They ſeldome conferre their learning and knowledge to their poſterity, much leſſe to Forreiners, and Straingers, the reaſon is becauſe they cannot ſpeake much Latine. Howbeit ſome of them have bene, and are yet at this day many excellent men, who have publiſhed many learned Bookes, & writings as ornaments to their Countrie farre and neere.

The Spaynards are commonly of a hott, and a dry conſtitution, of a blackiſh complexion, which their women, uſe to helpe with painting and a Box of complexion, but for the moſt part (though ſhort) yet are they well limmed, and proportioned. The Spaynards for the moſt part are proud, high-minded great Inſulters and Domineerers, over thoſe of whome they become maſters. They are good Souldiers, & will hardly be beaten out of any hold, where upon they ſeize, unleſſe they be fired out: but being well encountered upon any peece of ſervice (as experience hath taught in the low Countries) they are humble and ſubmiſſive enough. They are Braggers, whereof I will here alledge one example of *Duke d' Alvas*, who having for a long time tyrannized, and executed the Spaniſh bloodie Inquiſitiõ in the Low Countries (ſpoken of before) upon an number of innocent Soules, profeſſing the reformed Religion returning againe into Spayne, and being feaſted at the Court by ſome of the Dons and Nobles heated with wine, and puffed up with the bladder of Vaine glorie could boaſt, that he thanked God he had diſpatched and put to death 18 thouſand Hericks by the hand of the Hangman, beſides what the bullet the ſword and the pike had devoured.

For ſuperſtition they exceede all other nations, for ceremonie, flatterie, and giving of great titles, they are their Crafts-maſters. They can keepe cloſſe the ſecret plots of their hearts, and are cunning Fayners and Diſſemblers. They can retaine their gravity with a kind of affable auſterity and ſeverity; which makes them much hated among all nations, as *Mariana* himſelfe boaſteth. Their women are not very fruitfull, bearing few Children. They abſtaine from drinking of wine (though they have wine there in abundance) and herein as Mr. Heylin obſerveth, verifieth the Engliſh Proverbe, *that none is worſe ſhod then the Shoomakers wife*, but they alledge in ſome doing, they imitate the old Romiſh women. The jealouſie of their huſbands mues them up like haukes, ſo that they are ſeldome ſeene, which reſtraint (as it is reported) makes them to be the more wanton gentile, and tractable, when they gett looſe, and finde their opertunities. Straingers are in little, or ſmall reſpect among them, and ſeldome welcome unto them, but oftentimes are diſcourteouſly uſed. When the Spaynards are in forraine Countrie, they complement with one an other, and uſe a great many *Baſe los manos*, extelling on an other up to the Heavens, & thoſe which in their own Countrie were before but Coblars, & Figg-basketmakers, ſwagger it out in other Countries, as though they were grand Dons, and Gentlemen. Yet this is to be much commended in them, they are great lovers of Iuſtice, and Equitie, for the pooreſt, and meaneſt, man ſhall have as good juſtice ſhown him, as the proudeſt, greateſt and richeſt: in ſo much that by the diligence, and care of the Magiſtrate. There are almoſt none or very few Murders committed, becauſe by their Lawes they curbe, and keepe them in awe, as much as poſſible may be, to keepe them from ſtaining their hands with any bloodie fact, leaving none unpuniſhed which ſhall tranſgreſſe the Lawe againſt his neighbour, or whoſoever he be that ſhall attempt any murtherous act. Notwithſtanding they are of a ſtirring and a turbulent Spirit, and cannot keepe themſelves quiet,

OCEANVS CANTABRICVS

OCEANVS OCCIDENTALIS

SINVS GADITANVS

FRETVM HERCVLEVM nunc ESTRÈCHO DE GIBELTAR

IBERICVM MARE

GALLICIA

ASTVRIAS

ASTVRIAS

LEON

CASTILIA VETVS

CASTILIA NOVA

ANDALVSIA

GRANADA

NAVARRA

BISCAIA

PORTVGAL

ESTREMADVRA

ALGARVE

Amstelredami,
Ex officina are et sumptibus
Henrici Hondij F. Anno 1631.

Admonitum volumus Lectorem, designari
Archiepiscopatus hoc signo ‡
Episcopatus vero †
Academias denique *

Leucæ Hispanicæ 3 6 9 12 15 18 21
Miliaria Germanica 3 6 9 12 15 18

TYPVS HISPANIÆ

ab Hesselo Gerardo delineata
et juxta annotationes Doctiss. Dni Don Andreæ
d'Almada S. Theologiæ Publici Professoris
apud Conimbricenses emendatus
M.DC.XXXI

GALLIÆ PARS

MARE GALLICVM

MARIS MEDITERRANEI PARS

PARTE DE BARBARIE

Castilliarum Imperium
extendit FERDINANDVS,
rexit PHILLIPPVS
CAROLVS confirmavit
PHILLIPPVS II. autem
adjunxit Lusitaniam cum Indiis
ab EMMANVELE conquestis;
quæ omnia nunc a PHILLIPPO III.
feliciter reguntur.

NAVARRA
ARAGONIA
VALENTIA
MVRCIA
GRANADA
CATALONIA
MAIORCA
BALEARIDES INSVLAE DVAE
PYTVISAE insulæ
SVCRONIENSIS SINVS
VIRGITANVS SINVS
Illicitanus sinus
Numantia
Pamplona
Bayona
Huesca
Zaragoza
Lerida
Barçelona
Tarragona
Tortosa
Valencia
Alicante
Murcia
Cartagena
Almeria
Tervel
Cuenca
Siguenza
Logrono
Calatajut
Venasque
Morlas
Olerón
Narbona
Perpiñha
Girona
Solsona
Arles
Aiguemortes
Monte de Sepia
Mostagan
Arzeu
Oran
Algier
Tenes
Dresch
Scercelli
Ferraria pro.
Scombraria pro.
Charidemum pro.

but are alwayes aſpiring after great matters, and take great labour and paines, ſparing no charges (ever ſince they vanquiſhed their inteſtine Ennemies, and the Saracens) how they may make both the one and the other end of the world ſubject to their King, and whenſoever two or three of them meete together in what place ſoever it be they beginne to diſcourſe of weighty and State affaires, plotting all meanes and wayes how to weaken the force of their Ennemie, overlaying a thouſand wayes and deviſes, which when they have digeſted any plott, that may be ſerviceable then they reveale it their chiefes. They can endure much hardſhip, hunger and thirſt in their Armies. Upon ſervice and skirmiſhes they uſe more ſtratagems and ſubtilitie, then manhood and ſtrength, and being not very corpulent, and lightly armed, they are nimble, and come on and off at their pleaſure, and ſeing themſelves put to the worſt, yet when occaſion ſerves, can quickly betake themſelves to their heeles. And commonly whenſoever they come together, the moſt of their talke is of martiall affaires. For their Diet, when they are at home they live very ſparingly: but are liquoriſh, and greedie enough, when they are abroad, eſpecially if it coſts them nothing. To conclude, they goe decent, and comely in their apparell.

For Marchandiſes and Commodities, Spaine affordeth good ſtore: which either their Countrie produceth of it ſelfe, or elſe are brought into it from other places, and that not onely out of the adjoyning Countries, but alſo from farre regions, namely, ſilkes, wool, diverſe ſorts of linnen cloth, Salt, Sugar, Honey, Orãges, Pom-granats, Citrons, Lemons, Olives, Capers, Grapes, Figgs, Raiſons, Almands, Cheſt-nuts, Iuniper. Anis-ſeed, Comine-ſeed, Coriander-ſeed, Rice, Saffran, Oyle, Waxe, Alum, Sope, Purple dies, Barrells of traine oyle of whales, Bay-berries, and all kinde of fruits confited, and preſerved. Alſo Alabaſter, Corrall, Gould, Silver, Yron, Tinne, Copper, Lead, Rubina, or a kinde of herbe, which they uſe in dying of cloathes: Quickſiver, Cottons, Pearle, and precious ſtones, and all kinde of Indian ſimples, and Phyſicall herbes. In lieu whereof as a gratuitie are brought into Spaine, out of the European, African, Aſiatick, and American Countries, all ſuch wares and commodities, as the nature and propertie of their owne Countrie doe not aford. And thus having deſcribed Spaine in generall, wee will now come to the particular Maps and diſcriptions, according to this Regiſter following namely, *Biſcaye, Gallæcia, Portugallia, Caſtilia* old & new, *Andaluzia, Valentia, Arragonia, Catalonia.*

BIBLIOTHECA·BODLEIANA

THE DESCRIPTION OF BISCAIA, GVIPVSCOA, NAVARRA, and of ASTVRIA DE SANTILLANA.

The originall name.

BISCAIE tooke this name, according to the opinion of *Ioannes* Biſhop of *Gerunda*, from the *Baſtuli* the ancient Inhabitants of *Bætica:* For they fleeting out of *Lybia* into *Hiſpania Bætica*, & being chaſed out of it by the *Moores*, made their retreate into the Mountaines of *Galicia*, where fortifying and ſetling themſelues it retayned the name of this people, ſo that from that time forward this territoire was called *Baſtulia*. Others againe ſay, that this name is derived from the *Vaſcones*, part of which people, when they had left their old habitations, came into this Countrie, naming it firſt *Vaſcaia*, then *Viſcaia* and by changing of *V* into *B* is now called *Biſcaia*.

Site.

This Countrie of *Spaine* lieth upon the Sea Coaſt, environned with Mountaines, the aire being more milder & temperate, then in any of the other parts of *Spaine:* for by meanes of the loftie Mountaines, wherewith it is rounded, the cold is not ſo vehement there, neither is it ſo ſubject to the extremity of heate. The Countrie is every wherefull of Trees, excellent good for timber for maſts & ſhips: beſides they haue ſuch abundance of Yron, that a whole Navie of Shipps may here be built, rigged & ſett forth. Here are alſo great ſtore of Cheſtnutts & other Nutts, Oranges, Rozzen, Gummes, diverſe Mettalls, as Yron and Black-lead, with diverſe other commodities. Instead of Wine, they preſſe and make there a kinde of pleaſant Cider. Moreouer they haue there all kinde of foure-footed Beaſts and Cattell, Fiſhe and Fowle, and all things neceſſary for the ſuſtenance of man.

Temperature.

Fertility.

Ancient Inhabitants.

This Countrie was in old time inhabited by the *Cantabri*, their limits extending in thoſe daies further, then Biſcaie doth at this preſent: for they poſſeſſed alſo *Guipuſcoa* & *Navarre*. Theſe people were in ancient times famous Hiſtoriographers, and thought no life or profeſſion, comparable to a ſouldiers. When all other people of *Spaine* were ſubdued by the Romans, they and the *Aſtures* their next Neighbours were not vanquiſhed, till *Octavianus Auguſtus* came himſelfe in perſon againſt them, & thoſe which were not as then ſubjugate to the Romans, by the valour & dexteritie of *Vipſanius Agrippa*, and ſome other Chieftanes and Lieutenant Generalls that came along with him, after a longe warre, which laſted fiftie yeares, at laſt they wearied them out, and overcame many of them.

Antiquity of their language.

The people of this Province (as Mr. Heylin ſaith) uſe a language, different from the reſt of *Spaine*, and is reported to haue continued without any great alteration, ſince the confuſion of *Babel*. That it is of this age he will not ſtand to proue, though an argument hereof may be, the ſmall or no affinity it hath with other tongues. Yet that it was the ancient language of *Spaine* is more then probable, becauſe this people haue ever continued without any mixture of forraine nations, as being never thrughly conquered, either by the *Romans*, *Carthaginians*, *Gothes* or *Moores*, and as they remained in their liberties, not wholly maſtered: ſo in their language, not altered. In like manner, the *Arabique* continued incorrupt, in the hilly parts of *Granada*, the tongue of the Old *Britanies* in our *Wales*, & the ancient *Epirrotique* in the high & woodie parts of that Countrie. Neither doe theſe *Biſcaines* differ from the reſt of *Spaine* in language, but in cuſtomes alſo. Three of them (ſaith he) I will ſet downe as a light to the reſt. Firſt they account themſelues free from taxes, and Contributions to the Kings of *Spaine:* yeelding them obedience with their bodies, but not with their purſes. And when any of the Spaniſh Kings, in their progreſſes come to the Frontiers of this Countrie; he bareth one of his leggs, and in that manner entreth into it. There he is mett by the Lords & Gentlemē there dwelling, who proffer him ſome ſmall braſſe peeces (*Maravidis* they call them whereof 600. goes to a crowne) in a leatherne bagg, hangingh them at the end of a Lance; but withall they tell him he muſt not take them. This Ceremonie performed, they all attend the King in his journey. Secondly, they admitt no Biſhops to come amonge them, & when *Ferdinand* the Catholique came in progreſſe hither, accompanied amongſt other by the Biſhop of *Pampelona*, the people aroſe in armes, droue back the Biſhop, and gathering all the Duſt, on which they thought he had trodden, flung it into the Sea. Thirdly, the women at all meetings doe firſt drinke, a cuſtome which hath continued ever ſince *Ogdona* Counteſſe of *Caſtile* would haue poyſoned her Sonne *Sancho*. Thus farre Mr. Heylin.

Townes. Bilbo.

Amonge the townes of this Countrie *Bilbao* or *Bilbo* is accounted the nobleſt, in ſome mens opinion ſo called from *Belvao*, which ſignified *Bellum Vadum*, a fine-foord: for it is ordinary with the Spaniards to pronounce *B.* in the place of *V.* This City was firſt founded by *Didaco Lopeo de Hazo*, a Prince of the *Cantabrians*, in the yeare of Chriſt 1300. or thereabouts. Amongſt the reſt there are three things, which adornes this towne, namely, the ſituation, the reſort, and plentie of all manner of food & ſuſtenance, & the variety of commerce, with the abundance of people that frequent it. It is ſeated about two miles from the Sea, in a very fine pleaſant plaine. All commodities, which are tranſported out of France, England, & the Low-Countries into Spaine muſt be firſt belanded here, from hence alſo Spaine, ſends forts their marchandiſes into forraine Countries. From hence alſo come your *Bilbo-blades*. Here dwell ſuch rich Citizens, that they are able every yeare to build 3. or 4. ſhipps.

Portugallette.

Oppoſite againſt it lieth upon the Sea a ſmall towne called *Portugalette*, where a great arme of the Sea floweth in, and waſheth not onely the towne of *Bilbao*, but almoſt all the houſes in it, by the accommodation whereof all manner of wares are brought into it at a ſmall rate.

Sea Havēs.

Likewiſe this Countrie hath many other commodious Sea havens, to which are brought all kinde of delicate Fiſhe, as alſo Pearles, though not of the beſt ſort.

The manner of the maids attire on their heads.

The Inhabitants are kinde and of a frolick diſpoſition. The *Biſcaine*-maides weare noe long haire, but goe bare headed, till they marie, but being eſpouſed then they deck their heads with a tinſill quoife, made after the faſhion of a murion with treſſes, which they winde about their heads, and ſtands upright, as if they had a horne growing out of their fore heads.

Marchandizes.

The Principaleſt reaſon, wherefore the French, Engliſh, Neitherlanders & other Nations driue ſuch a trade here, is becauſe of their Spaniſh Woll, for there ye ſhall ſee the Markett-places, an every Corner full of Buyers and Sellers.

14 15 16 SEPTENTRIO 17

44

ATLANTICUS

Scythicum prom.
C. de Pinas

Aviles
Candes
Tores
Artedo
Gyon
Villa Viciosa
Oviedo
Metropolis Asturiæ
ASTURES
Asturias
Castrapol
Ablaus
Pedesale
Pannaflor
Riba de Sella
Potolarom
Salvador
S Vincente
Lanes
Vente de verto
Villa viciosa
Santillana
S. Iusta
Serdion
Martin
S. Antonio
Andero
Porto galete
Castro
Salsedon
Laredo
Loquendo
La nestoza
La Venta
Espinosa
Medina de Pomar
Val de viesse
S. Gadea
Puente de la Ra
Haro
Frias
Miranda
Cascajares
Villa Franca
Bierbiesca
Mehingo
Villa veia
Rodecilla
Van de huetes
Saltas
Lara
Burgos
Tramidos
Rabe
Villa nueva de las carettes
Icentu moral
Cogollos
S. Pedro dor: lança
Cabacubias
Lerma
Salduendo
Torque: mada
Arlanza
Rilanzon R.
Pisuergo Rio
Carrion Rio
Villa martin
Carrion de
Saldanna
Calcadilla
Marationes
Melgar
Fuentibra
Duennes
Castramonte
Palencia
PALANTIA
Medina de rio secco
Moral del Reyna
Villalon
Villalar
Simancas
Pedroso
Tor de sillas
Aniggo
Toro
Xambrino
Comora
SENTICA
Villalpando
Aldea
Esla Rio
Benavente
Los molinos
Novia
Monasterio della vega
Mansilla
Villareme
Puente
de la Reyna
Val verde
Venta de Conde
Leon
S. Miguel de camino
Villa franca
Orbego R.
Astorga
ASTURICA
Laceno
Ponferrado
Paradela
Prania
Aviles
Duero Rio olim Durius fl.
IDUBEDA MONS
CANTABRICI
BARDULI.
PARS
ASTURIÆ
CASTILLÆ

Leucæ Hispanicæ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Milliaria Germanica 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

43

42

41

14 15 16 MERIDIES 17

NTRIO 17 18 19

OCEANUS

C de Maßuſcano

Baiona

S Ian de Luiz

yran

Caſ. de beau

Funtarabia

Sebaſtian

Paſage

Leco

Oiaxa

Motrico

Antigarbion

Mendaro

Saſiola

Auarna:

cobal

Alcola

Elgoibar

Eibar

Eloria

Durango

Bilbao

Porto galete

Castro

Salſedon

Laredo

Loquendo

La neſtoza

Villaro

Maia

Aquioter

Vitoria

Venta cibay

La Venta

La Puebla

La guardia

S. Gadea

Haro

S. Vincente

Puente de la Ra

Frias

Miranda

Briones

Lancugo

Bierbieſca

Mehingo

La Puebla

Lagronno

IULIOBRIGA

Villa veia

Najare

Navarrete

Torizillo

Abelada

Enalda

Rodecilla

Van de huetes

Saltas

Burgos

Lara

S. Pedro dor:

lança

Cogollos

Cabacubias

Lerma

Sierra Cogollio

Arnedo

Cervera

Caſcante

Tudela

Tauſt

Cortes

Ebro Rio

Alcantadre

Calahorra

Villar

Quel

Alfaro

Carcar

Exea

Tafalla

Lerin

Stella

Puete de

la Reina

La Rago

Muanda

Oliva

Caparoſo

Ameſqueta

Oreſa

Castala

Lacarca

Toloza

Eldua

Berroui

Elduaton

Veraſtiguy

Ermala

Uberua

Leobalu

Belannea

Alegria

Obanal

Vidania

Vaſtiqueta

Ala

Ligorreta

Veiciama

Alega

Oredain

Aſtigarreta

Carin

Arriaran

Gainza

Abalgſqueta

Caldavia

Laſcano

Ataim

Ydiacaba

Segur

Aſhgare

aga

Lazarte

Ernadi

Vronta

Aindon

Saravilla

Adunoa

Ciaurquil

Aſteaza

Larard

Alguica

Yturrioz

Ceſtona

Aicurna

Aya

Aquien

Caraos

Elcano

Laucain

Oria

Yguelda

Uſurvil

Aſtigarraga

Renteria

Aſtigarraga

Orio

Sebaſtian

S. Angel

Deva

Motiar

Elariago

Camaria

Gaztelu

Andoain

Urnieta

Alcaſtia

Gainza

Arriaran

Abalgſqueta

Caldavia

Laſcano

Ataim

Ydiacaba

Segur

Legaſpia

Cerain

Muſtilos

Eſcoriaza

Garin

Camarago

Arcaraz

Mariſcala

Maria

Salinas

Apocaga

Gaillos

Armentia

Christoval

Poliber

Vrbina

Vrbiſtondo

Vitoriano

Vrbiſtondo

Vedona

Armentia

Gueſalaza

Vrbiſtondo

Mendragon

Garagarza

Ancvola

Vcaraga

Eloſua

Aſcorlia

Placen:

cia

Aſpetia

Vreſtilla

Nuereo

Abiſtur

Gaiaz

Vidania

Vaſtiqueta

Veiciama

Ligorreta

Alegria

Oredain

Aſtigarreta

Carin

Arriaran

Gainza

GVIPVSCOA.

The originall of the name.

Vipuſcoa was alſo formerly a territoire belonging to the *Cantabrians*. Some call it *Lipuſcoa* & *Lipuiſca* but corruptely, as *Stephanus Garibayus*. An Inhabitāt to the ſame Countrie ſheweth, whence it firſt tooke this denomination, I can not directly tell, unleſſe it came from the ancient towne called *Opuſcua*. On the Eaſt ſide it is bounded whith the river *Vidoſone* (which alſo is called *Vidorſo*, *Alduida*, *Huria* & *Beoyvia*) which taketh his courſe betweene *France* & *Spaine*, and the *Pyrenean* Mountaines: on the South with the Kingdome of *Navarre*, on the Weſt lieth *Biſcaie*, and on the North it is environned with the *Biſcan* Sea. The circumference of itis about 36. miles.

Site.

Limits circuit.

Fertility.

This Countrie hath a very mild aire, neither too hote nor too colde, but ſome what humide, & inconſtant, & in regard the moſt part of it is mountainous, and craggie, it is not much manured: but thoſe places, which are eared & tilled, are very fruitfull. There are almoſt noe Vine-ſtocks in it, but a few which growe by the Sea-ſide. This Countrie yeeldeth great ſtore of Yron & Steele, ſo that no place in the world affordeth more abundance, or better. There is ſo much digged here, that it is tranſported into diverſe Countries: yea it ſeemes nature hath made this Countrie *Vulcans forge* and *Mars his Armorie*. For here is not onely abundance of Yron & Steele; but alſo they make here all manner of Armes and Weapons: in ſo much that it is not unfitly called in the Records of this Countrie, *The VVall or Fortreſſe of the Kingdomes of Caſtile and Leon*. *Navigierus* writeth, that their is ſo much Yron and Steele digged here out of the bowells of the hills and mountaines, that the gaine thereof amounts yearely aboue the Summe of 80. thouſand Ducates. Therefore Plinie with good reaſon noteth Lib. 34. Cap. 45. *That there vvas in this Countrie a hill vvhich vvas all Yron.*

Yron & Steele.

An Yron hill.

Ancient Inhabitants.

Ptolomie, Pomponius, Plinie and ſome others ſay, the ancient people called the *Oregeviones*, *Antrigones* and the *Varduli* inhabited here.

Townes.

The chiefe towne in this Countrie is *Toloza*, lying upon the confluence of the rivers *Araxis* and *Oria*, there are other townes beſides as *Placētia*, where there are an incredible number of Forgers of yron dwelling. *Motrico* or as ſome write *Monte de Trico*, after the name of a clift, which lyeth by this towne. *Fuentarabia* called by Ptol. *Phlaſiobrigia*: *Fanum D. Sebaſtiani*, heretofore *Hiſuru*, afterward *Don Baſtia*, & now *Dona-ſtien*, but abuſively, which is as much to ſay as *S. Sebaſtian*, for the word *Don* in the *Cantabrian* ſpeech, ſignifieth *Sanctus* or a *Saint*. The moſt places of the *Cantabrian* Countrie, by reaſon of the diverſity of their ſpeeches, haue gott ſundry names, ſome time ſo called by the *Cantabrians*, otherwiſe by the Spainards, and after an other name by the French, which border upon it. This *Saint Sebaſtian* lieth upon the mouth of that river, which Ptolomie nameth *Menoſca*, & Pomponius Mela *Menaſcus*, & now is called *Rio Gurumea* or *Vramea*.

The head of Chalybs.

The head of the river *Chalybs* ſpringeth up in this territoire, the water whereof is excellent good for the tempering of yron, in ſo much, that the Spainards will weare no other armes or haue any worke but ſuch as are tempered therewith. Iuſtinus ſaith, that after the name of this river, theſe people were called *Chalybes*. This towne hath a very large haven, made not by the art of man, but rather by nature, where ſhipps may harbour, and ſhelter themſelues againſt all ſtormes & tempeſt. The entrāce into it is betweene two Caſtles, that which is Eaſtward ſtandeth upon the top of a high hill, much higher then the other, but that to the Weſtward upon a Clifte.

Manners.

The Inhabitants of this Countrie, for their behaviour and ſpeech are like to the *Biſcaines*, they are ſharpe-witted, politick and well mannered, which allures other nations to converſe with them: they will not willingly be forced to any thing. They are Lovers and ſevere maintainers of their priviledges: they are full of agility and animoſity, and can handle their weapons with great dexteritie, & are giuen to followe the warrs. Their woman are of a ſtrong conſtitution, and as couragious as the men, hauing good countenances, envred to all manner of labour, neither are they puffed up with pride. Thoſe which inhabite by the Sea Coaſt liue for the moſt part upon navigation and Fiſhing, which brings them in a great deale of wealth and richeſſe.

NAVARRE.

Fertility.

Navarre being the ſecond Kingdome for antiquitie in Spaine, is everie where as fruitfull, and abounding in all things needefull for the ſuſtenance of man, as any of all the petty Kingdomes of Spaine.

Site.

It hath on the Eaſt the *Pyrenean* Mountaines, on the Weſt *Iberus*, on the North *Biſcay*, & on the South *Arragon*. The old Inhabitāts hereof were the *Vaſcones*, who paſſing over the hills into France, poſſeſſed that part of it called ſince *Vaſconia* or *Gaſcoigne* as Mercator ſaith.

Ancient Inhabitants.

Though it ſeemeth to be but of a ſmall circuit: yet are there 56. walled townes in it, whereof the chiefe are theſe, *Victoria*, *Viana*, *Sangneſſa*, &c.

Townes.

The Inhabitants of this Countrie were heretofore an animous & a warlike Nation, who oftentimes caſt of the Roman yoake, till at laſt they where tamed and ſubdued. For after that *Cajus Iulius Dictator* of Rome was made away, & that *Octavianus Auguſtus* ſucceeded him in the Empire, this people felt the furie & ſharpe edge of the Romane ſword, after that Auguſtus ſent 4. Legions againſt them, who deſtroyed this whole Province with fire and ſword: ſeing themſelues then overmaſtered, & that they were not able to reſiſt any longer the power of the Romans, many of them fledd up into the Mountaines, which for the craggineſſe & ſteepeneſſe of thē they cold ſcarcely clime up, called at this day *Navaia*, & ſhoote out farre betweene *Meſcua* & *Eulate*; after they had dwelt upon the topps of them a good while, they gott the name of *Navini* from the ſame Mountaines, but afterward, when the Moores had brought all Spaine under their power, then they called this people *Navarres*. Theſe Moores tyrannizing over them, and plaging them ſorely, they were driuen to abandon againe theſe Seats & habitations, and to betake themſelues into the *Pyrenean* Mountaines, where having elected a King of their owne, they liued under diverſe of their Kings, according to their owne lawes & ſtatutes, till the yeare of our Lord 1513. that Pope *Iulius* the Second excōmunicated *Iohn Albert* King of *Navarre*, as a Schiſmatike, & as an Adherent with *Levves* the Twelft King of *France*, & by a ſentence depoſed him from his Kingdome, & gaue it to *Ferdinand the Catholique*, who had long gaped after it, which hapned in this māner: *Ferdinād* having levied an army, under the coulour of extirpating the Moores, turneth upon the *French* King & him, & demandeth of theſe Princes, not onely a free paſſage through their Countrie; but alſo to haue certaine places of ſtrength putt into his hāds for his better aſſurāce. Theſe uniuſt demaunds the Navarroys denied, whereupō *Ferdinand* with all expeditiō, ſent the Duke of *Alva* to invade his Kingdome, which he tooke without giving a blowe, & chaſed King *Iohn* out of it, & ſo left it to his Succeſſours. The Frēch King being as backward in affording due aſſiſtāce, as the other was unprovided of meanes for defence. The French netled with this loſſe, diverſe times artempted the recouery of it, but in vaine, for the Spainard keepeth it ſtill to this day. The *Metropolis* of this Kingdome is *Pampelona*, which ſome call alſo *Pompeiopolin*, as having bene founded by *Pompeius Magnus*. It lieth under the longitude of 16. degrees, & 11. minut. & under the latitude of 44. degrees, & 43. min. The other townes are *S. Iohan*, *Pedis Portus*, *Mon Real*. *Amaya*, *Eſtella*, *Olyta*, *Taffala* and *Tudela*. The reſt of the chiefe townes as *Leon*, *Aſtorga*, *Santillana*, *Riba de Sella*, *Palencia*, *Comora* & *Miranda* compriſed in this Map of *Aſturia Santillana*, ſhal be more fully deſcribed in the next following.

Pampelona.

THE DESCRIPTION OF GALLICIA, LEON, AND ASTVRIAS DE OVIEDO.

The Originall of the name

GALLICIA (otherwiſe called *Galecia*, or *Gallæcia* in Latin, which name came from the ancient people *Gallaici*) is bounded on the North and Weſt with the maine Sea, on the South with *Portugall*, being ſeparated frō it by the river *Duero*, and on the Eaſt with *Aſturia*.

Bounds.

This Countrie in regard of the craggie Mountaines and want of water, is not much inhabited; yet there are ſuch an infinite number of horſes, & mares in it, as if they were conceiued and gatt by the winde.

Fertility.

Plinie writeth, that there are rich gold mines in it. Niger mentioned that in the rivers of the *Artabroran* Earth, there are found Gould, Silver & Tinne, & that this ſoile is rich in Gould, Copper, and Lead; ſo that oftentimes there ſtickes ſome peeces of Gould and Oare upō the plough-ſheards, when they eare up the ground. Vpon the Mountaines growes braue timber for the building of Shipping. *Gallicia* aboundeth alſo in fiſhe, eſpecially in Salmons & Congers, which they commonly call there *Peſcades*, beſides diverſe other

Fiſhe.

kinds of delicate fiſhe, which being ſalted are ſent into ſundry parts of Spaine. In the Monthes of November & December, there are incredible multitude of fiſhe taken, which they vulgarly call *Veſagos*, weighing about two pound weight or there abouts, which are ſent freſh through out all *Gallicia*, by reaſon the piercing cold preſerues them from ſtinking. They haue a daintie taſt, but thoſe which are taken in the maine Sea, are held better, then thoſe which they catch in the Mediterranean Sea: for by reaſon of the coolneſſe of the Ocean, theſe fiſhe growe greater and fatter, and the further they are taken to the Northward, the better they are. The originall, and name of the *Gallaici*, ye ſhall finde in *Iohannes* Biſhop of *Gerunda*, in his *Paralipomena Hiſpaniæ Lib.* 2. as alſo *Rodericus Toletanus lib.* 10. *de Rebus Hiſpaniæ. Cap.* 4. & others.

Townes. Compoſtella.

The chiefe citie of *Gallicia* is *Compoſtella*, the ſeate of the Archbiſhop vulgarly called *San Iago*, in the honour of *Saint Ieames*, who lieth buried here, and of whome there is an order of knights. In a Church of this towne are kept the Reliques of *Saint Ieames*, which are to this day worſhipped with incredible devotion, and viſited with a wonderfull concourſe of people. This Church alſo did *Charles* the *Great* make one of the three *Apoſtolicke* Seates, the other two being *S. Peters* in *Rome*, and *Saint Iohns* in *Epheſus*. This towne is alſo a famous Vniverſitie. *Franciſcus Tarapha*, *Ambroſius Morales*, and *Villanovanus* write, that in ancient times it was called *Brigantium*. *Oroſius* nameth it *Brigantia*, and ſaith further, that there was a tower in it, upon which ſtood a Fire-beacon. Ptolomie calleth it *Flavium Brigantium*, which notwith-ſtanding *Beuterus*, *Coquus*, and *Ioannes Mariana* thinke to be *Betancos*, but *Florianus* and *Gomecius* maintaine the contrarie, that this ſhould be *Cornua*. *Ioannes Gerundenſis* is of opinion, that this towne *Compoſtella*, ought to be called *Compos-ſtella*, for ſaith he in theſe Countries, they had wont to call the morning & the evening ſtarre ſo, but it matters not. At *Salamanca* in the Librairie of the Colledg of *Salvador* there is a ſtorie of *Compoſtel*, compriſed in two bookes by *Didacius* the firſt Arch-Biſhop of *Compoſtella*, in which is deſcribed at large the originall, the progreſſe, and the encreaſe of the Churches of *Compoſtella*, which ye may read alſo in Lucius Marinæus Siculus *de Rebus Hiſpaniæ, Lib.* 5. in that Chapter, which treateth of the Churches, Hoſpitalls and Religious houſes of *Spaine*, and of the miracles, which haue hapned there. The leſſer townes in this Countrie are *Cornua*, *Bayona*, and *Orenſe*, lying upon the river *Minius*, called by Ptolomy *Thermæ Calidæ*, which *Gomecius* in the life of *Franciſcus Ximenius* cōfirmeth, adding hereunto, that the *Suevi* a Germane Nation, bringing heretofore theſe parts under their obedience called it *VVarenſee* in their language, *Ortelius* being of the opinion, that it ought rather to be written, *VVarme-See*. The towne formerly called *Lucus* in *Gallicia*, is now named *Lugo:* by Pomponius it is called *Turris Auguſti*, by Plinie *Aræ Sextianæ*, and by Ptolomie *Aræ Seſtii*, *Promontorium ad Oceanum Cantabricum in Artabris*. *Pons Vetus* now called *Ponte Vedra*. *Ribadeum* now *Rivadeo*, with diverſe other townes are deſcribed by Marinæus Siculus, in the beginning of his third booke. The Hiſtorie of *Spaine* (ſaith Mr. Heylin) telleth us, that when the *Vandals* made their firſt inrodes into Spaine, there entred with them a people called the *Suevi*, who, according to the deviſion made betweene them & the *Vandals* and *Alani*, laid hands on this Province, under the conduct of *Hermerick* their firſt King. The third King *Recaire* did receiue the Chriſtian faith, & with it alſo *Arrianiſme*. He ſurpriſed *Navarre* and *Arragon*, but could not defend his owne Countrie from *Theodericke* the *Gothe*: who after gaue the *Gallicians* leaue to chooſe an other King. Hereupon enſued diverſe bloodie factions, betwixt the more potent of the Nobilitie, till at laſt the honour fell on *Ariſmund*. Finally, after this Kingdome had endured 177. yeares warrs; it was ſubdued by *Leonigild* a King of the *Gothes*. It was againe made a Kingdome, by *Alphonſo* the *Great* of *Leon*, and by him given to his Sonne *Ordogno*, An. 886. & was againe incorporated to *Leon* by *Alphonſo* the Sixth, who wreſted it from *Don Garcia*, 1081. For, after that *Ferdinand* King of *Caſtile* (Sonne unto *Sanctius Major* King of *Navarre*) had marryed *Sanctia* the Daughter of *Alphonſus* the Fifth, and the Siſter and Inheritrix of *Veremund* the third King of *Leon*, theſe two Kingdomes of *Caſtile*, and *Leon*, were annexed together. He made this teſtamentarie will amongſt his three Sonnes, that *Sanctius* ſhould haue his Kingdome of *Caſtile*, *Alphonſus Leon* and *Auſtria*, and *Garcia Gallicia* (which Countrie was conquered by his Wiues Predeceſſours, and till then bore but the title of an Earledome) and *Portugall*. *Sanctius* impatient at his Fathers partition, chaſed his Brother *Alphonſus* out of his Kingdome, and made away his brother *Garcia*, who after he had reigned ſixe yeares, was murdered by the ſubtilty of *Vellido*. *Alphonſus* then being expulſed, and living at *Toledo* in exile with the Mooriſh King, did not onely recouver againe his owne Kingdome, (which his Father had given him by will) but alſo the Kingdomes of *Caſtile*, *Gallicia*, and *Portugall*. This *Alphonſus* had three Legitimate Children, but each of them by a ſeverall

Orenſiana.

Lugo.

Ribadeum.

The ancient Princes & Gouvernment of Gallicia which obtayned the title of a Kingdome.

Hoc mysterium firmiter profitemur

OCEANVS OCCIDENTALIS.

GALLÆCIA REGNVM,
descripta a F. Fer. Ojea Ord. præd.
et postmodum multis in locis
emendata et aucta.

C. Finisterre
ARTABRVM et CELTICVM prom
Plinio, NERIVM Ptolemeo

C. de Ortegal

C. de Prior

Sisarga ysla

C. de Bellem

C. Coriane

Ylas de Bayona olim Cicas et Insula Deorum

Minius fl. n Minho R.

Sant Iago di Compostella

Pontevredra

Bayona

Tuy

PORTVGALIA

Milliaria Hiſpanica communia.

CANTABRICVS OCCEANVS.

Notarum explicatio
Archiepiſcopatus
Epiſcopatus

Aſturias de Oviedo

LEGIONIS

IZIA. PARS.

TVGALLIÆ PARS.

Wife. By *Isabella* Queene of *France*, he procreated *Sanctia*, who was giuen in marriage to Count *Rhodericke:* he built a new habitation in the towne vulgarly called *Ciudad Rodrigo*. By *Zaida Maura* the Daughter of the King of *Sivill*, he had *Sanctius*, who was slaine in a Battell against the *Sarracens*. By his Wife *Constantia* he gott *Vrraca*, who after the decease of *Sanctius* & *Sanctia*, dyed without issue. After this shee was married to *Raymund Berengarius* Earle of *Toloze*, who dying she had for her second husband *Alphonsus* King of *Arragon*, and left for her heire, her Sonne *Alphonso* the Seuenth, the mightiest of all the Kings, which had bene before him, so that he entituled himselfe Emperour of *Spaine*. And so from that time forward, *Gallicia, Castile,* & *Leon*, haue allwaies bene gouverned by one Kinge & Prince.

The description of

LEGIO or LEON.

Site. The originall name.

LEgio or *Leon*, on the North bordereth upon *Asturia*, on the West upon *Gallicia*, on the South & East upon *Old-Castile*. It tooke this name from the seuenth Germane Legion, which formerly (as some suppose in the reigne of the Emperour *Nervus*) encamped in this Countrie.

Leon.

The principalest towne in this petty Kingdome is that from whence it fott this name, called by Ptolomie *Legio Septima Germanica:* by Anthonine *Legio Gemina*, and at this day *Leon*, which *Franciscus Tarapha* would haue rather to be derived from *Leonigilda* King of the *Gothes*, then from *Legio*, for which I see litle reason. *Morales* relateth, that this city heretofore was also called *Sublantia*, the remnant of which name remayneth yet in a place named *Salanco*, lying about a mile and a halfe from *Leon*. *L. Marinæus Siculus* in his third booke of the memorable Acts of *Spaine*, writeth thus of the Church of *Leon*: Though the Church which stands now in *Sivill* puts downe all others for greatnesse, and albeit the Cathedrall Church of *Toledo* surpasseth all others in riches, ornaments, and fine glasse-windowes, and that the Church of *Compostella* is of a huge and a stronger structure, as also for *Saint Iames* his miracles, and other monuments more famous: yet in my opinion the Church of *Leon* excelleth all the others in regard of the most curious workemanship, wherewith it is built, having a Chappell in it wherein 37. Kings of *Spaine*, and one Emperour haue bene enterred. But which is more remarkable, about the yeare of Christ 716. when Spaine was conquered (and that the Moores and Sarracens had almost overrunne and wholly possessed it) they begann first with this towne: For *Pelagius* (as *Rodericus Toletanus Lib.* 6. in his memories of *Spaine*, *Rodericus Sanctius* in his first volume & 11. Chapter in his Chronicles, and others relate) being descended of the Royall Gotish blood, and the Sonne of *Fasila* Duke of *Cantabria*, with a remnant of the Christians, who had retired themselues into the Mountaines of *Asturia*, proclamed himselfe King, & having scarcely taken the gouvernment of the Realme upon him, ouerthrew the Moores in a Battell, and so by force snatched *Leon* out of their hands. Which he presently made the seat of his Kingdome, building there a strong Fortresse, & a Citadell, against the violence, and incursions of the Barbarians & casting a side the Gothish Kings armes, gaue for his armes a red *Lyon rampant* in a white field, which the Kings of *Leon* giue yet to this day. After *Pelagius* his Sonne *Fasila* succeeded him, who dying withou issue, *Alphonsus Catholicus* succeeded him in the Kingdome, the Sonne of *Peter* Duke of *Cantabria*, being lineally descēded from *Ricaredus Catholicus*, King of the *Gothes:* he was espoused to *Ormisenda*, the onely Daughter and sole Inheretrix to *Fasila*. In his familly and Succession this principalitie of *Leon* continued, till *Veramund* the 24. King of *Leon*. After whose decease, it hapned about the yeare 1030. he leaving no heire males behinde him, his Sister *Sanctia*, being married to *Ferdinand* of *Navarre* King of *Castile* (as is said) annexed the Kingdomes of *Leon* & *Castile* together.

The description of

ASTVRIAS de OVIEDO.

Bounds.

ASturia is bounded on the North with the maine Sea, on the East with *Biscay*, on the South with *Old-Castile*, and on the West with *Gallicia*. This Countrie produceth Gould, and diverse sorts of Colours, both for painting and dying. It is not greatly inhabited, but onely by the Sea-coast. This is the ancient habitation of the *Asturi*, who are called so (as Isidorus witnesseth *Lib.* 9. *Etymolog. Cap.* 11.) after the river *Astura*, whereof also *Florus* in his Fourth booke of his Romane Historie maketh mention. From these people this Country is called by Ptolomie Ἀστύρια in Greeke, and by the Latinists in an old marble stone *Asturia:* in which it is also engraven *Astyria*, among the rest in a floore of a *Chapell*, standing by *S. Gregorius* in *Cælio monte*, where in a brooken table ye shall see these words written:

Fruitfullnesse.

Antiquity.

ACONTII.
L. RANIO. OPTATO. V. C. COS.
CVRATORI. REIP. MEDIOLANENSIVM.
CVRAT. REIP. NOLANORVM. PROCOS.
PROVINCIÆ NARBONENSIVM. LEGATO AVG.
ET IVRIDICO ASTYRIÆ ET GALÆCIÆ
CVRATORI VIÆ SALARIÆ. &C.

In an other Marble Table at Rome, on the further side of the *Tyber* in a Roman Citizens house; it is read also *Asturica*, but now this Countrie is at this day called *Asturias*. Plinie Lib. 3. Cap. 3. devideth the *Asturas* in *Augustanos*, and *Transmontanos*. The *Augustani* dwelt on this side of the mountaines to the Southward: but the *Transmontani* inhabited on the further side of the Mountaines to the Northward, and the Sea. Of the *Astures*, *Silius Italicus*, *Lib.* 1. speaketh thus:

— Astur avarus
Viceribus laceræ Telluris mergitur imis
Et redit infelix effosso concolor Auro.

Townes.

The chiefe townes of this Kingdome are *Aviles* on the Sea side, *Palenza Oviedo*, which gaue title to the first Christian Kings after the Mooriish conqueste, who were afterward called Kings of *Oviedo* and *Leon*, Anno 896. *Astorgo*, a towne happie in this, that it felt not the furie of the lustfull King *Vitiza*: who to secure himselfe in his unlawfull pleasure, and to weaken his subjects, if they should attempt revenge, dismantled all the townes in *Spaine*, except *Leon*, *Toledo*, and this *Astorga*.

The honour or title of the Eldest Sonne of *Castile* is called Prince of the *Asturias*, which some suppose to be giuen unto them (as Mr. Heylin saith) because this was the first principalitie, that held out against the Moores. But indeed, the true originall hereof is to be referred to the marriage of *Catharine* Daughter unto *Iohn* of *Gaunt*, and in the right of her Mother *Constance* true heire to the Realme of *Castile*, unto *Henry* Son to *Iohn* the First, then in possession of this Kingdome. For to this new marryed couple it was graunted, saith Mariana in his Historie, that as it is the manner of *England*, that the Heire apparant is called Prince of Wales, so they should be called Princes of the *Asturias*. And thus farre Mr. Heylin.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE KINGDOME OF PORTVGALL.

The originall name.

PORTVGALL was in ancient time by Ptolomie and others called *Lusitania*, though *Appianus* maketh it to be *Lisitania*. M. Varro and Plinie witnesse, that it tooke this name from one *Lusus*, the Sonne of *Liberus* and *Lysa* his mistresse with whome he liued in luxurie, from whome it was called *Lusitania*, as the Countrie of *Lusus*. But Marcianus is of an other minde, that *Lusitania* tooke this name from a river so called, which possibly is now *Tagus* or *Tajo*. It hath the name of *Portugall* giuen it, from the Haven towne *Porto*, lying upon the mouth of *Duerus*, where the Gaules used to land with their marchandize: & therefore was called *Portus Gallorum*, and since the whole Countrie *Portugall*. Andreas Resendius (of whose opinion are diverse other Learned men besides) deriveth this name *De Portu Cale*, and so (he saith) it gott the name of *Portugall*. If ye will reckon the breath of it from the South part to

Largenesse.

the North, it is greater then Old *Lusitania*, and if ye measure the length of it from the West to the Eastward, it is much lesser.

Bounds.

The limits of *Portugall* in our times reacheth Northward beyond the confluence of the rivers *Minius* and *Avia*, as farre as the towne of *Ribaldania*, lying upon the river *Avia* towards *Gallicia*. From thence it shooteth Eastward to *Miranda*, seated upon the river *Duerus*, and so turning Southward goeth directly to the mouth of the river *Ana*, where *Portugall* bordereth upon *Castile*, *Extremadura*, and *Andaluzia*: on the West the *Atlantick Ocean* beateth upon it. The Circumference of it is counted to be 880. Spanish miles, the length 320. and the breath 60.

Circuit length & breath.

Aire & fertility.

This Countrie lieth in a very good, and a wholesome aire. For Wine, Oyle, Oranges, Citrons, Lemmons, Almand, Honey, Waxe, Allum, Salt, white Marble, Fruit, and Fishe they haue abundance, but the fruitfullest part of all the Country is about *Conimbra*. The fruits for goodnesse, and tast excells all the adjacent Countries. And though the soile beareth not so much Graine, as will suffice the people of the Countrie: yet are they sufficiently furnisheth therewith out of *France*, *Germanie*, and *England*. This Countrie is also full of all kinde of Cattell and Beasts, especially, it aboundeth in horses, touching the celeritie and swiftnesse whereof, the ancients did verely beleeue that they were engendred by the winde.

The ancient Princes & Gouvernments

In the yeare of our Lord 1100. *Portugall* begann first to be a Kingdome, for till then it was alwaies comprehended under *Spaine*. The first Progenitor of *Portugall* (as Histories relate unto us) was *Henry* Duke of *Lorraine*, and Earle of *Limburgh*, a braue vaillant Prince, who making his abode in *Spaine*, espoused *Tyresia* the bastard Daughter of *Alphonso* the Sixth, King of *Castile* and *Leon*, and had in dowrie for her marriage, that part of *Gallicia* and *Lusitania* which is now called *Portugall*. This Countrie by his magnanimity and valour he hath taken out of the hands of the *Moores* and *Sarracens*, and deceasing Anno 1112. his Sonne *Alphonso* the First succeeded him, & entituled himselfe Duke of *Portugall*, afterward Anno 1139. he was honoured by his Souldiers with the Royall title of a King, having obtained a great victorie in the *Obrichian* Field, against *Ismarius*, and foure other Kings of the *Sarracens*, leaving (as a perpetuall memorie of this defeate) to his Successours fiue Shields for their Armes. After this *Alphonso* succeeded in a right line *Sancho*, *Alphonso* the Second, *Sancho* the Second, *Alphonso* the Third, *Denis*, who entituled himselfe First King of *Algarbia*. After them followeth in order *Alphonso* the Fourth, *Pedro*, *Ferdinand*, *Iohn*, *Edvvard*, *Alphonso* the Fifth surnamed *African*, *Iohn* the Second, *Emanuell*, *Iohn* the Third, *Sebastian*, *Henry* the Cardinall, *Antonio* Gouvernour of *Portugall*, whom (because they accounted him a Bastard) being chased out of the Countrie, *Philip* the Second King of *Spaine*, as being the next heire unto *Isabella* the eldest Daughter of King *Emanuell* pretended a right to the Crowne of *Portugall*, and though he made a shew, it should be lawfully debated to whome it truely appartained, yet meaning to make sure worke (as Mr. Heylin saith) made Canons & swords his Oratours, by maine force tooke it, and so his Sonne King *Phillip* the Third keepeth it and ruleth over it to this day.

Succession.

Cities & Townes. Lisbona.

The chiefe towne of *Portugall* is *Lisbon* upon the *Tagus*, a famous citie for traffique, the *Portugalls* in all their navigations setting to Sea from hence. The Latin writers call it *Olisippo* & *Vlisippo*, because as some say *Vlysses* in his ten yeares travels coming hither, should haue built it, which is improbable. In M. Varro, Plinie, Anthonine Mela, and some other ancient & authentique coppies it is called *Olisippo*, and sometimes *Olysippo* and *Vlysippo*, but now by the inhabitants *Lisbona*, & *Lisboa*. It may truely be accounted one of the chiefest Marchant townes of the whole world, abounding in all manner of wealth, and as a rich treasurie for all wares and commodities, that are brought into it out of *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*. It is seateth in the mouth of the river *Tagus* in a very fine and pleasant place, and is so great, that it comprehendeth fiue seuerall hills, and as many dales within the circuit of it. Heretofore it was much lesse having but one hill within it, now greatly enlarged. It is in compasse seuen miles, & contayneth upwarts of twentie thousand houses all of neat, and elegant building. Towers and Turrets it numbreth on the walls about 67. Gates towards the Sea shore, 22. and 16. towards the continent. It hath 25. Parochiall Churches in it, besides many Cloisters, and Monasteries. This city is held of all others lying beyond *Tagus* for a Nurcing mother. Finally, it was taken from the Moores by *Alphonso* the First King of this Countrie Anno 1147. The towne called by Plinie,

PORTVGALLIA et ALGARBIA quæ olim LVSITANIA

Auctore Vernando Alvero Secco

OCEANVS OCCI

C. de Rocca

C. de Spichel

Oscacho

Cyzimbra

Ilhas de Pesqueiro

C. de S. Vincente

Sinis

Melides

Troia

Setubal

C. Lilbona

Sera de Mouchiquo

Silvis

REI

Odemira

S. Tiago de cacem

Lago de pera

Grandola

Alcaçere do sal

Cabrela

Sera do Caldeirão

Ourique

Almodovar

Mertola

Serpa

Moura

Beja

C. Beia

C. Evora

Montemor novo

Arraiolos

Montagil

Ponte do Soro

Campo de beneuvida

Portalegre

Castelo de vide

Marvaom

Alegrete

Crato

Elvas

Olivença

Campo maior

Ouguela

Arronches

Veiras

Monforte

Borbacem

Monsarz

Terrena

Montoro

Oredonde

Provincia maior

Esfremos

Canno

Bouzel

Fronteira

Cabeça de vida

Alter pedroso

Aldea do chaõ

Mõte do Chamico

Souzel

Almiera

Loulosa

Aurel

Aguisa

Agoa

Castelo real

Val de Infante

Aldea de Ruy Gomes

Agramunia

Noudar

Ardila

Asporgua

Barbacena

Ferreira

Landroel

Ferreira

Alcantara

Ayamonte

Lepe

S. Miguel

Rincon

Aljaraque

Gibraleon

S. Iuan

Palos

Xigeva

Asfigeira

S. Lucar

Xares

R. Guadalquibir

C. Sevilla

CONDADO.

ANDALVSIÆ PARS.

ANTRETE IOEGVADIANA

SERA DE S. IOANO

ALGARVE.

Tavila

Faro

Lonle

Tavira

Castro marini

Alcoutim

Alcaria ruina

Ayamonte

Sardaõ

Villa Formosa

Villa nova de milfontes

Odemira

Villa nova de portimaõ

Alferce

Monchique

Lagos

Aljezur

Aldea de bispo

Aliezur

Albufeira

Figueira

Vidigal

Sagres

Ponta de Sagres

Almadena

Almodovar

Ourique

Castro verde

Aljustrel

Messejana

Aldea gallega

Alcouchete

Palmella

Aldea de Agostina

Riofrio

Aldea de Agostina

Aldea de Gavia

Aldea de Gavia

Aldea de Gavia

N V S O C C I D E N T A L I S.

C. de Rocca

Scala Milliarium

Hiſpanicorum

Germanicorum

REGNI CASTELLÆ PARS.

REGNI LEGIONIS PARS.

REGNI PORTUGALLIA et ALGARBIA quæ olim LUSITANIA

Auctore Fernando Alvero Secco

Amſtelodami Apud Joannem Janſonium.

Ebora. and others *Ebora*, by Ptolomie *Ebura*, hath now got the name of *Evora*. *Begia.* *Begia* now *Beia* or *Bexa*, was formerly named by Anthonine, and Ptolomie *Pax Iulia*. *Setubal.* *Setubal* heretofore called (in *Cluſius* his opinion) *Salalacia*, which nevertheleſſe *Varrenius* and *Moralis* ſuppoſe to be *Alcaſar de Sal in Algarbia*. *Almada.* *Almada* is Ptolomies *Cætobrix*, and Anthonins *Cætobriga*. On this ſide of the river *Tagus*, not farre from *Liſbon* lieth Northward the towne *Caſcala*, *Caſcala.* and ſomewhat neerer the city *Bethlehem*. *Bethlehem.* Thereabouts alſo are the ſmall townes of *Leiera*, *Tomar*, and *Guarda*. Not farre from *Tomare* lieth *Ceice*, *Ceice.* which Anthonine calleth *Celium*. Neere unto the river *Tago* lieth alſo *Alanquora*, *Alanquora.* the natiue towne of *Damianus Goëſius*, which he affirmeth ought to be rather called *Alankercke*, as *Alanorum Fanum*, being ſo in all likelihood. Anthonine calleth it *Ierabrica*. Betweene the rivers *Monda* and *Dicerus* lieth *Conimbrica.* *Conimbrica*, or *Conimbra*, formerly the Capitall City of all *Portugall*, which is now a famous Vniverſity, the maſters of which made the *Commentairie* upon the moſt part of *Ariſtotle*, called *Schola Conimbricenſis*. *Viſeum.* *Viſeum* is now commonly called *Viſeo*, *Vicenſis Civitas in Conciliorum opere*. The towne now named *Ponte Vouga*, is thought to be Plinies *Vacca*. *Lamecæ* is now called *Lamego.* *Lamego*, mentioned in the third Councill of *Toledo*. Finally, betweene the rivers *Duerus* and *Minius* ſtandeth the gallant towne of *Braga.* *Braga* ſo called at this day, but formerly by Ptolomie *Bracar Auguſta*, and Anthonine *Bracara Auguſta*, and Plinie *Auguſta Braccarum*. It is reported that this towne was founded by the *Galli Braccati* 290. yeares before the nativity of Chriſt: but the Romans taking it in, gaue it the name of *Auguſta*. In ancient times this towne was accounted famous; becauſe it was the ſeuenth convocation or meeting place for *Citerior Hiſpania*, from whence (as Plinie ſaith, 24. townes fetch their lawes.

Rivers. The rivers of this Countrie are *Ana*, or *Guadina*, *Tagus*, *Mondego*, *Duerus*, and *Minius*: but the chiefeſt of them all is the *Tagus*, and *Duerus*. On the Weſt and South part of *Portugall*, lieth the Atlantike Sea, which beſides the abundance of Fiſhe bringeth in many other benefits, and commodities. For indeed the Sea maketh the Portugals rich, which they aknowledge in a gratefull manner, giuing it rather the title of *Auriferum*, then old *Nilus*; becauſe all commoditie are brought into it from all the corners of the World, and therefore wants nothing, but contrariewiſe furniſheth other parts with abundance of all things, whereof they make great gaine and profit. *Sea-Havens.* Beſides, the Sea-Havens aboue mentioned, there is alſo the Haven *Setuball*, lying 20. miles to the Southward of *Liſbon*. *Hills.* There are but few hills in *Portugall*, and thoſe that be in it, are not very great. The chiefeſt of them are called by the Inhabitants *Sierra* de *Monchiquo*, *de Chaldecetao*, *de Sordedas*, heretofore called *Montes Lunæ*, ſome of them haue woods and trees growing upon them. There are alſo throughout all Spaine many woods, wherein the Spaniſh Princes may take their pleaſure in hunting.

Edifices. In *Bethlehem* is *Saint Maries* Church, the ſtructure whereof coſt an infinite ſomme of Money, as a memoriall of King *Emanuell* of *Portugall*, who began the foundation thereof in his life time, and afterward was brauely finiſhed by his Sonne King *Iohn*. In that part of *Portugall* which lieth betweene the rivers, as *Vaſæus* witneſſeth (beſides the Cathedrall Church of *Bracara*, and the chiefeſt of *Portugall*, and fiue others) there *Nomber of Cloiſters & Villages.* are aboue 150. Cloiſters, whereof ſome of them haue richs incomes, and 1460. Pariſh Churches, whereof 800. of them are reckoned to be under the *Bracarenſian Prelate*: whence one may eaſely gather how devote and religious theſe people were in old times. Beſides all theſe I paſſe ouer in ſilence, the many Geſthouſes, Hoſpitalls, Orphan-houſes, Leprous-houſes, Towers, faire buildings and pleaſant Gardens & Orchards, & ſuch things. In this Kingdome there are two Vniverſities, the one is at *Ebora*, & the other (as is ſaid) is *Coimbra*. *Vniverſities.* The firſt of them was founded by *Henry* the Cardinall, King of *Portugall*, & Biſhop of the ſame place: the other was lately erected by *Iohn* the Second, King of *Portugall*. Amongſt all the Spaniſh nation the *Portugalls* are the fulleſt of agility, and dexterity, who quickly will ſett upon an ennemy, and ſoone fall off: they are very light handed, and labourious: they make much of themſelues, are wiſe in their owne conceits, and ſo feede themſelues rather with a vaine oſtentation, then indeed. *Manners.*

They are ſkillfull Navigators, and by their farre Voyages, ſaile into the moſt remote parts of the Earth, whereby their Commerce and Trafficke is much enriched.

The deſcription of

ALGARBIA or ALGARVE.

VNder Portugall is now the Kingdome of *Algarve*, which was ſo named by the Arabians, and ſignifieth in their language *a rich field or a fruitfull ſoile*, wherein there is plenty of all things, both to liue upon, & to ſend abroad. *The Originall of the name.* It was anciently called *Regnum Algarbiorum*. *Site.* It beginneth in a right line (from the Eaſt to the Weſt) by the river *Ana*, betweene the waters *Vataon* and *Carei-vas*, and endeth at a ſmall towne called *Odeſeiza*, where *Algarbia* is ſeparated from *Portugall*, being the leaſt & the pooreſt Kingdome of all *Spaine*: but there is a great reſort unto it from diverſe parts of *Spaine*, by reaſon of the ſwift current of the river *Ana*, which brings into it Sack, Baſtard & Romaine Wines, *Wares.* beſides diverſe other commodities, which are ſhipt and tranſported from thence into *France*, *England*, the Low Countries and other parts.

Townes. The chiefe townes in it are *Balſa*, ſo called by Ptolomie, Plinie, Antonine, & Pomponius Mela: Coquus thinks that it was that which now is named *Tavila*, by Plinie and Anthonine *Oſſonobo*. Plinie giues it the ſurname *Luſturia*. Ptolomy nameth that *Oſſonabo*, which now is called *Silvis*. Neere unto the *Promontorium Sacrum*, now called the *Cape of S. Vincent*, becauſe the bones of *S. Vincent*, being religiouſly preſerved by the Chriſtians, were burnt here & ſcattred abroad by the *Sarracens*, who were then the poſſeſſours of this Province. Here abouts had wont to lye *Lacobriga*, mentioned by Pomponius, the ruines and peeces whereof are yet to be ſeene by the Sea-port *Lagos*, in the village, which the *Portugalls* call in their ſpeech *Lagua*, as *Vaſæus* witneſſeth.

The ancient Princes, & Gouvernment. *Algarbia* was at the firſt an Earledome (as the ancient Annalls mention) But the *Sarracens* being beaten out of it, made way to the good fortune of the Kings of *Leon*, to whoſe crowne this litle Countrie belonged, till *Alphonſo* the Tenth of that name in *Leon*, and Fourth in *Caſtile*, gaue it in dowrie with *Beatrix* his Daughter (whome he had by a Concubine) wife to *Alphonſo* the Third King of *Portugall*, from this conjunction iſſued *Dionyſius* or *Denis* King of *Portugall*, who was the firſt that euer uſed the title of *Rex Algarbiorum*, Anno 1274. and thus much for *Portugall* and *Algarbia*.

THE DESCRIPTION OF OLD and NEW CASTILE.

The originall name.

CASTILIA, or *Castella* tooke first this name from a Castle, which King *Pelagius* (after he had overmastered the *Moores* in *Leon*) built the e as a Citadell against his Ennemies, but was formerly called *Barduſia*, being devided by the Spaniſh Geographers into *Old*, and *Nevv Caſtile*.

Bounds.

Old Caſtile is bounded on the North with *Aſturia* and *Biſcay*: on the West with *Portugall*: on the South with *Caſtella Nova*: (the Mountaines which run with a continuall ridge almoſt through the whole length of Spaine lying betwixt them) and on East with *Arragon* and *Navarre*.

Fertility.

It is a very fruitfull Countrie for Corne, Wine, and all manner of Fruits, Saffran, and all kind of Cattell. Rich *Caſtile* had its beginning in this manner: when King *Pelagius* had ridd & cleared *Leon* of the *Moores*, and built a ſtrong Caſtle or Fortreſſe in it, againſt the furie & violence of the *Barbarians*, the Gouvernours thereof were called Earles of *Caſtel* or *Caſtilia*, who acknowleged and obeyed the King of *Leon* for their Prince a long time, till *Ordogno* the Second, being the foureteenth King of *Aſturia* and *Leon*, under the ſhewe of frendſhip, ſending for all the chiefeſt Earles and Lords of *Caſtile*, to haue ſome conference with them, murdered them all: which horrible fact did ſo exaſperate & enbitter the *Caſtilians*, that caſting of the yoake of the Kings of *Leon*, they chooſe two Iudges amonge themſelues, to wit, *Numius Raſura* and *Lainus Calvus*, whereof the one was as a Iudge for Civill cauſes, and the other for Martiall affaires, whoſe children & ſucceſſours afterward were entituled Earles of *Caſtile*, till that *Sancho* the Great, King of *Navarre*, who by his valour, having taken *Corduba* and *Toledo*, from the *Saracens*, and driven all the Moores out of *Navarre*, *Arragon*, *Caſtile*, *Leon*, *Portugall*, and other parts of *Spaine*, reſtored this whole Countrie againe to the Chriſtian faith, and withal married *Elvira* the Daughter of *Sancho*, Earle of *Caſtile*, being the Siſter of the laſt Earle *Garcia*, and his ſole inheretrix, who then abandonning the title of Earle, called himſelfe King of *Caſtile*, leaving this Realme to his Sonne *Ferdinand* the Firſt, who by the marriage of his Ladie *Sancha*, enriched himſelfe with the Kingdome of *Leon*. After *Ferdinand* his Sonne, *Sancho* ſucceeded, and next him his Brother *Alphonſo*, whoſe Daughter *Vrraca* (the iſſue male failing, after the deceaſe of her firſt huſband *Raymund Berengario* Count of *Toloza*) was eſpouſed to *Alphonſo* King of *Arragon*, by which match the Kingdomes of *Arragon*, *Caſtile* and *Leon* were annexed together.

The ancient Princes & Gouvernours.

Caſtile at the firſt an Earledome.

Burgos the cheefe towne of Old Caſtile.

The Capitall Citie of Old Caſtile is *Burgos*, called by Ptolomy (as ſome imagine) *Branum*. It was built, or rather repaired by *Nugno Belidis* a German. This citie contendeth with *Toledo* for the primateſhip of *Spaine*. It is a very ancient towne, and famous for many things, and therefore is accounted one of the principaleſt cities of *Spaine*, having under the reſort thereof 150. great & ſmall townes. It hath magnificent buildings, and fine Mercate-places, faire Streets, Bridges, Churches and Monaſteries, adorned alſo with ſweete Springs and Fountaines, and is very famous in regard of the induſtrie, diligence, and commerce of the inhabitants thereof.

Townes.

Round about this Capitall City, lie the townes following, ſeated in very pleaſant places: as *Palencia* upon the river *Carrion*, called by Plinie, Mela, Ptol. and Appianus *Palentia*, by Strabo *Pallantia*, and by Anthonine, but not rightly *Peralantia*. The citie of *Valdoledum*, was once the Kings Seate, lying upon a delicate river called *Piſverga*, in a very delightſome, & a pleaſant place: ſo that ſcarce the like is to be found in all Spaine, or in whole Europe: and indeed I know not what towne I ſhould preferre before it, lying in a moſt fruitfull Countrie, having a large Mercate-place, containing aboue 700. paces in circuit; & though this city be famous for many things: yet is it the more ennobled by reaſon that *Phillip* the Second King of *Spaine* was borne there. It is commonly called *Valladolid*, which ſome interpret to be *Vallum Oleti*. Ptolomie his *Pintia*, in the opinion of Cluſius ſhould be Anthonines *Pincia*. *Simanca* is called by Anthonine *Septimanca*, by Ptolomie *Camora*, and by Cluſius *Sarabris*. But *Florianus del Campo* and *Gomerius* are of opinion, that *Sarabris* ſhould be that towne, which is vulgarly named *Taro*, called in Latin *Taurus*, lying upon the river *Durius*. Anthonines and Ptolomies *Salamantica*, is not one of the ſlighteſt townes, Polyenus calleth that *Salmatis*, which is now *Salamanca*. Not farre from thence upon the river *Gada* lieth Count *Roderigo* his towne, called *Ciudad Rodrigo*, which in the opinion of Vaſæus and Cluſius ſhould be Ptolomies *Myrobriga*, a towne of the *Celtiberians in Luſitania*. A litle further to the Southward ſtandeth *Coria*, formerly called *Caurita*, as Cluſius writeth, which is now named by the Moderne Latine writers (as Andreas Schottus witneſſeth) *Curia*. Some nine miles further Eaſtward lieth *Placentia*, a very fine towne, being much commended for the delicate Citrons, & other Fruits that growe by it, as alſo for white bread: it is called at this day *Plazençia*. This towne hath many other townes under the juriſdicton thereof, amonge the which *Xavahicium*, is not the leaſt; being gallantly ſeated amonge woods and groues, as likewiſe *Piſaro*, lying in a fine Valley like an Altar under the rooſe of a Church, as Marinæus hath well obſerved. The hills round about *Placençia* are called after the name of this city *Vera de Placentia*. Ptolomies *Olbula* is now called *Avila*, as Cluſius witneſſeth, of which *Toſtatus* was Biſhop, & is therefore called *Abulenſis*. He was Preſident of the Councill to *Iohn* the Second, King of *Arragon*, and wil be eternally famous, for his learned and painefull Commentaires on the Bible. For ſo great are they (as Mr. Heylin ſaith) that it is ſuppoſed (if wee had all is workes) that he wrot as many ſheetes as he liued dayes, and for the worth of them take along with you this Eulogie, which *Caſaubon* in his worke againſt Baronius affordeth him, *Lando acumen viri, ſi in meliora incidiſſet tempora, longe maximi.* Not farre from the Fountaine of *Areva*, lieth *Segobia* called by Plinie and Anthonine *Segovia*, and alſo now in theſe dayes. This citie is famous for Woll, and Wollen cloath, as alſo for an excellent *Aquaduct*, which the Romans made there; but much more

Valdoledum & its excellency.

Phillip King of borne in Valladolid.

Salamanca.

Roderigo.

Plazencia.

Medius hic Meridianus est 17 reliqui ad hunc inclinantur pro ratione 39 & 42 parallelorum.

Leucæ Hispanicæ
1 2 3 4 5 10 15
Milliaria Germanica
1 2 3 4 5 10 15

Occidens

Septentrio

Meridies

12 13 14 15 16 17 18

43 42 41 40 39 38

Astorga
ASTURICA
Leon
Venta de Conde
Villareme
Moratinos
Mansilla
Calcadilla
Carrion de los Condes
Monasterio de la Vega
Novia
Los molinos
Villalon
Moral del Reyna
Palencia
PALANTIA
Benavente
Aldea
Medina de rio seco
Villalpando
Cabecon
Duenas
Castroyod
Tortoles
Torrezendino
Aranda
Pesquera
Roa
Duero Rio
Olma
OXAMA
Berlanga
Villalar
Pedroso
Toro
Tordesillas
Valladolid
PINCIA
Renedo
Boezillo
Peñafil
Sagramenta
Val puesta
Majadas
Ventosa
Coca
Avila fuente
Olmedo
Don hierro
Segovia
SEGOBIA
Macotera
Arevalo
Pedares
Fuentiberos
S. Pedro
Villa castin
Guadarama
Sepulvela
Avila
ABULA
Cardeñosa
Collada
Helitz
Penaranda
Alva
Alcala de henares
COMPLUTUM
Madrid
Xetafe
Leganes
Mostal
Zebreros
Heradon
Baraco
Casa rumbias
Paredes
Cadahalso
Escalona
Torre
Viso
Cienpocuelas
Cabanas
Torrios
Toledo
Canamo
TOLETUM
Almonacid
Nambroca
Bogas
Hiepes
Ocanna
Tarancon
Chinchon
Villarejo
Aranyves
Aranques
Villa nueva
Logronno
IULIOBRIGA
Abelada
Enalda
Olma
Berlanga
Miranda
Braganca
Merinhos
Tallas
Duero R.
Xambrino
La bourda
Boveda
Antigo
Rodilana
Medina del campo
Fuente salihu
Guarate
Fuente sahuro
Golosa
Aquinas
Arcediano
Aldea nueva
Fresno
Corita
Achediano
Arevida
Pajares
Arisana
Tormes Rio. Tormis fl.
Salamanca
SALAMANCA
Aldea Ventosa
Sagrado
La Boveda
Calcada
Mesonnuevo
La Maya
Alva
Penna de franca
Ciudad Rodrigo
MIROBRIGA
S. Martin del castagnal
Guinguelo
Villa franca
Endrinas
Calzada
Capara
Bagnos
Sabogal
Tourocs
Vergaria
Venta
Aldea nueva
Porto de pico
Laxarilla
Colmenar
Coria
CAURITA
El Villar
Galisteo
Xarandilla
Quacos
Lamego
olim Durius fl.
Ducro flu.
PORTUGALLIÆ PARS:
Plazencia
PLACENTIA
Toril
Vera de Placencia
Olguera
Segura
Capara
Canaveral
Alcantara
NORBA CÆSAREA
Almaraz
La calsada
Oropeso
Venta la cerva
Cebella
Talavera
Las barcas del coucta
Caraiscio
Veltanet
Las casas del puerto
Naval villar
Puente de Arciobispo
Taio R
Tagus fl. vulgo Taio.
Arroyo el puerco
Venta de la Vadera
Caceres
Malpartida
Liceda
Van barachiva
Alburquerque
Ougela
Aldealcano
As Madias
Alegreta
Venta real
Espital
Venta de la hermandat
Guadalupe
Trugillo
Estre:
Herrero
Venta de las herterias
Merida olim EMERITA
Villarta
Villa nueva
Anas flu. hic se terre penetralibus condit, deinde post aliquot leucas erumpit.
Medelino
La Puebla dal cocer
Guadiana Rio
Cabeca
Veros
Elvas
Badajos olim PAX AUGUSTA
nunc Guadiana R.
Talavera
Torre de Mexia
Campanario
Curita
Cafra
Margazela
Ruesta
Ventas nuevas
Cabeca de ovey
Ellarema
Guadal canal
Alanis
ALCUDIA
S. Nicolas
Cacalla
Athama
Benalcacer
Ventala
Orospeda mons
Andujar
CLASTO
Megibar
Baeça
Punta de Ubeda
La puente Ubeda
Villa nueva
Aldea del rio
S. Iulian
Carpio
Guadalquivir Rio
Sierra Morena
Corduba
LUZIÆ PARS
ANDALUSIÆ PARS
Anas flu.
Realegio
Alcala la real
Fardilla
S. Cruz
Villa nueva de los Infantes
Solano
Elviso
Villa nueva
La venta Ilervela
Inatarafe
La venta de los palacios
Vilches
Linares
Villa nueva
Guadalimar R.
Ventala
Ciudat real
Almagro
Calatrava
Villa Real
El convento de Calatrava
Venta la Reina
Almodovar de campo
Alcoçer
CASTILIA
Campo de
Corioncillo
Malagon
Catarravala vicia
S. Iuan
Alcazar de S. Iuan
Rosatan
Mimiravacas
Tavoso
Consuegra
Puebla
Villa cannas
Villa escusa de Saro
Temblcique
Huertes
Panojerito
Yvencs
Orgas
Venta de los olmos
Villa ruuia
Sahelices
Villa cascuela
Tembleque
Mota
Tairo
Fresno
Burgos
Metropolis veteris
Ibanes
Castrillo
Cogollos
Saldueendo
Lerma
Rabe
Merchan
Villa nueva de las carretas
Thamidos
Iarama
Villa veia
Mechinga
Portillo
Abelada
Enalda
Pelen:
Tudon
Lara
Atiença
Myedes
Galla
Uzela
Padilla
Hita
Cifuentes
Tortosa
Talamanca
Torre de Ladrones
Alarcoas
Guadalajara
Arganda
Parales
Tajuna R.
Villa manriq.
Villa nueva
Villa nueva
Villa nueva

16 Septe 17 ntrio 18 19 20 21 22

NAVARRA

ARAGO

PARS

VASCONIÆ

PARS

CASTILIÆ VETERIS ET NOVÆ DESCRIPTIO

Anno 1566.

43 42 41 40 39 38

Orien:

16 Meri 17 dies 18 19 20 21 22

Basa

No Beggars suffred in Segovia.

becauſe no lazie people or Beggars are in it; but onely in regard of age, or ſickneſſe when they are not able to worke, and then they are provided for, and no man dwelleth in it, but he may gett his living well. The towne now called *Aranda*, lying upon the river *Durius*, is Ptolomies *Rhanda Vaccæorum*, placing it in *Hiſpania Tarraconenſi*, and by Anthonine is called *Rauda*. That which elſwhere is called *Exoma*, and Plinies *Vxomo* is now named *Oſma*. Not far from *Oſma* lieth *Soria*, in which 4000. Souldiers withſtood 40000. Romans 14. yeares, during which time having valiantly repulſed and forced them unto two diſhonorable compoſitions, they at laſt reſolved on a ſtrange and deſperate end. For gathering all their armes, money and goods together, they laid them on a pile, and buried themſelues in the flame, leaving Scipio nothing but the bare name of *Numantia*, to adorne his triumph.

Oſma.

Soria.

The Deſcription of NEW CASTILE.

New Caſtile.

NEvv *Caſtile* hath on the North part of it the *Old*, buth the other ſides are environned with *Portugall*, *Extremadura*, *Andaluzia*, *Granada* and *Valentia*, it lieth on both ſides of the river *Tago*, and is exceeding rich and fruitfull in Wheate and other Graine.

Site.

Fertility.

The *Metropolis* is called by the Latins *Toletum*, by Ptolomie *Toleton*, & at this day *Toledo*. Plinie nameth it *Toletanus* in the old Medalls of *Auguſtus*. H. Gotzius calleth it *Colonia Toletana*: *Villanovanus* commenting upon Ptolomie ſaith, it ought to be calleth *Serezola*. This citie lieth in the very center and heart of *Spaine*, ſeated in a hilly, craggie, & an uneven ground, which in ſome places are very difficult and troubleſome to gett up, and is for the greateſt part defended againſt any ſuddaine aſſault of an ennemy with the river *Tagus*. That part which lieth Northward, is girt about with a ſtrong wall, having aboue 150. Towers, and Turrets upon it. Here dwells abundance of the nobility & gentrie, and the Citizens being very ingenious and laborious. Among the ſumptuous buildings in it, there is a moſt ſtately, and a fine Cathedrall Church. Here hath bene held (as ye ſhall read in Hiſtories) many Councill, yea more then ſeuenteene, which no towne beſides can glorie in. The city of *Toledo* is honored by *Madrito* or *Madrid* as a Mother and Queene, being ſeated in a wholeſome place, abounding in all things neceſſaire for the ſuſtenance of man, affording the Spaniſh Kings a moſt pleaſant ſeate and dwelling.

Toledo.

In the heart of Spaine.

Councills.

Townes.

Not farre from thence is *Villamanta*, which *B. A. Montanus* and *Tarapha* maintaine to be Ptolomies *Mantua Carpetanorum*, which lyeth in *Tarraconenſi Hiſpania*. The towne which the Spagnards call at this day with an Arabick name *Alcala de Henares* is ſo certainely held to be Ptolomies *Complutum*, that in all Acts and Coppies it is called in Latine by no other name: it lieth in a plaine by the river *Henare*, and is ſo provided with all things neceſſarie for humane life, that it hath no neede of any outlandiſh proviſions. *Anthonines Segontia*, is ſeated betweene *Complutum* and *Cæſar-Auguſta*, which now as *Varrerius* and *Moralis* witneſſe is named *Siguença*. *Alcantara* lieth upon the river *Tagus*, which *Varrerius* and others make mention to be Ptolomies *Norba Cæſaria*, and Plinies *Norbenſis Colonia*. This towne is famous in regard of the fine Bridge and other notable antiquities, *Talavara*, *Beuterus* & *Moralis* thinke it to be Livius his *Æbrora*. The other townes are *Cuença*, Plinies *Caucenſes*, *Lebazuza*, Anthonines *Libiſoſa* and *Caſſona la Veia*, which was Anthonines *Guſtulus*.

Alcantara.

Madrid is the Kings Seate, whoſe reſidencie (though the Countrie be neither fruitfull, nor pleaſant) hath made that place of a village, the moſt populous towne of all Spaine. It is a cuſtome, that except ſome compoſition be made, all the upper ſtories of their buildings belong to the King.

Madrid.

Fiue miles from *Madrid* to the Weſtward lieth the magnificent and ſumptuous Eſcuriall or Monaſterie of *S. Laurence*, built by King *Phillip* the Second, with an unſpeakable charge and artifice, that the ſtructure thereof, may truely be compared to the *Pyramides* of *Ægypt*, and to the ancient Greekiſh and Romiſh Temples, Theaters, Amphitheaters, Play-houſes, Bathing-houſes, ſtately Tombes, or any other Royall or ſumptuous buildings, whereof the like is ſcarce to be found in the whole World. A place (ſaith *Quade*, who ſpendeth 13. pages in its Deſcription) of that magnificence, that no building in times paſt or this preſent, is comparable to it. The front towards the Weſt is adorned with three ſtately Gates, the middlemoſt whereof leadeth into a moſt magnificent Temple: a Monaſterie in which are 150. Monkes of *S. Ieromes* Order, and a Colledge: that on the right hand openeth into diverſe offices belonging to the Monaſterie, that on the left unto Schooles and Out-houſes, appertaining to the Colledge. At the foure Corners there are foure Turrets of excellent workemanſhip, and for height majeſticall. Towards the North is the Kings Palace, on the South part are divers beautifull & ſumptuous galleries, and on the Eaſt ſide, ſundry gardens & wals, very pleaſing & delectable. It containeth in all eleuen ſeverall quadrangles, every one encloyſtered: and is indeed ſo braue a ſtructure, that it cauſeth great admiration & wonder.

The Palace of Eſcuriall.

At *Toledo* alſo there is a ſtately Palace, repaired by *Charles* the Fifth, with new roomes royally adorned, in which beſides ſome other exquiſite workemanſhip, there is a rare Water-worke made after the Italian modell, which through a ſwift-turning hollow wheele, caſts water out of the river *Tagus*, up into diverſe conduit pipes, to the very top of the Palace, and there being gathered as it were in great Ceſterne, it led from thence into diverſe places; not onely belonging to the Palace it ſelf, but alſo through the whole citie, and ſendeth forth ſuch ſprings and currents that not onely the gardens, houſes and bathing ſtones of many great Lords are watered and furniſhed there with, but alſo the private Citizens, yea Tradſmen and Weavers receiue much benefite by it.

The Palace of Toledo.

This Countrie of *Nevv Caſtile*, is adorned with two famous Vniverſities, namely *Complutenſis Academia*, wherein all Arts and Sciences are tought, founded by *Frãciſcus Ximenius*, Cardinall & Arch-Biſhop of *Toledo*. The other no leſſe renowned is *Toledo* it ſelfe, in which city all manner of manufactures are made, wherein it is thought there are aboue ten thouſand people that liue all upon carding and ſpinning of Woll, and Silks.

Vniverſities.

The rivers in *Nevv Caſtile* are *Tagus* or *Tejo*. *Xaruma* honored with the neighbourhood of *Madrid*; alſo *Iavina*, and diverſe other riverets and ſprings, which water it. Here alſo beginneth the head of the river *Anas*, which the Inhabitants call *Guadiana*.

The rivers of *Old Caſtile* are *Keſannos*, *Tormes*, which glideth by *Salamanca*: alſo *Duerus* the moſt violent river of *Spaine*, with ſome others beſide.

Rivers.

OF ANDALVSIA, CORDVBA, SIVILLIA, THE KINGDOME OF GRANADA, and the Territoire of ESTREMEDVRA.

The originall name.

ANDALVSIA, as a part of *Hiſpania Bætica* was formerly called *Vandalia* or quaſi *Vandaluzia*, frõ the *Vandalls* a Germane Natiõ, which in ancient times incorporated this Countrie. For *Andaluzia* is as much to ſay as the *Vandals-houſe*, or habitation. *Marius Aretius* is of an other opinion, that *Andaluzia* tooke this name from *Ante-Luzitania*, by changing of ſome letters in it.

Bounds.

Andaluzia is bounded on the Eaſt with *Granada*, on the North with *Nevv-Caſtile*, on the Weſt with the *Pacenſian* and *Sylvenſian* Iuriſdiction & the river *Anas*, & on the South with the *Atlantike* Sea. The principalleſt part of this Countrie, is the *Royaltie* & Iuriſdiction of *Sivill*, having on the Eaſt ſide of it *Corduba*, on the Weſt *Algarbia*, on the North that part of *Portugall* which is called *Magiſtratus S. Iacobi*, & more Weſtward hath the maine *Ocean*, and the Territorie of *Gades*.

Teperature, ſoile & fertility.

This Countrie hath a healthfull, a milde and a very temperate aire. The ſoile for Corne, Wine, Oyle, and all kinde of Fruits, is ſo exceeding fruitfull, that it is a wonder to ſee it; in ſo much, that it hath not onely ſufficient for it ſelfe, but alſo furniſhed the adjoyning, & remote Countries. And, as Plinie ſaith, Spaine for fertility may almoſt be compared to Italie, eſpecially that part which lieth next the Sea coaſt, as that part of *Bætica*, which is under the Commaund of *Sivill*, upon which the *Ocean* beateth, and which is ſubject to the *Zephyrian* and ſweete Weſterne Windes. And doubtleſſe he would haue extolled this Countrie aboue all others for fruitfulneſſe, hath he not bene an *Italian* himſelfe; & therefore loving his owne Natiue-Countrie, preferred it beyond all others. Beſides the fertility, this Country is exceeding rich, abounding in all manner of Cattell, eſpecially in Conies.

And as wee haue mentioned before, that *Andaluzia* tooke its name from the *Vandals*, who being chaſed out of it by the *Gothes*, tooke up their habitation & dwelling there, till they were driuen to make their retreate into *Africa*, ſo the true Storie thereof is this: *Rodericke* the 31. King of the *Gothes* and the laſt, ſent *Iulian*, whome he had made Earle of *Mauritania Tingitana*, on an honorable Embaſſie to the Moores of *Africa*; and in the meane time deflowred his Daughter *Cana*: which the Father tooke in ſuch indignation and ſo to heart, that he procured the *Moores*, amongſt whome he had gotten much credit, to come into Spaine. This

The ancient Princes & Inhabitants.

requeſt they performed under the Conduct of *Muſa* and *Tharif*, who Anno 714. coming along the ſtreight tooke in *Gibralter*, and made almoſt a full conqueſt of Spaine ſaving the *Aſtures*. It is recorded in a M. S. Hiſtorie of the *Sarracens*, that at the firſt comming of *Tariffe* into Spaine, a poore woman of the Countrie, being willingly taken priſoner, fell downe at his feete, kiſſed them, and tould him, that ſhe had oft heard her Father (who was lettered) ſay, that *Spaine* ſhould be conquered by a people, whoſe Generall ſhould haue a *Mole* on his right ſhoulder, and in whome one of his hands ſhould be longer then the other. He to animate his Souldiers againſt the next encounter, uncloathed himſelfe, and ſhewed the marke, which ſo encouraged them, that they now doubted not of the victorie. *Rodericke* had in his Armie 130000. foote, & 35000. horſe. *Tariffe* had 30000. horſe and 180000. foote. The Battell continued ſeven daies together, from morning to night, till at laſt the Moores were victorious. What became of King *Rodericke* was never knowne, his Souldiers tooke one arrayed in their Kings apparell, whome upon examination they found to be a ſheepheard, with whome the King after the diſcomfiture, had changed cloaths. In a ſhort time there were ſlaine on both ſides about ſeven hundred thouſand men.

A great battaile fought betweene the Moores and the Gothes.

The Moores now Lords of *Spaine*, by the treaſon of *Iulian*, who having ſeene the miſerable death of his Wife & Children, was ſtarved in priſon by the *Afrians*. They permitted free uſe of Religion to the old Inhabitants, leaſt the ſeeking of new dwellings for the liberty of Cõſcience ſhould leaue their natiue ſoile deſolate. The Moores finiſhed their cõqueſt in 4. yeares, ſay ſome, others in two, & others againe in 8. months. To keepe the new Cõquered Countrie in ſubjection, no way was ſo convenient, as to plant *Colonies*: but the *Moriſco* women would not abandon their old Seates. Hereupon *Muſa* & *Tariffe*, by gifts, pardons, & perſuaſions drew many Chriſtian women to forſake their Religion, whom they marryed to the Souldiers. Not long after *Vlidor Vbit* (whom the M. S. call *Almanzar*) the great *Caliph* ſent ouer aboue 50000. famillies of Moores and Iewes: aſſigning them a convenient portion of Land to be held with great immunities, & upon ſmall rents. The *Sarracens* being now maſters of *Spaine* fell a ſhareing of it, and devided it into pettie Kingdomes & Royalties. Among the reſt *Corduba* was the firſt, which they called *Abinalibeticum*: *Sivillia* the ſecond, and *Nova Carthaginia* the third, till being chaſed out of theſe places by *Ferdinand* the Second, they fell into *Granada* Anno 1216. For *Mahomet Boabdelin*, who began his reigne in the yeare 1478. was the laſt King of the *Moores* in *Spaine*. For as the Kingdome of *Granada* (as Mr. Heylin citeth) began under a *Mahomet*, a *Ferdinand* being King of *Caſtile*: ſo it ended under a *Mahomet*, a *Ferdinand* being likewiſe King of *Caſtile*. In the tenth yeare then of this Kings raigne, about the yeare 1492. the Empire of the *Moores* ended in *Spaine* by the valour of *Ferdinand* the *Catholique*, & *Iſabel* his Wife: being from their firſt entrance into it, more then 760. yeares. Such as after the decay of their Kingdome ſtayed in *Spaine*, were by a ſtatute in that caſe provided to be Chriſtened: and that they might be knowne to be as they profeſſed, the *Inquiſition* was ordained, conſiſting of a certaine number of *Dominican Fryers*, who finding ſuch conterfeit Chriſtians, were firſt gently to reproue and exhort them, and after, if no amendment followed, to inflict ſome *Mulct* upon them. This cuſtome in it ſelfe was wondrous tolerable & laudable: but from the *Moores* the edge of it was turned upon the *Proteſtants*, and that with ſuch violence, & that extremity of torture, that it is counted the greateſt tiranny, and ſevereſt kind of perſecution under the cope of heauen. This it is that made the people of *Arragon* and *Naples* rebell, being Countries where the people are all of the Papall ſide. This was it which (in the time of the bloodie perſecution of Duke *d'Alva*) cauſed the irremediable revolt of the Low Countries (by the racking of Conſciẽces) the greateſt part of that Nation, at that time of their takeing up of Armes; being then Catholiques. He that deſireth to be further informed of the proceedings of their Inquiſition, may be pleaſed to read *Sr. Edvvard Sands*, & a Treatiſe concerning the tortures thereof, publiſhed in the Low Countries. In the yeare 1609. the King of *Spanie* baniſhed the remnant of this whole Nation out of his Dominions for ever, to the number of aboue a million; & clearing the Countrie of them ſett them over into *Barbarie*, after they had liued almoſt 900. yeares in their natiue ſoile: having made this digreſſion wee will returne againe to the Deſcription thereof.

The beginning of the Spaniſh Inquiſition.

The *Metropolis* of *Andaluzia* is called by Plinie *Hiſpalis*, by Ptolomie *Iſpalis*, by Silius *Hiſpal*, by Gratianus *Spalis*; & novv in theſe

PORTVGALLIAE PARS OCCIDENS

ANDALVZIA
continens
SEVILLAM
et
CORDVBAM.

OCEANVS OCCIDENTALIS.

AESTUARIUM vulgo La Maresma

FRETUM HERCULEUM SIVE GADITANUM
nunc Estrecho de Gibraltar

MARE MEDITERRANEUM

IBERICUM MARE

SEPTENTRIO

MERIDIES

CASTI

ESTREMA

DURA

ALCUDIA

Sierra Morena, Oropeda

Campo

Cordubensis

Hispalen: Con

El Condado-

ven-

Condado.

BETURIA.

Gaditani Diœcesis

TURDETANIA

Seyilla, olim HISPALIS

EMERITA
Merida

PAX AUGUSTA
Badajos

Olivenca

Liceda
Van barachiva
Alburquerque
Ouguela
Aldealcano
Venta real
Venta de la hermandad
Guadalupe
Trugilla
Venta de las herterias
Herrera
Villarta
Anas fluvius hic subter terram se abscondens post 10 miliaria denuo erupit
Medelino
Guadiana Riv.
Villa nueva
Campanario
La Puebla dal cocer
Torre de Mexia
Cumbre de S Bartholomeo
Cumbre de en medio
Cumbres majores
Cafra
Magazela
Ruesta
Cabeca del Buey
Aroche
La naua
Cartagana
Almanaster
Ellarena
Cala
Athama
Realejo
Guadalcanal
Benalcacar
Xabugo
Aracena
S. Olalla
La Higuero
S. Nicolas
Cufre
Almaden
Cacalla
Samassa
El cerro
S. Barbara
Cabeças cuuas
Raymogo
El Villar
Calamca
Calannes
Las cuiez
Elmadiono
Castil de las guardas
Buyron
Valverde
Almandra
Castillejos
El granado
Alozna
S. Lucar ostiana
Genera
Tejada
Villa rasa
Veas
Tagueros
Niebla
Gibraltcon
Ajaraque
Lepe
Redondela
Cartaya
Rinco
Castro marí
Molinas
Ayamonte
S. Miguel
Bolullos
Rociana
Almonte
Bonares
Lucena
Moguer
Palos
Pilos
Gelo
Chillas
Hinojos
Villalua
Alcala
Azual cacar
La palma
Hinojos
Aestuarium vulgo La Maresma
Las Arenas gordas
Guadalquivir Rio.
Faraon
Lebrixa
Espera
Trebuxena
Bornos
Arcos
Guadalete fluvius
Villa Martin
La torre del alhaquima
Zahara
Hardales
Van del yguas
Antequera
Ecya
Marchena
Paradas
Eturahal
Utrera
Los Palacios
Alcanterilla
Las Cabeças
Los Molares
La puebla de Ca
Ossuna
Estepa
Olivera
Sinariales
Pedrera
Campillo
Teva
Lagunas
Xenil Rio. Singylis olim
Constantina
Elpodioso
La Puebla de los infantes
Castil blanco
Villa nueva
Alcolea
Almera
Lora
Penna flor
Guadal caçer
Corduba
Carpio
Guillona
Tosina
Brenes
Guadaxos
Salteras
Bogedon
La Campana
Palma
Santella
Rambla
Monte major
Aguillar
El ponton don Gonçalo
La Moncloa
Fuentes
Carmona
Venta de Palmar
Mayrena
Gandul
Dos hermanas
Quintos
Coria
Puebla de Coria
Cadiz opp. olim Gades
Punta de S. Sebastião
Baia de Cadiz
Puerto Real
Puerto de Suaco
Castillo
Torres de Hercules Almedravo
I. S. Petro
Conil
Medina Sidonia
El puerto de S. Maria
S. Lucar de Barameda
Chipiona
Rota
S. Maria
Martos
Van de rio
Ventalar
Laventa
Malaga
Cartama
Manda
Fuenpirola
Marbella
Ronda, olim Straboni
ARUNDA. MUNDA
Estepona
Guadiaro R.
Algezira
Cabo Trafalgar
MELLARIA
Tariffa
Gibraltar
Ceuta
P. PRS
Alcaçar
Tanger
C. Spartel
AFRICAE

SEPTENTRIO 15 16 17 18

Venta real
Venta de la hermandad
Guadalupe
CASTILIÆ
Calatraua
Vela
Corrioncillo
S. Iuan
Almagro
Fardilla
Ciudad real
El convento de Calatraua
S. Cruz
Villa mieva de los Infantes
Membrilla
Villa manrique
Bovillo
Villa mueua
Sierra de Alcaraz
39
TREMA
Herrera
Medelino
Anas fluvius hic subter terram se abscondens post 10 miliaria denuo erupit
Guadiana Rio.
Almodovar del campo
Venta la reina
Solana
Campanario
La Puebla dal cocer
Curita
Campo de Alcocer
Elviso
Rueſta
DURA
Ventas nuevas
PARS.
La venta Ilervela
Villa mieua de Alcaraz
La Venta de los palacios
Inatarafi
Cabeca del Oyey
Athama
Ventala
Vilches
Lunares
Villa nueua
Guadalcanal
Benalcacar
La puente
Guallalimar R.
Ubeda
S. Nicolas
Megibar
Fesira
Baeça
ALCUDIA
Samassa
CLASTRO
Andujar
Guadalquivir R.
Punta de Ubeda
Caçurla
Martin Serano
Constantina
S. Iulian
Illiturgis ol:
Iamuz
Rio Frio
Iaen Mentesa aut
Virgaon Alva
Huescar
La Puebla de los infantes
Almera
Guadalquivir R.
Torre de campo
Las Guardas
Velez el nubio
Alcolea
Carpio
Alcaudate
Venta Caravajal
Corduba
Martos Tuccaf.
38
Lora
Penna flor
Guadal caçer
Cambil
Solera
Cordubensis
Vacna
Aravira
Elajo
Basa
Tejina
Moron
Alcala real
Palma
Santella
Rambla
Guarda fortuna
Aillar
La Campana
Monte major
Cabral
Venta de Palmar
La Morcilla
El ponton don Gonçal
Piega
Aguillar
Segua
Puerto lope
As nallos
Guadix
Bahul
Hispalis
Ecya
Fuentes
Granada
Bata
Xenil Rio. Singulis olim
Diœceſis
S. Fe
Rio Salado
Baur
Marchena
Paradas
Elgaro
Elarahal
Lagunas
Xenil Rio
Van de cacin
Osuna
Archidona
Lora
Alhama
Olivera
Sinariales
Venta Rio frio
Malacitanæ
Sierra Nevada
Dugnaaria
Los Molares
Esteva
Pedrera
Cartama
Emgena
Cabel
Moron
Levante
Armajen
Campillo
Diœceſis
Dalias
Almeria
Truna
Teva
Antequera
Salobrenna
Motril
37
Hardales
Zahara
Van del yguas
Almunnequar
ABDERA
Adera
Rognete
Castel de fierro
Beya
Venta de coche
Van de rio
Velez Malaga
Ventajar
Bunno
Laventa
Malaga
Belmeliana
Aralaia de Velez
R. de Torres
Cartama
Manda
Fuenairola
Notarum explicatio
Archiepiſcopatus
Epiſcopatus
Academias
Marbella
IBERICUM MARE
ARonda olim ARUNDA. MUNDA
Eſtepona Lacipo forte ol.
MARE MEDITERRANEUM
36
IVE GADITANUM
altar
Ceuta
PARS
AFRICAE
Milliaria Hiſpanica communia.
MERIDIES 15 16 17 18

dayes *Sevilla*;& is the faireſt city not of *Andaluzia* alone,but of all *Spaine*. It is in compaſſe 6.miles,& is ſeated upon the river *Bætis*, in a very fine and pleaſant place; is environned vvith beautifull Walls,& adorned vvith many magnificent & ſtately buildings. The Cathedral Church called *S.Maries* ſurpaſſed all the Churches of Chriſtendome for greatneſſe, for ſumptuous ſtructure & for a faire and high ſteeple, from the topp vvhereof one may ſee all the city and the countrie lying farre and neere about it. Within the Royaltie of *Sivilla*,there are an infinite number of Monkes & Nunns Cloiſters and aboue 120. Hoſpitalls, all provided vvith large incomes, vvhereof ſome of them haue 800. yea, ſome aboue 15000. Ducats yearely: but the Monaſterie of *Gertoſins* exceedeth them all, being endovved vvith no leſſe then 25000. Crovvnes of yearely revenue. What ſhall I ſpeake of the Kings magnificent Palace, the ſumptuous houſes of Dukes, Earles & Lords vvhich are in it, beſides the ſtately houſes belonging to the Citizens, being embelliſhed vvith delicate Orchards, Gardens and Fountaines & many ancient *Aque-ducts*, vvhich by conduit pipes conveyeth vvater into their ſtreets, houſes and Gardens; as alſo the nevv buildings built for the accommodation of the Citizens upon the cities charge, reaching as farre as the ſtreight of *Gibraltar*, beautified vvith many pleaſant places and vvalkes. Vnder the Iuriſdictiõ of this citie are no leſſe the 2000. ſmall villages. It is alſo a moſt flouriſhing Vniverſitie, vvherein ſtudied *Avizen* the *Moore*, that excellent & learned *Schollar*, Pope *Silveſter* II. and *Leander*. This city alſo hath bred *Benedictus Arias Montanus*,that excellent Devine ſo ſkillfull in all languages; & is famous therebeſides for tvvo Provinciall Councills holden here; the firſt Anno 584. the laſt Anno 636. Here are alſo continually maintained 30000. Gennets for the ſervice of the King. The River *Bætis* devided it into tvvo parts, both joyned together by a ſtately and a beautifull bridge. It vvas recouvered by *Ferdinand* the II. of *Caſtile* Anno 1248. From hence come our Sivill Orenges, from hence the Caſtilians hoiſe ſaill tovvards the Indians. And laſtly here reſteth the Body of *Chriſtopher Columbus*.

Other leſſer tovvnes.

Fiue miles from *Sivill* is the tovvne of *Palatium* or *Palantia*, vvhere there ſtands a very ancient Caſtle by the Sea ſide called *Palacios*, upon the vvay as ye goe from S. *Lucas* to *Gibralter*. Then ye come to *Cabeca* a ſmall tovvne, lying upon the entrance into the Mountaines to the Southvvard of *Malaga*. And ſome three miles further to the Soutvveſtvvard *Lebrixa*, called by Ptol. *Nebriſſa*, & by Plinie *Venera*,having formerly bene ſited,vvhere the river *Bæthis* flovved up & dovvne, but novv ſtands 8000. paces from it, becauſe the left arme of the river vvas dammed up. It vvas firſt founded by *Liberus Pater*, being a pleaſant tovvne vvith a very ancient Caſtle in it, vvith excellent grounds lying round about it, and is in regard of its Burgeſſes, much commended by Ælius Antonius as an ornament of all Spaine. The tovvne novv called *Carmona* vvas heretofore called by Strabo *Carmon*, by Anton. *Carmo* & by Ptol. *Charmonia*. It vvas alſo heretofore named *Colonia Martia*, as Onuphrius ſhevveth out of the Antiquities.

Marchena.

It is novv called *Marchena*, vvhere are bred the beſte Gennets of *Spaine*,& ſtands upõ a hill, having round about it a very pleaſant ſoile. *Lora* is alſo under *Andaluzia*, lying upon the right ſide of the river *Bætis*, called in an old ſtone & in ancient monuments *Axalita*,as Cluſius teſtifieth,& by Ambroſius Moralis *Flavium Axalitatum*: it lieth betvveene *Sivill* & *Corduba*. *Moron* vvas heretofore called *Arucci*, as Cluſius ſhevveth out of Plinie, Anthonine and a very ancient inſcription. *Oſſuna* is named by Appianus *Orſona*, by Strabo *Orſon*, and by Plinie *Vrſo*, but in an old inſcription, as alſo by Hirtius it is called *Vrſao*. The tovvne *Ecea* lying upon the river *Singulis* is novv called *Xivil* or *Chevill*: by Ptol. *Aſtigis*, and by Plinie *Auguſta Fenna*, being a ſmall tovvne lying ſome 13. miles from *Sivill*. Halfe vvay betvveene *Sivill* and *Corduba*,on the right ſide of the river *Bætis* ſtandeth *Penaflor*, ſuppoſed to be Ptolomies *Illipula Magna* ſeated in the midſt of the Confines of the *Turduli*, called by Plinie *Ilpa Italica*, being under the juriſdiction of *Sivill*. Ten miles from thence lieth Ptolomies *Corduba*, vvhich

The Kingdome of Corduba.

gaue denomination to the Kingdome of *Corduba*, once the Royall Seate of the *Mooriſh* Kings,& the moſt rich,& fertill Countrie in all Spaine. Plinie nameth it *Colonia Patritia*, vvhich *Moralis* alſo proveth by an ancient marble ſtone. Iohannes Gerundenſis ſaith, that *Corduba* is as much to ſay as *Cor-Bætis*. It hath bred heretofore many braue Souldiers, and famous learned men. *Corduba* by reaſon of the fertility of its fields, the pleaſant Orchards and Gardens round about it, and the healthfull vvaters, is held moſt happie, for vvhich reaſon Silius Italicus in his third

Corduba the golden field.

booke calleth this Countrie lying round about it *The Golden field*. Here vvas borne Lucan and both the Seneca's.

This Citie (as Mr. Heylin ſaith) is vulgarly called *Cordova*, vvhence the true *Cordovan* leather commeth, made of the ſkinne of a *Sardinian* beaſt. Neere unto this city is a vvood of 30. miles in lenght, having nothing but Oliue trees, & not farre from hence by the village called *Munda*, vvas fought that notable Battell betvveene *Cæſar* & the Sonns of *Pompey*. The honour of the day fell unto *Cæſar*, vvho then made an end of the Civill vvarrs: vvhich that very day foure yeares before vvere begun by *Pompey* their Father. In this Battell *Cneus Pompejus* vvas ſlaine,and his ſtrength broken; neither did *Cæſar* eſcape vvithout great loſſe, he never being before ſo put to his laſt trumpe: for ſeing his Souldiers giue back, he reſolutely maintained the fight, bidding them re-

Cæſars & Pompeys Battell.

member they had at *Munda* forſaken their Generall. Shame,and his noble example, encouraged his Souldiers to a nevv ontſet, vvhich vvas honoured vvith the *Trophies* of victorie. This vvas the laſt field that ever *Cæſar* fought, he being not long after murdered in the Senate-houſe. In other places he uſed to ſay, *He fought for honour*, in this *for his life*. Fiue miles from *Corduva* to the Southvvard lieth *Mons Major* or *Monte Major*, vvhich is ſuppoſed to be Ptolomies *Vlia*, a tovvne of the *Turduli in Hiſpania Batica*, and Anthoninus his *Vlia*. Ten miles from *Corduva* is *Mons Aureus* called *Mont-Oro* or the *Golden Mount*, vvhich is held to be Anthonines *Epora*. In Ptolomie, in ſtead of *Epora*, it is vvritten *Ebura*, vvhich is a miſtake, ſeing it lieth not in *Batica*, but rather in *Luſitania*, and more corruptly is read in Plinie *Repepora*, vvhere it is alſo called *Fœderatorum*.

Having deſcribed *Corduba* I vvill novv returne againe to *Sivilla*, and take my journey through *Palatium*, over the bridge of *Alcantarilla*, and vvill paſſe by *Cabeca* & *Nebriſſa* to *Luciferi Fanum*, vvhich the Latins, imitating Strabo in his third booke, named it *Lucea Dubia*, that vvhich is novv called *Lucar di Barrameda*, being a great Haven tovvne. About foure miles from thence to the Eaſtvvard, lieth a tovvne vvhich the Spaniards call *Xeres de la Frontera*, vvhich is as much to ſay, as the beginning or end of *Spaine*, vvhẽce come our Xeres ſacke, commonly called Sherrie ſacke. Navigierus in his booke of travells thinks this to be Livius his *Aſta* and Anthonines *Haſta*. But Moralis mainteyneth the countrarie, that *Aſta* retayneth ſtill its ancient name, and that that place ſhould haue laine about the river *Guadaleta*, vvhich is novv called *Maſa de Aſta*: But *Ortelius* is of the opinion, that this tovvne vvas drovvnd and ſunke vvith the Iland *Tarteſſus*, vvhich lay in the mouth of the river *Bætis*. About a hundred furlongs from the mouth of the ſaid river *Bætis* ſtandeth the tovvne of *Chipiona* called by Strabo *Capionis Turris*. Vpon the mouth of the river *Lethes*, novv called *Guadaleta*, and in the Arabicke tongue *Bedelac* lieth *Portus Sanctæ Mariæ* vulgarly called in Spaniſh *El Puerto de Santa Maria*. On the other ſide of the river *Letha* lieth *Medina Sidonia*, vvhoſe Duke vvas Captaine Generall of the invincible Armade 1588. A litle further to the Southvvard in the nooke of the ſtraight ſtandeth *Conilium*, a gallant tovvne, being ſome ſixe miles from *Cales Males*, and under the Commaund of the Duke of *S. Lucar* or *Medinæ Sidoniæ*. *Georgius Auſtriacus* thinketh, that this *Conilium* ſhould be *Carteia*,but Ptolomie makes it to be *Tariffa*. *Tariffa* is ſeated at the end of the promontorie tovvard Afrike, and ſo called becauſe *Tariff* the Leader of the Moores in *Spaine* here landed. *Vegelium* commonly called *Vegel* is but a litle tovvne, yet famous in regard of the ſituation and the trading that is in it. It ſtandeth upon a hill, having on the Eaſt ſide of it fine plaine fields, on the South the Arabian Mountaines, and tovvards the North and Weſt it looketh into the vaſt and raging Ocean. A litle further lieth *Munda* ſo called by Plinie, but novv *Monda*. Some thinke that Old *Munda* is that tovvne vvhich is novv called *Ronda Veia*, and that *Monda* lying tvvo miles from it, vvas built by the *Arabians*, vvho gaue it this ancient name.

Guadaleta.

Medina Sidonia.

GRANADA.

Name, Site and Fertility.

Townes.

Granada.

Alamia.

Malaca.

Almeria.

GRanada is bounded vvith *Murcia* on the Eaſt, *Vandaluzia* on the Weſt: *Caſtile* North: and the *Mediterranean* South. This Countrie is very fruitfull. The chiefe citie is *Granada* a fine ſtately tovvne, from vvhence the Countrie takes its denomination, and vvhence come our *Granada* ſtockings. The houſes hereof,are built all of curious free-ſtone, vvith delicate and artificiall maſonry, ſhevving great magnificencie. It is repleniſhed vvithin vvith abundance of vvholeſome,and pleaſant ſprings, & fenced vvithout vvith a ſtronge Wall,in vvhich are 12. Gates, and 130. Turrets. Heere is ſtill to be ſeene the Palace of the *Mooriſh* Kings,an excellent & magnificent ſtructure,covered over vvith Gold, and indented vvith *Moſaicall* vvorkes. This city is the ordinarie Parliament and Court of Iuſtice for all the Southerne parts of *Spaine*. Secondly, *Alamia* famous for her baths. Thirdly, *Malaga* or *Malaca*, a tovvne ſacked by *Craſſus*, the rich Romane, vvho flying into *Spaine*, to avoid the furie of *Marius* and *Cinna*, vvho had ſlaine his Father and Vncle, hid himſelfe, and his companions eight months together in a Caue, but having intelligence of their deaths, he iſſued out, & ranſacked amongſt many other cities this *Malaga*. From hence come our *Malaga* ſacks. This citie vvas taken from the *Moores* by *Ferdinand* the Catholique 1487. The others are *Almeria*, a great Haven tovvne and *Oſſunna*.

ESTREMADVRA.

Merida.

Guadacanall.

EStremadura hath on the Eaſt and North *Caſtile*, on the Weſt *Portugall*, on the South *Andaluzia*. It vvas ones called *Baturia* from the river *Batis* vvhich runneth through it. The principall citie is *Merida* (formerly called *Auguſta Emerita*) nigh unto vvhich vvas the Battell betvveene *Vallia* King of the *Gothes* and *Atace* King of the *Alani*, and *Vandals* (ſurnamed *Silinges*) the victorie vvhereof falling to the *Gothes*, cauſed the *Vandals* to leaue their firſt footing in *Spaine*. This tovvne ſprung from the ruine of *Norba Cæſarea*; vvhich by *Petronius* and *Afranius*, tvvo of *Pompeys* Captaines, vvas layd euen vvith the ground, for adhering faithfully to *Iul. Cæſar*. It vvas built & made a *Colonie* by *Auguſtus*, vvho placing in it his old Souldiers, vvhome the Latins call *Emeriti*, gaue it the name of *Auguſta Emerita*. 2. *Guadalcanall*, famous for the Mines of Gold and Silver. The firſt *Incolæ*, or Inhabitants thereof vvere the *Veſtones*. It vvas taken from the *Moores* 1147.

The descriptiõ of the Kingdome OF VALENCIA, MVRCIA,

VVith the Ilands of

Majorca, Minorca and Ivica.

Name. VALENTIA tooke its name frõ the Metrapolis Valentia, being a brave Merchant-towne, and of reverend antiquitie. It is environned on the South with Murcia, on the West with both the Castiles, on the North with Arragon, & on the East with the Mediterranean Sea. It hath as sweete & as wholesome an aire, as any other part of Spaine; by reason of the coole westerne winds, which blow upon the surface thereof, and make it so milde and temperate, that in all seasons of the yeare, yea about Newyeares day, ye shall see yonge men and maides, carrie Nose-gayes in their hands, as in some other places they use to doe in Aprill and Maye. *Soile. Fertility.* The Soile is rich, abounding in all things, as Sugar, wine, Oyle, Wheate, Rice, and all kinde of delicate fruits. Betweene Valentia and Derthosa, in a place called Buriel are silver mines, & in some other grounds named Aioder, they finde stones with traces and veines of gold growing in them. At *Cabo Finisterræ* are yron mines, and about Segorbia coale-pits, out of which in ancient times were digged Marble, which they sent to Rome. By Piacento they digge out of the earth Alablaster, and here & there some Alum, Red-stone, Chalke and Lyme.

The Mauritanean Princes possessed the City of Valentia a long time, which was governed by many of them, and having oftentimes bene beseiged, & assaulted by the Kings of Arragon. Was at last after a long seige taken in by King Iames, who forced their Generall Zaen Maure, and fiftie thousand Moores, to abandon and forsake this Citie, and to flie to Denia, taking all their gold, silver armes, and household stuffe along with them. Valentia then being left desolate, King Ieames planted a new Colonie in it, consisting of *Catalonians* and *Arragonians*, whereof the Governours divided the town amongst the new Inhabitants, according to their qualitie & state, where they made new Lawes and Statutes, & recorded in it 380 heads of famillies. About the yeare of our Lord 788, this Province gott first the title of a Kingdome, whereof the Historie speaketh thus: Hizen King of *Corduba* being deceased, his Sonne named Alca, raigned after him about the yeare of Christ 788. Whose Uncle Aodala, a Lord of Valentia sending for his other brother called *Culema*, who was before disinherited: these two brethren joining together, having levied a mightie armie marched directly to *Corduba*, attempting to thrust their Nephew out of his realme, but were both of them defeated in a battle. *Aodala* saving himselfe by flight, retired againe into Valentia. After this the chiefetaines of the Moores interposing themselves, and mediating betweene the Nephew, and the two Uncles prevailed so farre with them, that they came to a composition, so that *Aodala* should entitle himselfe King of Valentia, and *Culema* had given him out of the revenue of Valentia a thousand Moradines (which were certaine peeces of money) for his table, and five thousand Moradines besides for his extraordinary expences. Which agreement *Aodala* ratifying, he then called himselfe the first King of Valentia.

Amongst the townes in this royaltie, Valencia is accounted the chiefest, being an Episcopall Sea, which had her first Originall from King Romus, calling it after his owne name *Roma*. It is situated within the inmost nooke of the Sucronian Gulfe, upon the right side of the mouth of the River Turia, and is very famous for their Civility, good Policy, learned men, all manner of curious and rich manufactures, their Nobilitie and Gentrie (which live in peace, and concerd one with an other) excelling also in all kinde of marchandises and commodites. Here is a Universitie, in which Saint Dominicke, the Father of the Dominicans studied. I cannot passe over in silence one thing, which *Luccus Marinæus Siculus* relateth of the Valencians, that they have a custome every yeare upon Saint Mathews day, after they have bene at Church, & said masse and prayers, they all goe into the gallowes field, where all the dead bodies of condemned persons, are either buried or hange, whose disperced bones they gather up, or take down from the gallowes, and laying them all upon a Beere, in great solemnity carrie them to the Church-yard, where their Citizens are buried, and there after they have said prayers, and made their offers, lay them into a grave. *Petrus Medinensis* mentioneth, that there are above ten thousand fresh springs Fountaines and Wells within this Citie.

Upon the left side of the River *Turia* not farre from *Valentia*, stood Ptolomies *Saguntum Heditanorum*, which by Strabo was called *Saguntus*, by Stephanus *Zacynthus*, and by Antoninus *Secundum*, but abusively. It is now supposed to be Morvedere, so named *à Muris Veteribus*: Appianus writeth, that it was a Colonie of the *Zacynthioni*, which some conjecture was first founded by Saguntim, the Sonne of Hercules. Some imagine also that it got this name from the Sagi Iberici. The Site thereof is described by Silius Italicus in his first booke.

In Seguntum now called Morvedre, besides the Theater and Scena, are many other antiquities, as the Tombes of the Sergii, Lucius Galbæ and Sergius Galbæ, and diverse others of their famillie, with whose stones the Cloister of the Bretheren of the holy Trinitie was founded. *Townes.* Segorbia is none of the meanest townes in Valentia, called by Ptolomee and Strabo *Segobriga*, in the opinion of Vasæus, Clusius, Tarapha, Emanuel Enricus, and some others it was called in Augustus come *Segobrigam*, and the Inhabitants by Plinie *Segobricenses*, placing them in *Celtiberia*.: but Moralis is

MURCIÆ PARS

CASTELLÆ PARS

VALENTIA REGNVM.

Cōtestani. *Ptol.*
Edentani *Plin.*

Illicitanus sinus

Sucronensis sinus

MARIS TERRANEI

Artenisium siue Dianium
prom. quod et Hemeroscopi-
um et Ferraria

Leucæ Hispanicæ.
Milliaria Germanica.

Meridies

Occidens

Oriens

Occidens

L LÆ PARS

Sucronensis sinus

VALENTIA
REGNVM.
Cõtestani. *Ptol.*
Edentani *Plin.*

ARRAGONIAE PARS

MEDI;

PARS.

Septentrio

Orientens

of the opinion, that *Segobriga* ſhould be *Imiſta*, or *Cabeça el Griego*, Johannes Mariana being of the ſame minde. Hieronymus Surita acknowledgeth plainely, he knows not where Segorbia ſtood. In an old marble-ſtone which is at *Tarracon*, mention is made of *Segobrica*. The towne *Denia*, as Moralis & Cluſius witneſſe, was heretofore called *Dianium* by Cicero and Plinie, which they likewiſe named *Stipendiarium*. *Livies Incibilis*, which Frontianus calleth *Indibilis*, is now held by Florianus *Chelva*, though ſome make doubt of it: Plin. *Illici*, Ptol. *Illicias*, Pomp. *Illica* or *Ilce Colonia*, as it is named in old Meddals: alſo by Ptol. *Illicitani*, whence the *Illicitanus Sinus* tooke the name, is ſuppoſed to be at this day *Alicanta* or *Elche*. *Belgida* is a towne in *Celtiberia*, which retaineth ſtill the ancient name. *Leria* called by Ptol. *Hedeta*, whence the *Heditani* tooke their name, is now called *Leria*. *Laureon* was once a town of great ſtrength which Sertorius beſeiged, tooke & burned even then when Pompey, (whoſe confederates the Lauronits were) ſtood with his whole armie nigh enough unto the flame to warme his hands, & yet durſt not relieve it. *Cullera* a Sea-towne, at the mouth of the River *Xucar*, was formerly named *Sucron*, after the name of the River, and is famous in Plutarch for the victorie, which Sertorius gott here of Pompey, Pompeys armie being not onely overthrowne, but alſo himſelfe with lite hardly eſcaping.

Rivers. This Country is watered with many Rivers, among the which *Turia* is the chiefeſt, the Inhabitants name this River *Guadalander*, by an ancient Arabicke word *Guetalabier*, which ſignifyeth a River of pure water. This River by what townes or places ſoever he runneth, bringeth good accommodation for traffique, to the Inhabitants thereof. There is alſo the *Xucar*, called of old *Sucron* and *Surus*, ſpringing out of the Oreſpedanean hills.

Hills and Mountaines. In this Province alſo is the Promontory Terraria, now called *Promontorium Dianium*, the refuge of the above named Sertorius, that worthy Captaine in his warres againſt Metel. & Pomp. both brave Souldiers: the firſt aged, and of great experience, the ſecond yonge and of high reſolutions: yet the former gave greater check to Sertorius proceedings then the latter: ſo that Sertorius oftentimes ſaid, that were it not for the old man Metellus, he would have whipped the boy Pompey home with rods. For he twiſe overcame this great Pompey, the firſt time dangerouſly wounding him, the ſecond time driving him out of the field. But when Pompey and Metellus joined together, he was overmatched, and yet ſeemed to retire out of the field, rather then to flie. Certainely, the Spaniards behaved themſelves very valiantly, all the time of theſe warres under him, to which Florus alludeth, ſaying: *Nec unquam magis apparnit Hiſpani militis vigor, quam Romano duce.* At the laſt, when he had a long time upheld the Marian faction, he was traiterouſly murdered by Perpenua, one of his Aſſociates, Metellus and Pompey returned in triumph to Rome.

The other two chiefe Mountaines are called *Mariola* and *Penna Goloſa*, where a great many Phyſicians Schollars and Herbaliſts walke togather, moſt excellent and rare Phyſicall herbes and ſimples, which grow upon it in abundance. Gandia is a Univerſity, lately erected by the Duke of Gandia for the Ieſuits, he being a chiefe prop of their Society.

For good government and Policie, Valentia excelleth all the townes in Spaine. The Inhabitants here abouts ſprang from the Moores, and therefore keepe their ancient language, old manners and cuſtomes. This I thought good to cite out of *M. Tullius* in praiſe of Valentia in this laſt Oration againſt *Verres*, which he giveth as a teſtimonie of their honorable carriage and behaviour.

MVRCIA.

MURCIA was in former times a very rich, and a profitable Countrie, ſtored with all fruits of the Earth, and ſo abounding in ſilver mines, that the Romans kept continually 400 men here at worke, and received the profit of 25000 Drachma's daylie. It is environned with new Caſtile, or the Kingdome of Tolledo Weſt, Granada South, Valentia North, and the Mediterranean Eaſt. The chiefe towne is *Alicante* (mentioned before) a faire harbour, from whence come our true Alicant wine, made of the juce of Mulberies, which grow here in great Plenty. *Murcia* it ſelfe (called by Ptol. *Murgis*) is ſeated on the River Segourg, from whence this Countrie is named. *Nova Carthago*, or *Cartagena*, built by *Aſdrubal* of *Carthage*, and ruined in the ſecond Punick warre, by Scipio Africanus, a man of that rare chaſtety, that during all his warres in Spaine, he would not permit any of the young Virgins of the Country, to be brought before him, leaſt his eyes ſhould betray his heart. It is now famous for the haven, which it hath very capacious & of that ſafety, that that worthy Sea-Captaine *Andreas Doria*, Admirall unto Charles the fifth, had wont to ſay, that there were but three ſafe parts in the Mediterranean, namely, *Cartagena*, *Auguſt* and *Iuly*: meaning that theſe two months, being commonly free from winds and tempeſts, were no leſſe ſecure to Marriners, then the part of *Cartagena*.

There is a great trade driven in Valentia, for from thence into the Iles *Majorica*, *Minorici*, *Sicilia* & *Sardina* they tranſport theſe commodities, as Velvets, Satins and Silke of all colors, fine Spaniſh cloth, Rice, Sugar exceeding white, Reaſons, Figgs, and all manner of Confitures.

THE DESCRIPTION OF ARRAGON.

The originall of the name.

ARAGONIA tooke its name as *Laurentius Valla* teſtifieth from the *Autrigoni* a people of *Spaine* or as *Antonius Nebricenſis*, and *Vaſæus* imagine, from the ancient citie of *Tarracona*. Some ſay this name is derived from *Ara Herculis*, and *Agonalibus Ludis*, which if ſo, it is ſtraunge, that the Ancients ſhould haue wholly forgotten, to haue written ſome thing of *Arragon*. Others ſay, it is called after the name of the river *Aragon*, whoſe head beginneth in this Countrie, & runneth into the *Ebro*.

Bounds. This Realme is bounded on the Weſt with *Navarre*, on the Eaſt with *Catelogne*, on the South with *Caſtile*, and on the North ſide of it lie the *Pyrenian* Mountaines. The moſt part of it is a rough, and a drye Countrie, eſpecially in that part, which lieth next the *Pyrenean* Alpes, ſo that if one travells a whole day he ſhall ſcarcely ſee a houſe: yet there are ſome Valleys in it, which are very fruitfull in Graine and other fruits, principally in ſuch grounds as are moiſtned with waters and rivers. *Fertility.*

The ancient Kings & Gouvernment. The firſt King of this Countrie was *Raymir* (as moſt writters witneſſe) who was choſen King in the yeare of Chriſt 1016.

After him ſucceeded in the Gouvernment his Sonne *Sancho*, and next him *Pedro*, who added diverſe townes to his Crowne. After the deceaſe of this *Pedro*, his brother *Alphonſo* ſucceeded, becauſe he had noe other heires: and dying without iſſue, they fott *Raymir* out of a Cloiſter, and made him King. His onely Daughter *Vrraca* was giuen in marriage to *Raymund* Earle of *Barcelona* who ſucceeded his Brother in lawe in the gouvernment, and ſo *Barcelona* was conveyed to the Kingdome of *Arragon*.

About the yeare of our Lord 1150. *Iames* Brother in lawe to *Alphonſo* the tenth King of *Caſtile*, poſſeſſed this Kingdome fortie yeares, and withall the Iles of *Majorca* & *Minorca*, which were alſo called *Baleares*, he brought alſo the Citie of *Valentia* under his power & obeiſſance.

Pope *Nicolas* the Third beſtowed this Kingdome upon his Sonne *Don Pedro*, who dyed of a wound which he receiued in a navall fight, againſt the French. After him many others ſucceeded in this Kingdome till at laſt *Ferdinand* the Great, by marrying Queene *Iſabel* added the Kingdomes of *Valentia* and *Catalonia* unto *Arragon*, and brought the Gouvernment of them under one Kinge.

He that deſireth to be more particularly informed of the originall, and beginning of theſe Kingdomes, and the memorable acts of the Kings of *Arragon*, *Valentia* & *Catalonia*, as alſo how theſe Kingdomes came to be annexed together, may read the firſt part of *Roderick Sancho* his booke & 13. Chapter of his Spaniſh Chronicle, as alſo *Lucius Marinæus Siculus* his 18. Booke of the Kings of *Spaine*, and others.

Cities & Townes. Lerida. One of the chiefeſt cities of *Arragon* is 1. *Lerida* an Vniverſitie, ſituated one the river *Cinga*, which riſing in the *Pyrenean* hills, deviding *Catelogne* from *Arragon* emptieth it ſelfe into the *Iberus*. It was called of old *Ilerda*, and is famous for the incounter, which hapned nigh unto it, betweene *Herculejus* the *Queſtor*, or *Treaſurer* of *Sertorius* army, and *Manilius Proconſul of Gallia*, wherein *Manilius* was ſo diſcomfited, & his army conſiſting of three Legions of foote, and 1500. horſe, was ſo routed, that he almoſt alone was ſcarce able to recouver this city.

Sarragoſſa. But the principalleſt and chiefeſt city of this Kingdome is *Saragoſſa*, anciently called by Plinie & others *Cæſar-Auguſta*, and by Ptolomie *Cæſarea-Auguſta*, as it is written in old Meddalls. It is ſuppoſed that *Iuba* King of the *Mauritani* was the firſt Founder of it, who gaue it the name *Saldyba*, which is as much to ſay as *Iubæ Domus*, and that afterward it gott the name of *Cæſarea-Auguſta*. One of the *Mauritanian* Kings, called *Aigoland* (who as Biſhop *Turpne* writeth) longe time made *Charlemaigne* beleeue, he would be baptized, and the time now at hand, in which he ſhould performe his promiſſe, he very gallantly accompained came to the French Court: where ſeing many Lazars & poore people expecting an almes from the Emperours table, he aſking what they were, was anſwered, that they were the meſſengers and ſervants of God: on theſe words, he ſpeedely returned deſperately proteſting, that he would not ſerue that God, which could keepe his ſervants noe better. Se Mr. Heylin. This City is ſituated upon the ſide of the river of *Ebro*, in an euen plaine field, having a longe ſtone-bridge over this river, whereof Strabo maketh mention in his third booke. This towne lieth in the faſhion of a *Pantoffle* and is as finely, and as brauely built, as any towne in *Spaine*, having ſeuen and twentie Parochiall Churches in it, whereof the chiefeſt is called *Nouſtra Senora del Pilar*: beſides 14. Monaſteries. It hath foure Gates of an equall diſtance one from an other, opening towards the foure Corners of the World, & is encompaſſed with a ſtronge wall, & fortified with many turrets upon it. In this citie the Kings of *Arragon* had wont to be crowned by the Biſhop thereof, who is *Primate* of this Realme. This towne was recovered from the *Moores* by *Alphonſo* of *Navarre* 1118.

Hueſca. *Oſca* is called ſo by the Latiniſts, Ptolomie and Plutarke, in the life of *Sertorius*, is now *Hueſca*. *Iulius Cæſar* calleth the ancient Inhabitants thereof the *Oſcenſes*, & of the *Oſcenſean* Coine Livius maketh mention in his 24. booke. Vellejus Paterculus nameth it *Eteoſca* but amiſſe, & writeth that *Sertorius* was here made a waye. It is an Epiſcopall Seate, & an Vniverſity, a place longe time dedicated to Learning. For heither (as Mr. Heylin citeth) *Sertorius* cauſed all the noble mens Sonnes of *Spaine* to be brought, & provided them of Schoolmaſters for the Greeke and Latine tongues; bearing their parents in hand, that he did it onely to make them fitt to undergoe charge in the common wealth; but indeed to haue them as Hoſtages, for their Fathers faith, and loyaltie towards him. It lieth upon the river *Suela*.

Tarraſona. *Tarraſona* is ſeated neere unto Mount *Caci*, and in ſome mens opinion, was firſt founded by the *Tyrians*, and the *Auſones*.

Iaca. *Iaca* lieth in a Valley on the very Northerne edge of all the Countrie, & heretofore the inhabitants thereof were called *Iacetani*.

Calajuta. *Calajuta* is ſeated in a plaine, riſen out of the *Bibilitan* ruines,

NOVISSIMA ARRAGONIÆ REGNI TABULA

Authore Ioanne Baptiſta Labanna.

PARTE DE CAST

PARTE DE VALENTIA.

PARTE DE CATALVN

Occidens

Oriens

Mcridies

DEDICADA
A LOS ILLUSTRISSIMOS SENNORES
DIPUTADOS DEL REYNO DE ARRAGON
Don Iuan Briz Martinez Abadde ſan Iuan de la Penna Perlado: El liçençiado Don Iuan Luys Campi Arçidiano de Aliaga en la ſanta Igleſia Metropolitana de la Seo de Çaragoça Capitular: Don Antonio Ximenez de Vrrea, Conde de Aranda Vizconde de los Vizcondados de Viota y Rueda, ſeñor de la tenençia de Alcalaten, y de las Baronias de Veniloba Mizlata y Cortes, noble de primera holſa: Don Geronymo de Vrrea, noble de ſegunda: Franciſco de Ezpeleta Capdeuilla continuo del Rey nueſtro ſennor, Canallero: Pedro Luys Gan, Hidalgo: Don Galaçian Çerdan de Eſcatron y Heredia ſennor de Vſon y Gauarda, Por Çaragoça: Martin Creſpo Çiudadano de la Çiudad de Calatayud.

Henricus Hondius.

Leucæ Hiſpanicæ

Milliaria Germanica Communia.

Occidens

42

Oriens

E C A S T I L L A.

P A R T E

D E

N A V A R

R A.

P A R T E D E F R A N C I A.

Bardena del Rei

Septentrio.

Amstelodami,
Sumptibus Henrici Hondii.

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THE DESCRIPTION OF CATELOGNE.

The Seuerall derivation of the name.

CATALONIA, or *Catalunna*, as *Volaterranus* thinketh, tooke this name from the *Gothes*, and the *Alani*, and ought rather to be called *Gothalania*. *Beatus Rhenanus Lib.* 1. *Rer. German.* is of opinion, that it ſhould be named *Cattalania* after the *Catti* & *Alani*, who together conquered this Province of *Spaine*: others againe, fetch this name from the *Caſtellani*, an ancient people of *Spaine*, who ſhould haue inhabited this Countrie. There are ſome others, which maintaine, that *Cathalonia* was ſo called from *Orthogerius Cathalot*, a Noble man of this Countrie, of whome much mention is made by *Marinaus Siculus Lib.* 9. *de Rebus Hiſpaniarum*, & by *L. Valla* in the raigne of *Ferdinand* King of *Arragon Lib.* 1.

Site. This Countrie is ſhutt in with the *Pyrenean* Mountaines, the Mediterranean Sea, and with the rivers *Ebro* and *Cinga*.

Aire. The aire aſwell in Winter, as in Summer, in that part which lieth Southward, by the Sea-coaſt is very milde, and temperate: but the Northerne part, which lieth among the Mountaines; by reaſon of the cold and ſnow, which ſtay long upon them, is raw & cold.

Fertility. This Countrie is Mountainous, having fine Dales, and Valleyes betweene them, which makes it to be very fruitfull, and yeeld much encreaſe: chiefely in Wine, Oyle, Apples, & other fruits it ſurpaſſeth other Countries of Spaine by farre. In the ſands of the river *Sicorus* are found ſmall peeces of Gold. They haue alſo more ſtore of Yron, then of Lead, Copper, and Tinne, which is ſomewhat ſcarce there. Of late they haue found diuerſe precious ſtones, eſpecially, about *Signimount*, where there is a veine of a precious ſtone called an *Amethiſt*, and alſo the *Onyx* ſtone, which growes not much unlike a mans navell, from whence it tooke this name. About the towne of *Tiviot*, there are alſo veines of precious ſtones, which are very like your *Sardius*, & *Iaſper* ſtones, and neere unto the head of the river *Rubricat*, is found your *Hæmatites*, or blood ſtone, which hath an excellent vertue to ſtanch blood withall.

Precious Stones.

Marble. At *Tarragona*, and *Beuda* are digged out of the earth diuerſe ſorts and kinds of *Marble*, with fine redd and white ſpecks & veines in them. And at *Saralea* they finde a kinde of ſolid, & hard *Alablaſter*, whereof they make glaſs-windowes, ſo that it ſeemes this is that Countrie, which Plinie meant in his *Lapidibus Specularibus* ſpeaking of *Hiſpania Citerior*. Not farre from *Populeta* they finde good ſtore of *Alum*, and red-copper. There growes in this Countrie alſo excellent hempe, eſpecially about the river ſide, which runneth by *Tarracona*, as alſo a kinde of *Flaxe*, of which they uſed to make ſailes for ſhipping, called *Carbaſa*, which groweth there in abundance.

Shipwarfes. It is alſo remarkeable, that in this royaltie, the moſt Merchantſhipps, and Galleys, which are rigged and furniſhed with Ordinance and Amunition, & ſet ſaile from *Barcelona*, are built here.

Woods. The Woods and Foreſts are in euery place full of Deere, and other game.

Ancient Inhabitants.

Ancient writers make mention, that diverſe Nations inhabited this Countrie. 1. *Ptolomy* ſaith the *Caſtellani* dwelt here, and that *Varrorius* had giuen him for his habitation the Dutchie of *Cardona*. 2. Some call the *Incolæ* of this Countrie *Indigetes*, *Ptolomie Indigetos*, and *Stephanus*, ſpeaking of the towne *Indienna*, nameth them *Indicetos*. 3. *Livie* and *Plinie* are of opinion, that the *Ilergetes* inhabited here, whome *Polybius* calleth *Ilargetas*. 4. The *Laletani*, whereof *Plinie* writeth, from whome the *Martialia Laletania* deſcended. 5. *Dionyſius* and *Euſtachius* their *Cempſi*. 6. *Iulianus* his *Cerratani*, and *Plinie* his *Auguſtani*. *Silius* and *Stephanus* nameth them *Ceretanos*, the remnants whereof ſeemeth to be *Cerveira*, *Puigcerdia*, & *Condado de Cerdania*. 7. The *Vetteres*, as *Xilander* noteth them, were the people & inhabitants, which dwelt in *Hiſpania Tarraconenſis* betweene *Hebro*, and the *Pyrenean* Mountaines. *Strabo* writeth hem *Betteres*, and *Iſaac Caſaubon* holds them to be *Anthonins Secerres*. 8. The *Ligues* by the river *Sicanis*, whereof *Thucydides*, and *Halicarnaſſæus* make mention. 9. *Livies* and *Plinies Auſitani*, whome *Ptolomie* calleth *Anthethanos*. 10. *Plinies Larnenſes*, which dwelt by the river, that runneth under the *Pyrenean* hills. 11. The *Ilercaones* mentioned in *Ptolomy*, amonge whome the towne *Dertoſa* ſtood, or *Plinies Sercanoenſes*, or perhapps *Cæſars Ilurgavenſes*. *Boterus* writeth in commendations of this Countrie in this manner: *Catalaunia* yeeldeth al things that the other Spaniſh Provinces produce, ſaving Sugars, and Italian and Spaniſh Prunes. There extraordinarie diligence in traffique, and trading makes them growe rich: for there is not a people in all Spaine more induſtrious, and laborious in all manner of knowledge, arts and manufactures then theſe, or thoſe which are held in greater eſteeme then they. Yet he ſpends his judgement upon them, that they are a turbulent and inconſtant, and a peeviſh people, given to robberie, and for a trifell will riſe up in ſedition againſt their Magiſtrates, but will undergoe any labour. Otherwiſe this Countrie breeds many wiſe, and judicious men. The *Carthaginians* haue had many a bickering and fight with the Inhabitants thereof. And whenſoeuer the *Romans* fought any Battel with the *Carthaginians*, it commonly hapned in this Territoire, as alſo betweene the *Gothes* and the *Romans*, the *Sarracens* and the *Gothes*, and the French and the *Sarracens*, this was the ordinary field & place of Battel and Combate.

Townes. Barcelonia.

The chiefe city thereof is now *Barcelone*, a gallant towne, ſeated upon the ſhoare of the Mediterranean Sea, a towne of good ſtrenght, and antiquitie, as riſing out of the ruines of *Rubicata*, an old *Colony* of the *Africans*, before the comming of the *Romans* into *Spaine*. It hath belonging unto it an indifferent faire haven, and is the ſeate of the *Vicegerent*, as *Mr. Heylen* ſaith. It hath alſo a wide moate, and fine houſes built of free ſtone, pleaſant gardens & orchards, with great, and large ſtreets (not uſuall in Spaine) which are kept very neate and cleane, by reaſon of the channells and gutters, which waſhe away all filt & dirt out of them.

Many Spaniſh Authours affirme, that *Amilcar Barcha*, the Sonne of *Hannibal* the Carthagian Generall, ſhould haue firſt founded this city. Ptolomy calleth this

REYNO DE VALENCIA

COMPTAT DE COMENGE

COSERANS Y DE

PARTE DE FOIX

Scala leucarum

Miliaria Germanica

OCCIDENS

ORIENS

MERI.

MEDITERRANEI

23 24 25

42 41 40

PARTE DE FRANCIA

TAT DE COMEN COSERANS Y DE GE

P. DE MARTEL P. DE LA SA CORBA P. DE SEGUER P. DE LAR GENTERA P. DE BOET P. DEL COMPTE

COMPTAT DE FOIX VALL DE RIBOT

ES PI RE NE Æ I

CER DAN A SEU DE URGEL

VAL LES BAGES

P. DE CALELLA P. DE PINEDA P. DE PALAFUGELL

C. DE ROMANI C. DE CREUS C. DE BAGUR C. DE PALAFUGELL C. DE TOSSA LUNARIUM PROM

LES MEDES

PARACOLL

COLL DE MURIA COLL DE TOSES COLL DE MEYANS COLL DE PAGUERA COLL DE LA PERXA COLL DE CREUS COLL DE SIN CLAU COLL DE OLAU

CANIGO M.

BOGORACH M.

M. SENY

M. GAT

Foix Barillas Lapyrata Ros dalmes Lers R. Vallnegra Chivart Mongallac La Vilasura Ballestar Monsigur S. Pau Pratsdelic Gelic Taraſco Tusat Auras Vit de los Lafarga Scaer Fontaines Belgayre Vall de Saut Anat Saut Achs Sellas Donesac Rodoma Orlu Calco Fontrabios Caraut Puigllorens Rocafort Puigmal Joy Speſolia Campcres Gualbes Scolobre Sensa Salra Creus Relleu Laguna Tyna Bazana S. Pere del forcats S. Thomas Prats Llo Font de Segre Mantet Valcebollera Sta cafes Vilallonga Llinas Campredo Nava Perdines Ter Pont de la corda Ripoll Riudaura Vall fogona Les anuits Vidra Lavola Igualada Saior Lesprreses Sobreroca Fines Pruit Corco Lavered Cantallops Bascana Vilana Sau Caros Savassona Tavernoles Susqueda Vila nova de sau Castanad. de vellfre Vallfogona Balaos Seva Mora Brull Casanya Tagamanent Vallcerera Vallfermosa Cana Svella Aner Sera Espes Fulla Saorra Castel Vernet Bellvuig Estor Arfan Buladamunt Lavastida Bellestavia Spira Fullola Vila franca Orbanya Conat Paracoll Evol Tumich Orella Flasa Aulcta Sasanda Gua Sarroca Sirvent Font bedrosa Cana Svella Aulet Sasanda Marquesa Fonchefret Ager Palau Sanavastra Vilabertran Vilademeya Vilamaniscle Vilademeya Vilamaniscle Vilademeya Vilamaniscle

this towne *Barcinon*, Paulinus *Barcinum*, Iornandes *Barcelona*, and Plinie ſaith, that it was formerly named *Faventia*. *Marinæus Siculus lib.* 13. 15. *Rer. Hiſp.* ſetteth forth much the beautie, and magnificencie of this towne. It was heretofore much leſſer then it is now a daies, lying about a furlong from the Sea ſhoare: it had wont to haue foure gates, euery one of them opening and looking to one of the foure quarters of the world, being of a like diſtance one from an other, which now ſtand in the very midſt of the city, each of them having a Cowes head upon the topp of them, as a token and a ſigne of peace, quietneſſe, and of ſafe tillage. In proceſſe of time it was twiſe girt about with a ſtrong wall, and ſtately towers, and turrets ſtanding upon them, and litle by litle came to ſuch magnificencie & perfection that it may now be truely called the *Metropolis* of *Catalogne*. Of the Earles of *Barcelona*, and their deſcent, one maye read in *Rodericus Toletanus* his ſixth booke of the Spaniſh Chronicle. *Cap.* 3. and in *Lucius Marinæus Lib.* 9. Next unto this is *Ptolomie* his *Tarraco*, and *Plinies Tarracon*, called at this day *Tarragona*. This towne in ancient times was ſo famous, that the greateſt part of Spaine bore the name of it. Amongſt the Sea-ports *Mela-Vigua* commonly called *Vicque* or *Vicq* is the richeſt. *Ptolomies-Auſa* was a towne belonging to the *Authetani*. *Girona* is called by *Plinie* and *Anthonine Gerunda*: *Tortoſa* is named in *Plinie Dertoſa*, and *Plinie* calleth the people thereof *Dertoſani*. *Lerida* is named by *Ptolomy*, *Stephanus*, and others *Ilerda*, & the ancient inhabitants thereof were the *Ilergetes*. The ſituation thereof is deſcribed by *Lucanus de bello Pharſalico* in his fourth booke, in this manner:

Tarragona.
Vicq.
Girone.
Lerida.

Colle tumet modico, lenique excrevit in altum
Pingue ſolum tumulo; ſuper hunc fundata vetuſta
Surgit Ilerda manu: placidis prælabitur undis
Heſperios inter Sicoris non ultimus amnes,
Saxeus ingenti quem pons amplectitur arcu,
Hibernas paſſurus aquas.

Leſſer townes.

The towne now called *Empurias*, or *Ampurias* is in *Silius*, *Polybius*, and *Ptolomie* named *Emporiæ* & by *Stephanus Emporium*. *Pomponius* and *Ptolomies Blanda* as *Beuterus*, *Florianus* and *Navagierus* conjecture, is now *Blanes*. *Florianus* ſaith alſo, that *Livie* his *Manfreſa* ſhould now be *Athanagia*. The towne *Roſa* or *Roſes* is called by *Livius Rhoda*, by *Stephanus Rhode*, by *Strabo Rhodope*, and by *Ptolomie Rhodopolis*. *Ptolomies*, *Livies*, and *Plinies Iliberis* is *Colibra*, reduced now into the forme of a village having bene before a great walled towne. The *Tabulæ Peutingeraniæ* name it *Cliberre*, but ſome againe are of the opinion, that *Illiberis* was not *Colibra*, but rather an other towne, which *Poldus Sulas*, *Olivarius Eunam*, and *Mercator* call *Illain*. That place where now *Catalonia* ſtands, was formerly called *Iulia Lybica*, by *Anthonine Cinniana*, and by *Ptolomie Deciana*. *Perpigna* otherwiſe called *Perpinga* lieth in the Country of *Roſſillon*. This towne and the Countrie was pawned by *John* King of *Arragon* 1462. to *Levves* the Eleuenth of *France* for 300000. Crownes, and reſtored to *Ferdinand* the *Catholique* by *Charles* the eight in the yeare 1493. that he might not be hindred in his journey to *Naples*.

The firſt Earle of this Country was one *Bernard* by the graunt of *Charles* the Great, Anno 795. it continued a principality of its owne power, till *Raymund* Earle hereof marrying *Petronilla*, Daughter and heire to *Don Raymur* of *Arragon*, united this Earledome to that Kingdome An. 1134. I will now conclude Spaine, with an excellẽt *Panegyrick* or *Oration*, which a French man, called Latinus *Pacatus*, máde unto the Emperour *Theodoſius* a Spanjard in praiſe and commendations of Spaine, which is this: Now may we truely ſay, that they haue made ſuch a Prince, which ought of all, and by all to be choſen. For firſt Spaine is your *Nurcing-Mother*, among all Countries moſt happie becauſe, for the adorning and enriching thereof, the moſt high Creatour of all things, hath bleſſed it aboue all other Nations: for it is neither ſubject to the hott Southerne windes, nor to the chilling Northerne cold, but enjoyeth a milde and temperate aire, and is as an other world, ſituated, and ſhutt in betweene the *Pyrenean* Mountaines, the *Maine Ocean*, and the *Tyrrhenean Sea*. Add hereunto, the many ſtately Cities & Townes, the tilled & untilled grounds, wherein abundance of all fruits, and cattel are. The riches of the *Gould-bearing* rivers, and ſuch variety of Mettalls. The Poets haue aſcribed to ſome people ſtrange wonders, as that *Gargara* abounded in Wheate and Corne, *Menavia* in Beaſts and Cattel, *Campania* glorying in her lofty *Mount Gnarano*, *Lydia* in her pleaſant *Pactolo*, & yet Spaine is endowed with all theſe, & may boaſt of theſe things much more. For this Countrie breedeth not onely good ſouldiers, but alſo experienced Captaines, & Commandours, what ſhall I ſpeake of their Eloquent Oratours, and famous Poets? This Countrie is the Mother of Iudges, and Princes, having brought us forth *Trajanus*, then *Hadrianus*, and now alſo your Imperiall Majeſty. Therefore *Creta* neede not ſo highly bragg becauſe Iupiter was borne in her: nor alſo *Delos* for having bred up *Apollo* and *Diana*, her two lights, neither alſo *Thebæ* for her foſterchild *Hercules*, we know well, that faith is not onely by hearing, but this great God whome wee ſee, hath giuen us *Spaine*.

THE DESCRIPTION OF HELVETIA or ZWITZERLAND,

With the other Neighbouringh, and Vnited Countries.

Originall name.

HELVETIA was ſo called heretofore by the *Romans*, & at this day the greateſt part of it is corruptly named *Suitia* or *Suicia* from the Saxon people, whome *Charles* the Great chaſed for their rebellion, & perfidiouſneſſe out of their owne habitations into the *Alpes*, as alſo many thouſands of the *Nordalbingi* fleeted then into *Flanders* and *Brabant*.

It may well be, that this Countrie had this name from the *Sueci* or *Svveeds*, who in the time of King *Sigebert*, by reaſon of the inundation of waters, or the multitude of their Inhabitants, being expulſed out of their owne Countrie, came and ſetled themſelues here. For *Svvitzerland* (as Mr. Heylin ſaith) was in *Cæſars* time ſo populous, that the Countrie being not able to ſuſtaine the people, they ſet fire on their townes and houſes, and went all with a generall reſolution, to ſeeke new dwellings. The men, women and children amounted to the number of 3680000. which notwithſtanding were by *Cæſar* compelled to returne againe into their former habitations. It is very likely alſo, that this Countrie might be called *Zvvitzerland* from the village *Svvitz*. It is named alſo the *Confederate* or *Vnited Countrie*, in regard of the confederacie, & alliance whereby they are united together, which confederacie the Germans tearme *Eydgenotſchaft*. The *Helvetii* or *Zvvitzers*, were heretofore called by *Eutropius* the *Quadi*.

Height. This is reputed to be the higheſt Countrie in all *Europe*, as ſending forth foure famous rivers, viz. *Danubius* through *Germanie*, *Hungarie* & *Dacia* Eaſt; *Rhene* through *Germany*, *France* and *Belgium* North; *Rhodanus* through *France* Weſt; & *Po* through *Italie* South.

Bounds. This Countrie lieth betweene Mount *Iura*, and the Lake of *Geneve*, *Italie*, and the *Rhene*, on the Eaſt it is boundeth with *Tirolis*, on the South with the *Cottian Alpes*, *Lombardie*, and the Dutchie of *Mylan*, and with the borders of *Piemont*, on the Weſt with *Savoy* and *Burgundie*, and on the North with the *Rhene*.

Length & breath. It is in lenght 240. miles, in breath 180. and is thought to containe two millions of people. The *Zvvitzers* are a very warlike nation, who will ſtand firme in the day of Battell, & ſince by reaſon of their ſituation, they haue no vent for their men by traffick, they uſe to employ themſelues in the ſervice of any Prince; that will giue them entertainement. The firſt time, that euer they got any reputation by their valour, was in the warrs which *Charles* Duke of *Burgundie* made againſt them, whome they diſconfited in three ſett Battels. A warre begun on very ſmall occaſions, and leſſe hopes: the Countrie being ſo barren, and the people ſo poore, that their Ambaſſadour to the Duke (as *Comines* reporteth) proteſted, that if all his Countrie men were taken, they would not be able to pay a ranſome, to the value of the ſpurrs & bridle bits in his campe. At the Battell of *Nancie*, where the Duke was ſlaine, they tooke one of the goodlieſt Pavilliõs in the World, cutt it in peeces, & made Slops & ſide Coates of it, tooke diverſe Silver plates & diſhes, which they ſold for 2. Souſe a peece, ſuppoſing them to be pewter, & a great Diamond of the Dukes, which was the goodlieſt jewell in Chriſtendome, was ſold to a prieſt for a gilder, and by him againe to ſome of the Lords of the Country for three Frankes. After the valour ſhewed in thoſe Battailes, *Levves* the Second tooke them into penſion, giving them yearely 40000. Crownes, viz. 20. thouſand to the cities, & 20. thouſand to particular perſons.

The valour of the Zwitzers.

Temperature and fertility. The whole Countrie hath a healthfull aire, and though it hath many high and unmanured mountaines, rough & craggie, yet by the continuall labour of the Inhabitants, it is now ſo tilled that it is no where unfruitfull, but yeeldeth aſwell all neceſſarie ſuſtenance, as dainties for pleaſure and delight. It beareth much Graine, though in ſome grounds they are drivẽ firſt to burne the clods, before they begun to ſowe their corne, which barrenneſſe is holpen by the diligence & good huſbandrie of the Inhabitants. In many places the Countrie produceth excellent Wines, which excelleth much your Rheniſh Wine, both for ſmell, taſt, and ſtrength. Add hereunto their rich and fatt Paſtures for their many heards of Cattel to feede in, whereby the Inhabitants get great gaine. There are alſo abundance of Wilde-beaſts, as Beares, Staggs, Hinds, fallow-Deeres, Goates and Kides both wilde and tame, Lynces, Loſes or Wolf-hearts, Wilde-boores & diverſe others, where with the Inhabitants often times take pleaſure in hunting, neither want they good ſtore of game for hawking and fowling.

Wilde Beaſts & game.

This Countrie is free, and ſubject to no Prince, for when any inteſtine broiles or diſſentions ariſe, they puniſhed moſt ſeverly and cruelly the Ringleaders & Authours that begann it, by which meanes comming into the hate of the nobility and Gentrie, they made a league, and a confederacie amonge themſelues, caſting of all forraine yoaks, to gett themſelues liberty.

The *Zvvitzers* then at laſt being ouerburdened with the tiranny of their Gouvernours, and ſeing the Empire, by the Popes Fulminations, diſtracted into diverſe factions, they contracted an offenſiue & a defenſiue League, into which firſt entred the *Vranians*, *Svvitz* & *Vndervvaldens*, Anno 1316. neither were they all united together into one confederation, till the yeare 1513. At their firſt beginning to free themſelues from bondage, *Fredericke* Duke of *Auſtria* ſent his Sonne *Leopold* to warre upon them, but they proteſting that they never aknowledged the Dukes of *Auſtria*, for their Lords, but onely ſuch of this familly, as were Emperours, encountred & overthrew him more by the conveniencie of the narrow paſſages, through which his armie was to paſſe, then their owne valour, which exemple their other neighbouring townes following, when their powerfull neighbours would not let them be at reſt, did the like, making a ſure confederacie amonge themſelues, which they confirmed by a ſtronge Oath, and ſo became of an equall power and might, to oppoſe and reſiſt their ennemies and neighbours, & afterward having obtained many victories, encreaſing their Allies, they were at laſt a terrour to their ennemies.

Confederacie.

Deviſion. All *Zvvitzerland* is devided into foure parts, which in High Dutch they call *Govv*, ſignifying a tract of Land, namely theſe, *Zurichgovv*, *VVipfliſburgergovv*, *Argovv* & *Turgovv*. The common weale, or communalties of the *Zvvitzers* conſiſteth in three members.

In the firſt there are 13. Villages, called in Italian *Cantons*, in Dutch *Orten*, in Engliſh *Hundred* or *Precincts*, who aboue all other of their confederates haue their owne lawes, where by they may conſult, reſolue and determine of all cauſes which may concerne the communaltie of the *Zvvitzers*, in a generall day of meeting, to treate of the dammage, or benefit of their common wheale. The adminiſtration and offices which they haue gott together, are adminiſtred alike, ſharing their conqueſts, and boote equally amongſt

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA OXON

NOVA HELVETIÆ TABVLA.

BVRGVN: DIÆ PARS

SABAVDIÆ PARS

Milliaria Helvetica communia

Amstelodami Apud Joannem Janssonium

Septen trio

Meri dies

28 29 30

Occidens

Italiæ extrema

Genfer Zee

WIFLIS

WALLIS

LEP

PVRGE

ZVRICH

AR GOW

SL ER BA

Septen 30 trio

Meri 30 dies

Suevie

Pars

Der Arlberg

Das Lechtal

Der Luckmanier mons

ZVRICH GOW

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GOW

AR GOW

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LEP ON:

TII

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TIA

Rhetia

Oriens

Italiæ extrema

Milliaria Germanica comm.

Lucern

Zurich

Valen see

Der Bo: Isn see

Constantz

Ratolfs-Cell

Bodmer

Vberlingen

Buckeraen

Arg flu.

Langen Arg

Langenow

Ashberg

Wangen

Wegegk

Kempten

Yser flu.

Rotenburg

Lautrach

Marsteten

Kromberg

Mogletz

New Ravens-purg

Nuwenhorn

Zum Butzen

Wasserburg

Lindaw.

Bregentz

Rhe

Fryschach

Rhein flu.

Hohen Ems

Nunburg

Monteport

Ranckwyl

Veldkirch

Pludentz

Closterlin

Landek

Niders

Montafun

Vadutz

Schan

Bendern

Eschens

Werdnberg

Saxo

Sidwyl

S Johan

Wesen

Seuwen

Quinten

Riva

Tertzen

Quaren

Flumß

Saruneas

Mullis

Meils

Ragatz

Pfivers

Vattis

Thermß

Galfeifen

Walkerpürg

Ems

Churwald

Porpon

Belfort

Tavaas

Remüß

Tumwas

Sumlutz

Fustermuntz

Pfuntz

Schuls

Semetz

Burgium

Tintzen

Wels

Sutz

Adese flu.

Kurbu

Pyno flu.

Sono

Ponte

Abnor

Cevino

Bormio

Amaz

Greseto

Iberan

Sondrio

Gira

Sondale

Pusflasf

Posterasin

Castelmur

Vispran

Mur

Stampa

Castisana

Plurs

Underpore

Tarvesede

Claven

Summo laco

Menola

Buyo

Pedemont

Tallamona

Varena

Trezo

Lugano

Vesoldo

Mendrisium

Prolezo

Bellizona

Brrenzona

Coni

Zemiana

Sumeo

Madian

Cordavio

Vegano

Gardola

Locarno

Bugnana

Antroplana

Domo

Vanzono

Anzino

Mons Silvius

Varzo

Impani

Trontano

Tosa flu.

Rhodanus flu

Tuggstport

Stalden

Grenche

Saas

Mattun

Gassen

Brig

Grenial's

Arnen

Am Veld

Borgo

Gesela

Raren

Leugerbad

Brigamner bad

Sorniæ

Caverno

Ruseo

Lavizera

Geuio

Lodeno

Mogeno

Vecirino

Sumeo

Zemiana

Coni

Madian

Cordavio

Vegano

Gardola

Locarno

Magadino

Lugano

Trezo

Mendrisium

Varena

Polegium

Trimis flu.

Ayrolum

Gemms

Gesslele

Munster

Vispach

Mengentau

Pfuyt

Pfuyt

Sbernardin

Maglix

Russle

Summo laco

Menola

Buyo

Pedemont

Tallamona

Varena

Suricum

Brrenzona

Bellizona

Grapadena

Lumco

Dervesena

Plinium

Tremecum

Andest

Hohen-Trinis

Rinckeberg

Silenen

Amsteg

Wasserwende

Kunholtz

Brientz

Brunnen

Gersow

Art

Arth

Goldau

Rossberg

Schellenberg

Steinen

Switz

Sisicken

Schwandē

Flulen

Glarus

Stantzstad

Vnder Walden

Ober Walden

Stans

Buchs

Kerns

Sarnen

Giswyl

Sachslen

Alstorf

Engelberg

Nidlenthal

Vf Bul

Vf Loch

Vf Lauge Hof

Jmboden

Grundelwald

Frutigen

Thun

Vnderseen

Spital

Romlis-ken

Gebeeringen

Bus

Frick

Elfingen

Klingenau

Keyserstul

Stilli

Steckenberg

Bruck

Dagerfelden

Weningen

Windisch

Brueck

Baden

Buchs

Wettingen

Regensberg

Bulach

Embrach

Winterthur

Naftenbach

Dimhart

Marzing

Wengi

Tobel

Hennow

Vyl

Vyssingen

Dänikon

Vlnow

Kiburg

Wallisellen

Toss

Toss flu.

Vlorf

Eglow

Turbental

Wyla

Landenberg

Griffensee

Gryffenberg

Wyl

Flawyl

Arnstadt

Rafis-berg

Liechtisteg

Wätwyl

Appnzel

Arbon

Rosach

Goßaw

Oberdorff

S. Gall

Herisow

Altstetten

Rorschach

Embs

Rheinegg

Rheineck

Oberriet

Fryschach

Ach flu.

Ach

Arbon

Bischofzell

Sulgen

Sitterdorff

Sitter flu.

Sitter

Saltzach

Burren

Spiegelberg

Burglen

Sigo

Vmpl

Sumri

Kefwil

Arnow

Winfelden

Guttingen

Münsterlung

Pfin

Hürnpl

Hellenberg

Hüsen

Thur flu.

Wart

Frowenfeld

Busnang

Andelfingen

S. Anna

Eschens

Vmburen

Steckburen

Costentz

Dießenhofen

Stain

Schaffhausen

Dorflingen

Horblingen

Ratolfs-Cell

Bodmer

Diessenhofen

Aergöw

Aergöw flu.

Aach flu.

Aach

Rhynow

Vmpl

Zurzach

Rhein flu.

Rheinfeld

Coblentz

Rhinus flu.

Rhinus

Langenberg

Seckingen

Hauenstein

Wasserstat

Wasserstat flu.

Wasserstat

Wallen

Wallen flu.

Wallen

Rinfelden

Ostberg

Sultzach

Metzpach

Bus

Frick

Gebeeringen

Romlis-ken

Spital

Schildberg

Rotte

Chamberg

Deulbiren

Biberstein

Rolt

Arburg

Chellicken

Schaffen

Lerrow

Rore

Rorbach

Wilhaw

Brandis

Suemgwald

Dreckschwald

Fruob

Wicken

Marbach

Tschaynow

Rotenbach

Gissweyl

Ober Wald

Sarnen

Brientz

Kunholtz

Wasserwende

Leisingen

Grundelwald

Frutigen

Thun

Vnderseen

Grimsel

Furca

Furca flu.

Furca

Gotthard

Gotthard flu.

Gotthard

Hospital

Vrseren

Gestinum

Vorder Rhin

Rhin flu.

Disentis

Tavetsch

Vedels

Retisbodn

Spittal

Hospital

Hospital flu.

Hospital

Furstnow

Tusis

Razuns

Sasien

Reale

Reanto

Berenburg

Splugen

Scams

Hinder Rhin

Rhin flu.

Beverin

Castesch

Tarvesede

Castelmur

Vispran

Mur

Underpore

Plurs

Castisana

Stampa

Claven

Maglix

Russle

Polegium

Trimis flu.

Pfuyt

Sbernardin

Ayrolum

Gemms

Gesslele

Munster

Vispach

Mengentau

Pfuyt

Borgo

Arnen

Am Veld

Grenial's

Brig

Gesela

Raren

Leugerbad

Brigamner bad

Sorniæ

Caverno

Ruseo

Lavizera

Geuio

Lodeno

Mogeno

Vecirino

Sumeo

Zemiana

Coni

Madian

Cordavio

Vegano

Gardola

Locarno

Magadino

Lugano

Trezo

Mendrisium

Varena

Polegium

Trimis flu.

Ayrolum

Gemms

Gesslele

Munster

Vispach

Mengentau

mongst themselues, as namely, *Zurich*, which *Canton* with the three Villages entred into this Confederacie Anno 1351. *Berne* 1355. *Lucerne* 1332. *Vrania*, *Svvitz* and *Vndervvalt*, were the first that in the yeare 1308. entred into this Confederacie amonge themselues, *Zugh* and *Glaries* came in 1352. *Basil* 1505. *Friburgh* and *Soloure* entred into this League 1481. so that the whole Confederacie consisted in XI. *Cantons*, into which also *Schaf-husen* & *Apensol* came An. 1502. which made up in all XIII. *Cantons*. These *Cantons* or *Precincts* are devided into twelue severall orders, which they call *Roden*, whereof six lying next to that Village is called the Interiour, and the other the Exteriour: out of every of these parts are chosen twelue Senatours or Counsellours, which make in all 144. Senatours, which gouverne the whole Country.

In the second part are these Confederates and Allies, namely the *Abbot* with the towne of *S. Gal*, who entred into Confederation with the other foure *Cantons* Anno 1455. and afterward made a perpetuall League with the other sixe *Cantons*, as *Zurich*, *Barne*, *Lucerne*, *Zvvitz*, *Zugh* & *Glaris*. The *Rheti*, *Grisons* and *Graubunters*, made also an everlasting League with the six *Old Cantons*, Anno 1497. And those of *Chur*, whose Society are called *Gods Hausbundt*, entred into it 1498. The third Society, termed *Zehen Gerichten*, though they made no Confederacie with the *Zvvitzers*, yet being in a perpetuall League and Confederacie with the other two, liue in amitie and loyalty one with another. *Sion* or *Sitten* with *Valesia* made also a perpetuall Confederacie with those of *Berne* Anno 1475. and afterward when troubles arose about Religion, *Adrian* Bishop of *Sion*, and the seuen *Decumæ* of the *Valesians*, 1533. made a firme Alliance at *Friburgh* with the seuen *Cantons*, namely with *Lucerne*, *Vrania*, *Svvitz*, *Vndervvalt*, *Zugh*, *Friburgh* and *Soloure*, which make all profession of the Popish Religion. *Rotvveil* Anno 1463. entred Confederation with the Zwitzers for 15. yeares, which was often renewed, and Anno 1519. ratifyed for ever. *Mulhusen* Anno 1468. made an alliance with the *Zvvitzers*. *Bienna* or *Biel* made with those of *Berne*, 1303. 1306. 1357. and 1367. a most firme Alliance Also *Geneve* made a very strict League with those of *Berne*, Anno 1536. though it be not accounted one of the *Zvvitzers Cantons*.

In the third part are those *Precincts* and Corporations, which the *Zvvitzers* haue conquered by armes, or which did willingly yeeld themselues ouer to them. As *Turgou* came under the obeissance of the *Zvvitzers* Anno 1460. and stands now under the subjection of the seuen *Cantons*. *Baden* was taken in by them 1415. and is subject to the eight first *Cantons*. *Rheguſti* 1491. was gouverned by the seuen first *Cantons*, as also now by the thirteene. *Sarunetum* or *Sarungans* 1483. was sould by *George* of *VVerdenbergh*, to the 7. first *Cantons*, by whome it is now gouverned. The *Free-Provinces* were subdued 1415. and came under the commaund of the seuen eldest *Cantons*. These foure *Precincts* as *Lugano*, *Locarno*, *Mendresium* & *Vallis Media*, were giuen, and bestowed on the *Zvvitzers* Anno 1513. by *Maximilian Sforce*, whome they estated in *Milan*, and all the *Cantons* saving *Apensol*, haue commaund ouer them. *Bellizona* 1513. came under the power of the three first *Cantons*.

Valesia. *Valesia* or *VVallis-land*, contained in this Mapp, is devided into three seuerall people, & into there Confederacies, whereof the two first are the *Viberi* and the *Seduni*, which are called by one name *Liberi Valesiii superiores*, and are devideth into 7. *Convents*, which they terme *Decume* or *Desenas*. The *Veragi* otherwise called *Valesiani inferiores* are under the commaund of those aboue said: yet the Bishop of *Sion* is as a Prince and head ouer them, having supreme authority and commaund, as well in causes Spirituall as Temporall, and therefore is called Earle and Gouvernour of *Valesia*. In *Valesia* likewise lieth the Countie of *VVerdenbergh*, and the free Lordship of *Sax*.

Religion. As for the Religion of this people, they are devided into Papists and Protestants, fiue *Cantons* are wholy Papists, viz. *Svvitz*, *Vrania*, *Vndervvaldt*, *Lucerne* and *Zugh*, but *Glaris* & *Apenzol* are mixt. The rest entirely Protestants. The devision begann Anno 1519. or thereabouts, when *Zuinglius* Minister of *Zurich* or *Tigurum*, seconded the beginning of *Luther*, which innovation the rest of this people not liking, mouved warre with them of *Zurich*, & the rest of the Reformatiõ, in which *Zuinglius* was slaine, and the *Tigurines* disconfited: but An. 1531. an absolute peace was concluded betweene them; so that notwithstanding this diversity of Religion, they liue now in a happie unity, gouverning after a Democraticall forme. See Mr. Heyling in his Description of *Zvvitzerland*.

Lakes. There are not a greater number of Lakes in any countrie in the World then there are in this Province, the chiefest whereof are the *Lucernian-Lake*, *Zurich-Lake*, *VVallen-Lake*, *Nuvvenburgish-Lake*: but the greatest of them all is *Lacus Acronius* or the *Bodenzea*, which Solinus & Plinius call *Brigantinum*, & Ammianus *Brigantium*, after the name of an old towne so called. The length of this Lake reached 24. thousand paces, and the breath where it is narrowest twelue thousand. Touching this Lake and the Rhene, I will sett downe Ammianus his owne words, which are to this effect:

The Rhene. The *Rhene* (saith he) povvreth dovvne from betvveene the vvindings of the high Mountaines, vvith a svvift streame, vvhich like Channells and Gutters fall from the steepe *Alpes* as the river *Nilus* doth at his first head: it is as a poole, vvhich receiving much vvaters into it, runneth slovvly forvvard vvith a soft motion, vvhich encreasing and grovving greater by the abundance of melted snovv, vvhich fall dovvne through Channells and Gutters, at last make a round and a huge Lake, called by the *Rhetians* and *Grisons* the *Brigantine-Sea*. The hideousnesse of the vast and thick vvoods, is the cause that it lies so desolate, and unhabited, saving there vvhere the vertue, and industrie of the Germans made place for Barbarous men; the situation and nature of the places never the lesse & the distemper of the aire striving against them. The running rivers then vvith their crookling foame, falling into this Lake, gliding through the still vvaues thereof, cuts the same as it vvere vvith a line just in the midst, and as an element vvhich after a long fight part one from another doth neither diminish nor encrease his vvaters brought into it, but runneth his course vvithout either changing the name, or the vertue: yet vvhich is more admirable, this Lake for all the svvift currant of vvaters, that falls into it, is not once troubled or mouved, neither the course of this river hindred by the mudd or durt vvhich is cast up, as not confusedly mingling the vvater of this River and the Lake together: vvhich vvould seeme impossible, if one had not seene it vvith his ovvne eyes, and that the vvater of the one and of the other may be discerned and knovvne one from the other. *The Bodenzee.*

Rivers. The Rivers vvhich vvater this Countrie, are the *Rhene*, the *Roane*, *Adua*, *Ticinis*, *Lymagus*, *Byrsa*, *Langanus*, *Sara*, *Taurus* or *Dur Ænus*, or in *Arola* & others.

Mountaines. It is in vaine to relate here the *Rhetian Alpes*, and Mountaines, since they are vvell knovvne to the vvhole World. Who is it not but hath heard of the straunge mountaine called *S. Gothards*, vvhich formerly vvas named *Summas Alpes*. Next unto them are the *Penina Alpes*, about the *Sallassi* are the *Cottiæ Alpes*, & Mount *Silius*. Then *S. Bernards* great and small Mounts, and by the *Lepontii* the *Gray-Alpes*. *Adula* or the *Fovvle Mount*, vvhich reach as farre as the *Misauci*. Neere unto the Vale of *Engadeia*, lie the *Alpes Iuliæ*, and Mount *Permurna*, then neere unto the *Vendenes*, the Mounts *Valarius* & *Brantius*. By the *Rhucanti* is Mount *Rheticus*, & by the Lake of *Geneve* Mount *Iurassius*, upon the borders of the *Tulingi* are the Mounts *Annobiæ*, and these are the most famous Mountaines of this region, vvee vvill speake more at large of these *Alpes* in the Description of *Italie*.

Woods. There are also abundance of Woods, all parts of the *Hircinian Forest* or *Svvart-vvood*, the chiefest of them changing their names here & there, are the *Brigantine-vvood*, *Rhen-vvood*, *Bonvvood*, and diverse others.

Forme of Gouvernment & Policy. The *Zvvitzers* Common vvheale consists of the chiefest and the common people mixed together: some of their tovvnes, & Communalties consists in a meere *Democraticall* gouvernment, vvhere all causes are consulted and resolued of by the vulgar people, namely, in those *Cantons*, vvhich haue no vvalled tovvnes in them, as *Vriana*, *Zvvitz*, *Vndervvaldt*, *Glaris*, and *Appenzol*, as also *Zugh*, though it be a tovvne. Others are gouverned & ruled by the chiefest of the people, viz. the *Helvetian Tovvnes*, as *Zurich*, *Berne*, *Lucerne*, &c. and yet so, that the supreme povver remaineth amonge the Communaltie, vvho chooses their ovvne Magistrates, in so much that indeed this Common vvheale being a commixed gouvernment, some are ruled after an *Aristocraticall*, and others after a *Democraticall* forme, vvhich is, by some chiefe men, and others by the vulgar people themselues.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE ZVRICHGOW, AND THE BASILIAN PROVINCE.

AFTER the Generall Deſcription of *Zvvitzerland*, come the parts, which *Mercator* delineateth in theſe three Maps following, namely, the firſt comprehendeth the two Provinces of *Zurichgovv*, and of *Baſil*: the ſecond of *VVipfliſpurgergovv:* and the third of *Argovv*, which with the Lake of Geneve wee will here ſett downe, to followe one another in order. Concerning the firſt Mapp preſented here unto your view; this tract is called in high Dutch *Zurichgovv*, and in Cæſar *Tigurinus Pagus*.

Fertility. The Soile in this Countrie, eſpecially about the capitall city of *Zurich*, is very fruitfull, and rich in Corne and Wine, but hath a very ſowriſh taſt, by reaſon the high Alpes next adjoyning to it keepes away the heate of the Sunne, that the grapes can not grow ripe, but after the Wine hath laine ſome time in a good Cellar, it looſeth the tartneſſe, & ſharpneſſe thereof, having then a more pleaſant taſt.

Zurich. The chiefeſt towne of this Province is called by the Latiniſts *Tigurum*, and in ſome coppies *Thuregum*, and now in Dutch *Zurich*. It is a very ancient towne, ſeated in a pleaſant place at the end of *Lacus Tiguri-nus*, or the *Zuriciſh Lake*, out of which the river called *Lindmagus*, or *Liniat* commeth, & receiueth the ſame againe into him not farre from *Glaris*, deviding this citie into two parts, namely, into the great, & the litle towne, which are commodiouſly joined together by three bridges over which a great concourſe of people continually goe. There is alſo a large Corne market, where abundance of Graine is ſould every weeke. The Lake furniſheth the towne with an incredible number of delicate fiſhe, as alſo with diverſe other proviſions. And though the citie of *Zurich* be but accounted the fifth *Canton* in the Helvetian Confederacie: yet in regard of the magnificencie, and power thereof, with the conſent of all the others, taketh the firſt place (yea ſince the Cantons haue bene encreaſed) and keepes it ſtill in all aſſemblies, Embaſſies, and in all publike acts. This citie hath bred many famous,

Learned men. and learned men, as *Conradus Pellicanus* moſt ſkilfull in the Hebrew, Chaldean, and Talmudian tongues, *Theodorus Bibliandrus*, *Conradus Geſnerus*, that admirable & worthy *Hiſtoriographer*. Neere unto this towne, as *Sleydan* telleth us, *Svvinglius* the Miniſter thereof was ſlaine. It being the cuſtome of the place for the miniſters to goe in the front of their Armies. And againe (as Mr. Heylin citeth) he being a man of a bold courage, thought that if he ſhould ſtay at home, men would haue deemed him, to haue fainted in the time of warre, which had encouraged others in the time of peace. He was aged at the time of his death, & was by the victorious Ennemy burned, his heart remaining in the midſt of the fire, after the reſt of his body was conſumed whole & untouched, as was alſo the heart of Biſhop *Cranmer* at his Martyrdome in England.

This Citie hath many Corporations & Lordſhips belonging to it, great and ſmall; the Greater are nine in number, as the Countie of *Kyburgh*, the Lordſhips of *Groyning*, *Andelfing*, *Griffen-Sea*, *Egliſovv*, the free Province of *Regenſperg*, *VVadiſchvvell*, & *Lauffen* neere unto the fall of the *Rhene*. The Leſſer are 22. in number. The townes of *VVinterthur*, & *Steyn* are likewiſe under the juriſdiction of *Zurich*, though they haue Magiſtrates of their ownes, yet when thoſe of *Zurich* commaund, they muſt ſend Souldiers into the warrs, yet giue their owne colours. In this Province lieth alſo *Fugium*, or *Zug*, a towne, canton, & territorie bearing its owne name, lying more Northward, & bordering upõ *Svvitz*, at the foote of a Mountaine, having excellent Paſtures, and Vinefields about it, and reacheth to the Lake, which is called after its owne name the *Zugiſh Lake*, abounding in fiſhe, about which alſo are very good Corne-fields. The Inhabitants of this Juriſdiction were heretofore called *Tugini*, and by *Strabo* in his ſeuenth booke *Toygeni*, being the ſame, who with the *Turingi*, and the *Cimbri* made a League to oppoſe and withſtand the Romans, which ye may read in *Plutarke* in the life of *Marius*, and in *Eutropius* his fifth booke. This towne of *Zug*, was for a while under the Commaund of the Nobilitie, but afterward came under the power of the houſe of *Auſtria*, who (during the *Helvetian* warrs) held alwaies a Garniſon in it, and plagued often thoſe of *Zvvitz* and *Zurich*. Which cauſed the *Zurichers*, with the other foure Cantons in the yeare 1352. to march towards thoſe of *Zug*, but the Souldiers which lay there in Garniſon, not truſting to the weakeneſſe of this towne, abandoned the ſame before the Switzers came before it, the Burgeſſes deſiring to continue faithfull to *Auſtria* held out a 15. daies ſiege, but at laſt were driuen to giue it over, and to ſweare to this Condition, that in caſe the Duke of Auſtria did relieue them with his armie in a time prefixed, that then they would come againe under his obeiſſance; if not, the promiſſed reliefe failling, they would enter into a confederacie with the *Svvitzers*. This Cantõ of *Zug* is devided into two parts, in which there are foure Aſſemblies or meetings, out of each of them are choſen nine Senators Couſellours, who are to gouverne this Countrie. The towne it ſelfe hath a double voice & makes two of theſe Aſſemblies: The adjoyning Territoire hath three, namely the *Bergiſh*, the Vale of *Egero*, or *Aqua Regi*, & the Parriſh of *Bara*, but thoſe of the towne of *Zug* commaund, and rule ouer their Officers & Miniſters, as alſo ouer the towne of *Chain*, ouer the villages of *Andreas*, *Hunetbergh*, *VVachenhofen*, *Stienhauſen*, and *S. VVolfganch*.

Baden. *Baden* is ſeated in the middle of the Countrie & (as Mr. Heylin writheth) is for that cauſe, the place of meeting for the Councell of eſtates for all the Confederates. It taketh name from the *Bathes* here, two of which onely are publike, the reſt are in private houſes: conſcious, as it is thought, of much laciviouſneſſe. For where it is ſaid of *Adrian*, that *Lavacra pro ſexubus ſeparavit:* here men & women promiſcuouſly

Bathes.

 waſh

Sep 30 tentrio

Alsatiæ superioris pars

Die Hardt

Susenhart

Schwartz wald

Frick tal

Klecggow

Buchzgow

Sisgow

Basler Landschafft

Liberæ provinciæ

Wen-tal

Zuger see

Miliare Helveticum commune

Meri 30 dies

Occi 30 dens

ZVRICHGOW
et
BASILIENSIS PROVINCIA.

PARS
Hegow

SVEVIAE

Canton de
Schaff-
hausen

Kleckgow

Der
Vnder
see

Lacus Tigurinus
Zurich see
Griffen see
Ober see
Zuger see

Turgo-
uiæ
pars

Sep 30 tentrio
Meri 30 dies

wash together, and which is worst in private: where as *Munster* telleth us, *Cernunt viri uxores tractari, cernunt cum alienis loqui, & quidem solam cum solo*; and yet are not any disturbed with yealousie. These Bathes are much frequented: yet not so much for health as pleasure. Their chiefest vertue is the quickning power they haue upon barren women. But as the Fryers use to send men, whose wiues are fruitlesse in pelgrimage to *S. Ioyce*, the Patroness of Fruitfulness, and in the meane time lie with their wiues: so it may be with good reason thought, that in a place of such libertie as this, the lusty and joung gallants that haunt this place, produce greater operation on barren women, then the waters of this Bath. Now followeth the *Basilian* Province so called after the famous towne of *Basill*. Otherwise it is called *Sungovia* which name is thought to come from the *Sequani*, or *Bourgonians*: of this opinion is *Beatus Rhenanus* lib. 3. *Tractatu Rerum Germanicarum*.

Fertility. The soile hereabouts is very fruitfull in Corne, and Wine, so that they cann sufficiently furnish their neighbours therewith, when neede requires. There are also fatt pasture grounds for Cattell. As *Tschudus* witnesseth, Ptolomies *Raurici*, and Cæsars *Ravarci* inhabited in ancient times this Countrie, of whome *Cæsar* maketh mention, that after the manner of the *Helvetians*, they burned all their townes, villages, and houses to seeke new dwellings. The *Metropolis* of this *Basil.* Countrie is *Basil*, so called (as some falsely faine) either from a *Basiliske* slaine there at the building of the city, or from *Basilina* mother to the Emperour *Iulianus*. *Rhenanus* thinketh that it was so named because of a passage, which in French is called *Pas*, as if one should say *Passilea*. He addeth further, that in all likelyhood, it was a through-fare, euen when *Augusta* flourished, by reason of the Valley through which a brooke runneth that commeth out *Byrsa*, the shoare being euen & plaine, and very convenient for a passage: whereas *Augusta* lieth very high, and incommodious. But *Munster* rejecteth this opinion, with the Authority of *Marcellinus*, who calleth this city after a Greeke word Βασιλείαν naming it *Regnum*, or a Kingdome, giving us to understand hereby that is a royal citie. The *Rhene* running through this city devideth it into two parts almost in the very midst, being joyned together with a fine bridge. The *Rhene* is a great advantage to this towne, because abundance of shippings comes unto it, & that being heavily laden, they may land their fraughts there with great ease. About 200. yeares a goe, this citie had almost perished, by many fearefull Earthquakes; yet afterwards was built up againe. It is a famous Vniversity founded by *Pope Pius* the Second, Anno 1459. And Anno 1501. was made a *Canton*, and honoured with the sepulchres of *Oecolampadius*, *Erasmus*, *Pontanus*, *Glarienus*, & *Hottoman* the Famous Civilian. It is endoweth with many goodly priviledges, rights, and immunities, and enjoyeth the like liberties, as the Vniversities of *Bononia*, *Colleyne*, *Heydelbergh*, *Erffort*, *Lypsich*, and *Vienna*. In this city Anno 1431. was held that notable Councill, wherein (though the Papall authority was then at the height) it was decreed that a Generall Councill was aboue the Pope. What was then enacted, was immediately put in practise, the Councill thereupon deposed *Pope Eugenius* the Fourth, placing in his roome *Amadeus* Duke of *Savoy*, who was afterward called *Felix* the Fourth.

Corporatiõs & Iurisdictions. The Basilian Corporations or Lordships are these, namely those of *Farenberg*, *Rhinefeild*, standing upon a high-hill. The townes of *VVallenburg*, *Humburg*, *Munchensteyn* & *Ramstein*. The Countie of *Togvvyl* belongeth unto the Abbot of *S. Gall*, though the Inhabitants thereof be Burgesses of *Svvitz* and *Glaris*. Also the Counties of *Rapperswyl* and *Straesberg*, with the free Lordship of *Kilchbergh*. The rest of the *Zugerish* and *Zurish* Cantons shab be described in the Mapp of *Argovv*. The Imperiall Abbeys in this Mapp, described neither in the Swabian Circle, nor in the Generall Description of Germanie, are *Reichenovv*, *Schafhausen*, *Kreutzling*, *Pfetters* or *Pfetticon*. There are in this Countrie a great number of running rivers and *Rivers.* brookes, which disburden themselues all into the *Rhene*, among which the *Rhene* it self, the *Byrsa*, and the *VVilsa* are the chiefest: the head of the *Byrsa* springeth out of *Mount Iura*, & gliding through diverse valleys to *Basil*, carrieth alonge with him many floats of wood and timber. The *VViesa* floweth out of the *Svvartzvvood*, carrying downe his streame much timber and beames for building, which those of *Litle Basil* use. By the benefite and accommodation of these streames, there are many Watermilles sett a worke aswell for sawing of plankes, & the grinding of Corne, as for sharpning and whetting of Smiths and Carpenters tooles. Here are also forged yron barres, necessaric for many uses; besides the excellent fishe that is taken in them, especially Roches, though this river be smaller thē the *Byrsa*, yet it abounds more in fishe. The *Byrsa* is very commodious for milles & paper makers. There are other rivers besides these, the *Tolder*, *Largus*, &c. The Councellours aswell at *Zurich*, as at *Basil* are chosen of a like number out of everie Gilde, so that in both these cities, there are two common Councills in great respect, and authoritie, namely: The *Grand Councill*, which is when manie are called together in the name of the Communaltie, and that onely in causes of weightie importance, which concernes the common people in generall. The *Pettie Councill* hath the administration of daylie suits, and affaires for the common good, and take notice of all civill causes. The *Grand Councill* at *Zurich* consisteth of 200. persons, & at Basil of 244. In the *Pettie Councill* at *Zurich* there are 50. men, and at Basil 64. for out of everie Gild are deputed for the grand Councill twelfe persons. Onely those of *Zurich* choose 18. persons out of the Gentrie. In the pettie Councill at *Zurich* three persons are elected out of euerie Gilde, and at *Basil* foure. To these are joyned two *Burrough-masters* of euery towne, which are as it were the *Headsmen* of the Common Councill. At *Basil* they joyne two *Gild-masters* with them, which they call also *Headsmen* being almost of like authoritie with the Bourrough-masters. Besides these the Gentrie of *Zurich* place sixe men in the petty Councill, where as the other Gilds may choose but three, to these are added sixe others chosen by plurality of voices, out what Gild soeuer it shall please the Magistrates. The petty Councill is devided againe into the old & new, those are called the old Councill, that haue bene in this office halfe a yeare, and are also called when the grand Councill is assembled, but not upon all occasions, for some causes may be decided & dispatched by the petty Councill. In the same manner also is the grand Councill of *Basil* devided, and out of the 12. men chosen by the Gildes, 6. are joyned to the new, and 6. to the old Councill. The petty Councill meets at least three times a weeke, and some times foure. Over both these Councills they place a Bourrough-master, chosen by the *Grand Councill*: next unto the *Bourrough-masters* the *Gild masters* beare the greatest power, called by the *Zurichers Ouermasters*, and by the *Basilers Zunftmasters*. There are three of them at *Zurich*, and two at *Basil*, who with the Bourrough-masters are called the *Chiefe Headsmen*: He that desires to be better informed touching their Gouvernment, may read *Iosias Simlerus*, who writeth very amply thereof, and out of whom wee haue taken this which is here inserted.

THE DESCRIPTION OF VVIPFLISBVRGERGOVV, OR PAGVS AVENTICVS.

Name. THE *Pagus Aventicus*, or *VVipfliſburgergovv*, tooke this name from the towne of *VVipfliſburgh*, which in the time of *Iulius Cæſar* was the chiefe towne of all *Helvetia*, and was called *Aventicum*.

Site. This Territoire is comprehended within the borders of *Savoy*, though it be ſubject to the commaund of *Berne*, & *Friburgh*, as alſo the Countrie on the further ſide of the *Bieler*, and *Nevvburgiſh-Lake*.

Fertility. This Countrie is fruitfull in Wine, and Corne. In this map are almoſt all the *Berniſh*, & *Friburgiſh* Cantons contayned. *Berne*, being the chiefe towne of the firſt, and though it be not very ancient, yet if one conſiders the ſituation, neatneſſe, civilitie and good manners, ſtatutes and rights of the Burgeſſes, & their power and dexteritie; it neede not giue place to any of the other townes. Touching the ſtructure thereof, It is reported that *Berchtold* the Fourth of that name Duke of *Zeringen*, founded there in his time two Free-Caſtles, the one in *Briſgavv*, the other in *Vchtland*, and that his ſubjects might dwell with the more ſafety, and aſſurance in *Vchtland*, he built an other towne by his Caſtle of *Nideck* upon a *Peninſul Sack*, as they called it then, beſet round about with Oaken trees. Duke *Berchtold* upon a certaine time going a hunting, he tould his huntſmen, the towne which I inted to built here in this commodious place ſhalbe called after the name of the firſt Beaſt that wee ſhall meete withall and kill, which was a *Bern*, or a Beare, & becauſe (as is ſaid) there grew great ſtore of Oaken timber, they hewed & cutt downe all the trees for the building of their houſes, in ſo much that when the Carpenters & workmen were at worke in this wood, they had this proverbe among them.

The firſt foundation of Berne.

Holts laſz dich hauvven gern
Die Stad muß heiſſen Bern.

Site. The ſituation of this towne is ſuch, that it lieth in the forme of a *Peninſula*, which the navigable river of *Arola* maketh; for on the South ſide of it this river runneth through a very lowe ground, from the Weſt to the Eaſtward, and within a muſket ſhott turneth againe towards the Weſt, as farre as the length of the towne reacheth; ſo that this river ſerveth as a moate to the towne, ſaving onely on the Weſt ſide, where within a furlong it joyneth to the firme land, which *Iſthmus*, or halfe Iland, being cutt through would make *Berne* to ſtand in an Iſland. On the South and North ſides there is a high hill under which the river glideth, on the Eaſt ſide thereof there is an eaſie aſcent up to the higheſt part of the towne.

Fruitfulnes. The ſoile round about it, is very fruitfull in all kinde of encreaſe, except Wine, which thoſe of *Berne* notwithſtanding gett enough out of other places of their juriſdiction; yea and that of the beſt ſort: upon the one ſide of the towne groweth Vines, but the Wine is tart & not very good.

But before the building of this towne was finiſhed, the Founder thereof Duke *Berchtold* dyed, leaving to his Succeſſour, *Berchtold* the Fifth and laſt Duke of *Zering*, the finiſhing thereof. He procreated by his Lady being the Daughter of the Earle of *Kiburgh* two Sonnes, which were poyſoned by the nobles of this Countrie, becauſe they imagined, that the latter *Berchtold* finiſhed the building of this towne out of envie and ſpite to curbe & bridle them, whereby he might put the yoake of bondage upon their necks.

The citie of *Berne* hath aſwell Dutch as French Precincts under it, under which alſo is *Lauſanna* an Epiſcopall Seate, having a ſtrong ſituation: for it is built upon two high hills, which haue a lowe dale in the midſt of them. *Lauſanna.*

The Cathedrall Church, and the Canons houſes ſtand upon the hill Nortward, oppoſite to the other Southward, from whence there goes a way to the Lake in a valley, in the midſt whereof the Market-place ſtandeth. After the deceaſe of Charles Duke of *Burgundie*, *Lauſanna* was bought and purchaſed by the Prince of *Savoye*, and yet there continued a neere alliance; and amitie betweene thoſe of Berne, & Savoye, till in the yeare 1536. when as *Lauſanna* with the circumjacent juriſdiction gaue themſelues under the Lordſhip of thoſe of *Berne*, & yet the Burgeſſes thereof keepe to this day their ancient Liberties, rights and privilegdes. Anno 1528. all the Images were plucked out of the Churches of Berne in a popular tumult, this being the firſt towne, that was purged of thoſe excellent Inſtruments of Idolatrie. The other Precincts are Dutches, and are 31. in number, amonge which foure of them are comprehended under the Suburbs of *Berne*, over which foure *Enſigne Bearers* are appointed out of the towne, ſo that every Precinct muſt goe into the field under his owne Colours; the other are *Haſelerthal*, or *Haſthi*, the towne of *Vnderſehe*, the *Vpper-thal Simmia*, the *Nether-thal Simmia*, *Frutingen*, *Sana*, *Ælen*, *Thun*, *Louppen*, *Signavv*, *Drachſelvvald*, the *Thal* of the *Fluſſes*, as *Emmæ*, *Brandis*, *Siconis VVald*, *Burgdorff*, *Biereneck*, *Lantſhout*, *Arbergh*, *Nidovv*, *Erlach*, *Bippium*, *VVangen*, *Arvvangen*, *Arburgh*, *Biberſtein*, *Schenckenbergh*, *Lentburgh*, the three free townes in *Pago Verbigeno*, acknowledg of the Commaund of *Berne*, as *Zoffingen*, *Aravv* and *Bruck*. Alſo the nine Precincts of the Cloiſters, whereof ſixe of them haue temporall Iuriſdiction. *Precincts.*

The French Precincts are eight in number, as *Aventicum* or *VVipfliſburgh*, *Minvidunum*, or *Movilden*, *Yverdon*, *Morges*, *Novidunum*, *Nyon*, *Oron*, *Zeitia* with *Vbiſcus* or *Vivey*: alſo the three Precincts of the Monaſteries.

I come novv to the ſecond part of the deſcription of this Map, in which *Mercator* alſo deſcribeth the Precincts of *Friburgh* with thoſe of *Berne* in Generall, as *Murten*, *Schvvartzenburgh*, *Granſon* (where Duke Charles of *Burgundie* loſt his firſt Battell) *Chalon* or *Scherling*, over theſe, thoſe of *Berne* and *Friburgh*, appoint every fifth yeare their Deputies, yet ſo that the Deputies of the one, or the other towne may appeale the one to another, which the Deputies are to examine and informer themelues of.

Das WIFLISPVR GERGOV.

Miliare Helveticum commune

Burgundiæ pars

Lacus Neocomen der Nuwenburger see

Murten see

LEMANVS LACVS

der Losanner oder Genffer see

SAVOIE Pais de Gauot

Sep tentrio

Meri dies

Occi dens

Sep 30 tentrio 40 50 29 10 20 30

Bieler see

Murten see

Neocomen der Nuwenburger see

Thuner see

Genffer see

Pagus Nidensis

Pagus Buchsgouwensis

Pagus Oltingensis

Pagus Sisgouwensis

Pagus Frutingensis

Pagus Simmenthal

Pagus Saanenthal

Pagus Ogo

Pagus Waatland

Pagus Gauot

Pagus Vallis Ensis

Pagus Vallis Superioris

Pagus Vallis Inferioris

Pagus Vallis Medianæ

Pagus Vallis Rotensis

Pagus Vallis Leucorum

Pagus Vallis Nemorosæ

Pagus Vallis Tarnatæ

Pagus Vallis Hasli

Pagus Vallis Oberhasli

Pagus Vallis Vrsariæ

Pagus Vallis Vrsariæ Superioris

Pagus Vallis Vrsariæ

Friburgh. The towne of *Friburgh*, lying neere the *Nicitones* in *Vchtland* upon the river *Sana*, was founded and built a few yeares before *Berne* by *Berchthold* the fourth Duke of *Zeringen*. For, in the raigne of the Emperour *Lotharius* 1127. William Earle of *Vchtland* deceasing (as *Nauclerus* writeth) the Emperour *Lotharius* gaue it in fee farme to the Prince of *Zeringen* with *Vchtland*, who also dying, his Sonne Duke *Berchtold* succeeded him the fourth of that name. He anno 1152. layd the first foundation of both the *Friburghs*, aswell in *Brisgavv*, as in *Vchtland*, as is mentioned before, and endowed both these townes with large and great priviledges, the succeeding Emperours, being no lesse affectioned to the townes, then if indeede they had bene members of the Empire.

Anno 1218. *Berchthold* the Fift Duke of *Zeringen* dying, *Friburgh*, in *Vchtland*, reserving all their priviledges, came under the Commaund of the Earles of *Kiburgh*.

And when (Anno 1260.) Eberhard Earle of *Habsburgh* was Lord over this towne, in the yeare 1270. he sould all his right, title & interest to it unto King *Rodolph* of *Habsburgh*, and for this cause *Æneas Sylvius* calleth this towne, the noble Domicile of the house of *Austria*.

At last the Inhabitants not relishing well these alterations, for a great summe of money purchased themselues free from the house of *Austria:* this towne now enjoying at this present the Helvetian right. At Friburgh in an old wall stands this Epitaph.

Dum bis sexcentis ter senis jungitur annus
In Friburg moritur Berchtoldus Dux Alemannus.

This city of *Friburgh* is strongly sited, hanging as it were partly upon the ridge of a steepe hill, & partly in a dale, environed round about with high hills: about one of them the river *Sana* runneth. It is of a reasonable greatnesse, the Senate-house standing upon a steepe clift, where heretofore the Castle stood, and from whence the towne was enlarged and built downeward. The hills right over against it, serue as a wall for the defence of the towne, though on the East side there standes no houses upon it. Besides the fortification, into what part of the towne soeuer ye intend to goe, yee must clime up hills and goe downe dales. The Countrie about it yeeldeth all manner of provisions, saving Wine, whereof the Inhabitants haue enough from other places. *Fertility.*

Gouvernment. The forme of the gouvernment of these townes is administred in the same manner, as the other Switzers townes are, being devided into certaine Gilds out of which Senatours, and Counsellours are elected of a like number. But in these townes the chiefe Magistrate, and the head of the Common Councill is called *Schulthaissen*, which Dutch word was also used amongst the *Longobards*, who called them also *Schuldahis*, and seemeth to be derived from *Schuld* & *heissen*, that is, a *Debt-asker*, as being the office of the *Schuldheissen*, to demaund and constraine Debters to pay their Creditours. This *Debt-asker* then hath the greatest power, and authority in these townes. Here are also distinct Councills, called the *Grand*, and the *Petty*. The *Grand Councill* of *Berne*, consisteth of two hundred persons, though sometimes there are commonly more. The *Petty Councill* of *Berne* consists of 26. persons, in which city the *Senatours*, or *Counsellours* are chosen in this manner: The foure *Ensigne-bearers* of the towne, choose out of the whole number of the Communalty, sixeteene substantiall men, who haue a good name & reputation, these 20. then together with the *Burroug-masters* choose first the *Grand Councill*, and afterward the *Petty*. *The manner of the Election of Magistrates.*

The *Burrough-masters*, which beare the greatest sway and dignitie, are elected by the unanimous consent of both these Councills. At *Friburgh* also the *Grand Councill*, consisteth of 200. persons, & the lesser of 24. The *Petty Councill* having the ordening and managing of the towne businesses, and the having of the provocations, and suits of the Citizens: besides the Savoyish Precinct conquereth in the last warrs is gouverned in this manner: but whatsoeuer doth concerne the Communaltie in generall, and all weighty affaires of importance, these are remitted to the resolution of the *Grand Councill*. The *Burrough-masters*, or *Majours*, are as *Presidents* over both the *Councills*, and are elected by al the Communaltie. The Counties within this territoire are *Nouvvenburgh*, *Nudovv*, *Arbergh*, and the *Free-Lordship* of *Balme*.

THE DESCRIPTION OF ARGOVIA, OR ARGOW.

Bounds.

ARGOVIA, or *Argovv* was formerly a part of the Kingdome *Transjurenſis*, that contained all that tract, which reached from *Mount Iura* to the *Alpes*, as namely the *Helvetii*, the *Rauraci*, and a part of the *Allobroges*, which at this day is the Dutchie of the *Savoyards*, *Vchtland*, *Briſgavv*, *Suntgavv*, *Cremerland*, and a part of *Zurichgavv*, but this mapp onely deſcribeth the Territoires of *Lucerne*, *Vrania*, *Svvitz*, *Vndervvald* and *Claris* as large as poſſibly may be.

Lucerne.

The Zwitzers towne *Lucerna*, which *Meyerus* calleth *Lacocerna*, is ſeated upon the river *Ruſa* (which commeth out of a great Lake, & upon which one may paſſe by water to three villages) at the foote of a very high hill, commonly called *Fractum*, or the broken Mount.

The great Lake.

This Lake lieth very commodious for this towne, becauſe it is as a through fare into Italie by the Lepontian Alpes, which at this day are called *S. Gothards hills*, for marchandiſes are carryed over them to the other Alpes, and from thence are brought into Italie upon Mules and Horſes backs. Againe, the Italian Wares and Commodities are tranſported over this Lake into the river of *Ruſa*, and from thence into the *Rhene*, where they are ſhipt and ſent into the maine Sea.

The *Lucerneans* reape more profit, and benefit by this Lake, then they doe out of the Circumjacent Countrie, though there be many fine paſture grounds about it, for the feeding of Cattell. Touching the City of *Lucerne* it ſelfe, it is a very gallant, and a pleaſant towne, abounding in wealth & riches, being the chiefe towne of trading for *Svvitz*, *Vrania*, and *Vndervvaldt*.

When this towne was firſt founded is uncertaine. It is reported there ſtood a Caſtle on each ſide of the river (which nowe is altered into Burgeſſes houſes.) It is thought the All-mans were the firſt founders of it.

The name and whence it came.

It ſeemes it was called *Lucerna* from a Lanthorne, which ſtood upon a high Tower, for the benefit of Saylours in the night, and that it was placed upon the old Tower which is upon the bridge, now called *Ruſa* after the name of the river. There is ſuch another likewiſe at *Zurich* called after the Water billowes, *VVellenberch*, for theſe manner of Towers the ancients called *Pharus*, wherein were continuall lights, and fires, which ſerued for Sea men to ſee the Haven, and to come in ſafely.

The ancient Helvetian *Annalls* giue us to underſtand, that the *Lucerneans* ſerved *Charles* the Great in his warres againſt the *Sarracens*, for which they obtained from him certaine priviledges, and the uſe of Cornets which they ſound to this day in the warrs in ſtead of Trumpets.

The Colledge of the Canons bore heretofore great ſwaye in this City, which afterward came under the Abbot of *Murbac:* but a while after, the Emperour *Albertus* of *Auſtria*, bought this *Lucerne* of the Abbot: they then finding themſelue hardly entreated, and oppreſſed by the Auſtrian Gouvernours entred into a league with the Zwitſers, Anno 1332.

Wiken & & Sempach with their juriſdictiõs. Other Præcincts & corporatiõs.

Mercator maketh mention of two præcincts belonging to thoſe of *Lucerne*, namely, *VViken* and *Sempach*, in which their Deputies or Gouvernours dwell. But the Gouvernour of the Sempach hath nothing to doe with the towne, whoſe commaund reacheth onely over the Lake and the fiſherie, but no further: the other is adminiſtred by Counſellours, dwelling within the towne, as namely, *VVillinſovv*, the *Entlibuciſh dale*, *Rotenburg* or *Rot*, *Habsburg*, *Berona*, with the adjacent Territoire of *Chelant*, or the Præcinct called *Saint Michels*, *Meriſchvvanden*, *VVaggis*, *Ebicona*, *Horba*, and *Krientz*. The two townes of *Surſejum* & *Sempach* ſtand under the ſubjection of thoſe of *Lucerne*; but yet haue their owne particular Counſellours, who haue the determining and judging of all cauſes, aſwell Criminall as Civill: & yet notwithſtanding the chiefe man of the Senate or Councill of *Surſey* called the *Schultes* muſt take his oath to be true, and faitfull to thoſe of *Lucerne*.

But thoſe of *Sempach* are choſen by the Councill of *Lucerne*; yet ſo that they muſt be Burgeſſes of *Sempach*.

Vri.

Now followes the villages under the *Vri*, or *Vraniæ*, whoſe ancient Inhabitants, in the time of *Iulius Cæſar* were called *Tauriſci*, and it is verely thought, that the name *Vri*, by which they are called at this day, had its originall from the *Vraniæ*, which the old *Tauriſci*, as they doe at this day, call the Sieventhalers *Tauri*, or Bulls, and after the old Dutch word *Vros*.

Hence it came that this Country giueth for their armes a blacke Bulls-head in a field Or.

This Canton of *Vraniæ* is devided into ten communalties, which in their language they terme *Gnoſſaminnes*, ſignifying *partitions*, or comparations: becauſe that all the Senatours, & Counſellours, which are choſen out of them, haue the adminiſtration of all theſe places and offices, appearing alſo in their yearely Land-dayes.

Switz:

The *Canton* of *Suitia* or *Suicia* gaue denomination to all *Svvitzerland*, and was firſt inhabited by thoſe people, which came out of *Suecia*, or *Svveed*, to ſeeke out new dwellings.

Their Confederation.

Of the three Cantons, or Villages, which did firſt Confederate themſelues together, to curbe & bridle the inſo-

Sep 30 tentrio

GOW

Emma minor flu:

Lucerner see

Zuger see

Lucern

Vnder walden

Ober walden

Nider Sim men tal

Frutinger tal

Habcherer tal

Thuner see

Brientzer see

Emen tal

Melch tal

Kern waldt

Vff Engstlen

Geren tal

Egnen tal

Aletsch tal

Vieschen tal

Badner tal

Letsch tal

Ober Binner tal

Wallis

Val Lanizeria

Meri 30 dies

Sep 30 tentrio

ARGOW

Milliaria duo Helvetica.

1 2

Meri 30 dies

the insolencie, and tyrannie of the Gentry, this was one. This Territoire hath bred many able and experienced Souldiers in the warres, which haue bene a terror to their Ennemies.

The Inhabitants of this Iurisdiction, liue most upon that which the soile of this Countrie produceth, and yeeldeth dayly: from this Village of Switz all the whole inhabitants of these Countries are called by Straungers *Svvitzers*, either because they fought there first for their libertie, or in regard the Inhabitāts thereof lived here a long time in great trouble and disquietnesse with the *Eremitans* or *Einsidelars*, or else because they were the first & the chiefest of the three Cantons, that endured the first invasion, & brunt of the *Austrians*, considering also that of the three Cantons, this is the mightiest, and therefore the name of the other Cantons are included under this, as being the most famous of them all from whence all the other confederated Allies, tooke the name of *Svvitzers*. It may be also, that this name was giuen to the Switzers; because in this Village of *Svvitz*, the common League was here begun betweene those of *Vry*, *Svvitz*, and *Vndervvalden*.

Devision. The Commaund of Switz is devided into Sixe parts, which they call *Quartas*.

Vnderwalden. The Canton of *Vndervvaldt* Anno 1315. entred into a Confederacie with those of *Vry* and *Svvitz*. It is a Free village, & environned about with the Alpes, as it were with a Wall, & hath excellent Pastures for the feeding of Cattell; from which the Inhabitants reape a great benefite.

And albeit those of *Vry*, *Svvitz*, and *Vndervvald* were heretofore bound and subject to their Abbots, under certaine limited conditions: yet in some degree, they retayned allwaies their owne liberty, being gouverned by the Imperiall Pretours, in the same forme as the Romans were, which office was of the same nature as our Bourough-Counts or Vicounts are: for they had supreame authority, to judge of matters concerning life and death.

Now for the rest their policie, and gouvernment (me thinkes) it is not much unlike the forme of the ancient Romane Monarchie. For the Gouvernours in those daies ruled not according to their owne lawes and appetits, as they thought good themselues, neither choose they the Magistrates from out amongst themselues, but they were sent thither, and appointed by the Senatours, and Monarks themselues.

The Command and Iurisdiction of *Vndervvald*, is devided into two *Conventus*, or Assemblies (the one of them is held at *Kernvvaldt*) namely into the Vppermost, and Nethermost, but both goes under the name of *Vndervvaldt*.

Claris. *Glarone*, or *Claris* is a Dale, or Territoire under the *SvvitZers* League, lying along the river *Limagus*, being not very great and not aboue three Germaine miles in length, and taketh this name from the principalest village of the whole Countrie so called: three parts of

Site. it is environned with the Alpes, bounding on the South, and North upon the *Grisons*; on the West upon the *Vri*, and *Svvitz*; and on the North upon *Castra Rhetica*, where the *Limagus* leaveth the Dale.

The Iurisdiction of this Territoire, with some other revenues in the time of *Saint Fridolinus* was giuen by a certaine Earle to the Monasterie of *Seckingen* in the yeare of our Lord 500. when as *Clodovæus* the first of that name raigned in France, and was also the first Christian King of it, whose commaund also extended then over *Rhetia*, *Alemania*, and *Helvetia*.

In succeeding ages, this small Territoire gott their owne jurisdiction and libertie, entring also into confederacie with the Switzers Anno 1353.

The Inhabitants liue here for the most part upon milke, making of Butter and Cheese, and killing of meate, they haue fewe or no Corne fields, neither many Vinestocks, because the land is so shutt in with the Alpes & Mountaines: yet they haue braue Orchards, and goodly Pastures, for Corne & Wine there is enough brought unto them from other parts. The Lakes and Rivers furnish them with Fishe, and the rough and woodie Mountaines afford them store of Foule, and Venaison.

Two famous Learned men, *Henricus Glareanus*, and *Aegidius Tscudus* whose birth-place this was, haue bene as ornaments to their Countrie. Vnder this Territoire also is the County of *Hamburg*, and the free Lordships of *Humberg* and of *Ringenberg*.

The Commaund of *Glorona* is devided into fiueteene parts or Wikes, which they tearme *Tagvvans*. Vnder the jurisdiction of *Claris* is the Countie of *Merdenbergh*, which they purchased Anno 1517.

They place also officers with those of Switz by turnes: as at *VZenach*, *Visnach*, and in *Castra Rhetica VVesom*, and thus much in particular touchiug the Gouvernment, Townes, and Villages of the Switzers, Cantons, & Præcincts. It resteth now, that wee briefly speake some what of the straunge, & wonderfull *Lake*, called the *Pilati Lake*, lying upon *Mount Fractum*, not farre from *Lucerne*, yea upon the very top of it, in a desolate and Mooriish place, being encompassed with thick woods, to the end no man might come to trouble this Lake. For it is reported, that if any man weetingly or willingly cast any thing into it, their suddainely arises in it a great tempest with huge waues; and contrariewise if any thing falls into it by accident, then it is calme and no daunger in it, as hath oftentimes bene seene. The place where this Lake lieth, is hidious to behold, having no outlett, nor receuing any river or waters into it; but continueth one and the same within its bounds, and the waters whereof neuer rise for any raine, or snow whatsoeuer falls into it, but is alwaies of alike height keeping its Swart-billowes. Noe strangers are suffred to come into it, least they should throw any thing into it, whereby the next adjoyning Countrie might sustaine any annoiāce by the stormes. *Bodinus* hereupon saith, that this is an argumēt, that violent winds, & tempest are raised by spirits. *The Pilati Lake.*

Amonge the rivers, which water this part of *Svvitzerland*, the *Limagus* is accounted the chiefest, whose head beginneth not farre from *Claris*, and in the midst of the same territoire, taketh alonge with him an other river called *Siniphius*; comming out of an other *Vale*, and running beneath the two villages of *Vrnæ*, and aboue *Lateritius Pontus*, or the *Brick-bridge*, receving more water out of the *Vesenian Lake*, separateth the *Marck* (which was heretofore a marke & limit, betweene the *SvvitZers* and the *Grisons*) from *Castra Rhetorum*, which place is yet also called *Castra*: thence the *Limagus* runneth into the *Zurickish Lake*, deviding the city of *Zurick*, at his outlett, (as it were) into two townes, and glyding forward to *Baden*, not farre from thence falleth into the *Vrsa*, and then into the *Arola*. The river *Vrsa* (which they call also *Rusa* by setting the *r* before the *u*) springeth out of the highest *Alpes* called *S. Gothards*, and presently winding towards the North, whereas on the contrarie the *Ticinus* of *Tesin* gusheth out of the same Mountaine, and turneth to the Southward, taketh his course through the *Lepontii*, & passing first by *Vrsula* or *Vrsella* the first *Dale* of the Grisons, and then by *Vria Taurisci*, remnants of the *Gaules*, falleth into the Lake, which watereth the foure *VValt-townes* called at this day, *Vry*, *Svvitz*, *Vndervvalden* & *Lucerne*, and then taking along with him the waters of *Zugh*, passing under the Switzers townes of *Bremgarten*, and *Melligen*, a litle beneath *Brug*, disburdeneth himselfe into the *Arola*, and at Coblentz or Confluence these three *Helvetian* rivers discharge themselves all into the Rhene, namely, the *Limagus*, the *Vrsa* and the *Arola*, and thus much for the description of Switzerland. *Rivers.*

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE VNITED TERRITOIRES OF THE GRISONS.

The name, and from whome it came.

RHOETIA, or the Countrie of the *Griſons*, lieth halfe in *Germanie*, and halfe in *Italy*, ſo that they uſe both languages. It was called *Rhætia* from one *Rhætus*, who flying out of *Tuſcanie* from the furie of the *Gaules*, planted here a new ſet of people about 187. yeares before the comming of Chriſt, whoſe Goſpell they did receiue in the yeare 448. The *Tuſcans* then having their Countrie taken from them (which lay betweene the *Alpes*, and the *Poo*) by the *Gaules*, fled up unto the higeſt Mountaines to a people, which dwelt upon the *Alpes*, called the *Tauriſci*, and making afterwards a confederacie with them, in the Dale of *Tumilia*, upon a high ground neere unto the Caſtle of *Ottẽſtein*, built there a towne, which after the name of their natiue Countrie they called *Tuſcana*, about which alſo they built three Caſtles, calling them after the name of their *Chieftaine*, the firſt whereof was *High-Rætia*, the ſecond *Lovv-Rætia*, and the third *Rætia*. Theſe pleople alſo for their better ſafety, caſt up there abouts many other Fortreſſes. Their poſteritie then being envred to that ſharpe aire, and growing more magnanimous, ſparing no paines or labour to extend their limits further, becomming maſters of the rivers *Atheſa*, & *Ardua* being hardned & fleſhed by their good ſucceſſe went forward, & ſetled themſelues on bothſides of *Lacus Acronius* or the *Bodenzee*, & by the *VValleſteiniſh Lake* tooke in *Como*, *Verona*, & *Trent*, whence followed that *Trent* was made the *Metropolis* of the *Griſons*, as *Auſpurgh* was in *Vindelicia*. The Countries which they tooke in betweene the *Rhene*, & the *Plave* were almoſt two hundred miles in length, & 120. in breath; to wit, betweene *Verona* and *Schauze*; ſo that their Dominion reached farre & neere. But afterward they were ſubdued, and overcome by the Armies of the Emperour *Auguſtus*, conducted by *Druſus*, and *Tiberius* his Stepſonns, who brought theſe people (ſaving thoſe which dwelt about the head of the *Rhene* and the *Inna*) under the Romane ſubjection. Now when the *Gothes*, *Longobards* and *Hunns* fell into Italie, and disjointed the Romane Empire, then they were ſubjected to endure the ſame invaſion & ſpoyles as the Italians were. For in the yeare 780. when *Childericke* was King of *France*, the *Hunns* (as they did other Countries) deſtroyed the Countrie of the *Griſons*, as farre as the Cloiſter, or Monaſterie of *Deſertin* with fire and ſword.

Diverſe Countries & Common-weales then combyning themſelues together made leagues one with an other, that in time of warre, they might be the better able, to repulſe and reſiſt the incurſions of their Ennemies, and to keepe and maintayne their owne lawes, rights, and priviledges. The *Griſons* ſeing that, did the like in diverſe places by making of confederations and unions with diverſe neighbouring Nations, and people.

Anno 1282. *Frederick*, being deſcended from the houſe of the *Montforts*, being Biſhop of *Chur*, & *Peter* Biſhop of *Sion* made a confederacie, and a league on with another. The like alſo hapned in the yeare 1400. betweene *Iohn Abbot* of *Diſertin*, and the *Chaviter* with the Communalties. *Vldericke Brune*, Baron of *Rhætia* made alſo an alliance with his two Sõnes, *Henry* & *Hulderick*, with ſome others. In the yeare 1402. a peace was concluded betweene the Biſhop of *Chur*, & his Communalty, and betweene thoſe of *Glaron*, *Svvitz*, *Entilborch* and *Agrie*: That if the State of the *Griſons* ſhould be warred upon, and aſſaulted by any Ennemies or mightie Potentates they ſhould defend themſelues. The chiefe Lords, and Gentlemen alſo made a perpetuall confederacie one with another in the village of *Tyon*, which from that time forward was called the *Griſon-Confederacie*. This was made in the yeare of our Lord 1424. The Chapiters, & the Clergie alſo combined themſelues reciprocally one to an other, who afterward came likewiſe under the union of the *Griſons*. This was made alſo with the towne of *Chur*, and with the *Vierdorfer*, or foure Villages. The people of the ten Iuriſdictions, ſixe of them made likewiſe a league together, and afterward entred alſo into a confederacie with the *Griſons*. This came to paſſe in the yeare of our Redemption 1471. in which time theſe three ſeverall people mett al together at *Bellofort*, who for the maintenance of their lawes, rights & Priviledges made a mutuall alliance one with an other, and confirmed the ſame by oath, which euery twelft yeare was to be renewed.

Bounds.

The Confines of the *Inalpiniſh* people, haue on the Eaſt the *Vennones*, dwelling in the *Vale* of *Venoſta*, where betweene the village of *Munſter* and *Tauritz*, a Poſt, or Land-partition ſtandeth, but the civill Iuriſdiction of the *Griſons* reacheth further, on that ſide they haue for neighbours, the *Inthalers*, in which place this land on the left hand reacheth to *Saint Martinsbridge*, & on the right hand to the river *Schergenbach* & ſo forwards. Beſides this, there lies in the ſame confines the *Vale Silvia*, & the *Vale* of *Sol*, or the Sunne, where the higheſt topps of the Mountaines make the Land-partition. The Weſt part of the *Griſons* bordereth upon the Countie of *Beltion*, there where the river *Lumino*, and the topps of *Graine* and *Lucumon*, knowne by the name of *S. Maries* and *S. Barnabies* Mounts, with *Criſpalt*, *Vepeche* and *Merche*, parts the Countrie. The *Griſons* Neighbours on the Southſide, are firſt thoſe people, which dwell by the *Lac de Como* in the plaine of *Val Telline*, or the *Valtoline*. Neere the village of *Plantedine* is a place called *Il Sanchietto*, which as a right line, cutts the very topps of the Mountaines aſſunder: Alſo *Abdua* in the Countie of *Clavenne*, and upon the continent in a place by *Lac Mezola*, called *La Pora*: alſo in the *Lac Mezola*, or *Clarenne*, a clift upon *Davo il Saſſo* named *d'Olciaſco*, beſides all theſe places, there lies the topps of the Mountaines called *Valles Saxeæ*, belonging to the Iuriſdiction of the Duke of *Millaine*. As alſo the *Valles*, *Brembaine*, *Serine* with *Scalvie*, *Bergamois*, and *Valle Camonicq* of *Breſcia*, which is under the *Signorie* of *Venice*. On the North ſide lie the high Mountaines of the *Griſons*, & behinde them the *Montifunians*, which are under the houſe of *Auſtria*, & in the plaine, is parted by *S. Catharines* Fountaine, betweene the hills of *S. Lucius de Eſtions*, *Valleducians*, being under the obedience of the Count of Vpper *Amiſia*, of *Rhætia*, or the Countrie of the *Griſons*. On the other ſide, the bounds of this Countrie are termined by a ſmall

Alpinæ seu Fœderatæ

RHÆTIÆ

SUBDITARUMQUE

ei Terrarum nova

descriptio.

Auctoribus

Fortunato Sprecher à Berneck. Eq. aur. & IVD. Ret.

AC PHIL. CLUVERIO.

HELVETIÆ PARS.

PUNDT

GOTTES

HAUSS

Grafschaft Claven.

CONTADO DI CHIAVENNA

Terzero di Sotto Valtelina

DITIONIS CISALPINÆ PARS.

MEDIOLANENSIS DUCATUS PARS.

Amstelodami
Ex officina
Ioannis Ianssoni.

Everardus Simonis Hamerfveldt Sculpsit.

Septentrio

AUSTRIACÆ DITIONIS PARS.

Milliaria Rhætica quorum singula duarum conficiuntur horarū spatio ab expedito pedite, 12. verò const. 1. gradui.

Milliaria Italica quorum 60. conficiunt unum gradum.

DER ZEHEN GERICHTEN

DER dörfer.

GOTTES HAUSS PUNDT.

Die Vier PUNDT.

Schalfick. Churwalden. Belfort.

Alpes Iuliæ Rhæticæ.

Engadina Superiore.

Engadina Inferior.

TIROLENSIS COMITATUS PARS. In Sulgen.

Claven. DI CHIAVENNA

Terzero di Mezzo TELLINA

Terzero di Sopra Bormio

Sot: TRESCHIANO

VALTELINA

VENETÆ DITIONIS PARS.

Rhætico Mons. Præt. Ruticus fl. Rhenus fl. Albel fl. Albel mons. Sopra Salvo ober halbstein. Griessen stein. Scaletta Alons. Selvretz mons. Selvaplana Moloja mons Ænis fons Sils Sils fl. Inn fl. Engadina. Scharla. Fluela thal Dischma thal Scharlz thal Monsteyn thal Val di Luvin. Val di Reazen Val di Mezzo Val Furba. Val Camonica Val Tellina Val Sabbia Val Trompia Val Seriana Val Brembana Val Imagna Val Taleggio Val Gandino

way, which a litle beneath the *Rhene-bridge*, goeth to the Kings high-way, and so reacheth upward to the very topp of *S. Magrets* Mount, and then downe ward to the *Rhene*, with the Countie of the *Samnetians*. These Borders haue pales and Land-markes sett up.

The figure, or shape of this Countrie is like a *Scate-fishe*, which the High-Dutches call *Platteislin*. There is a Mountaine lying betweene *Amisia Scheidia* & *Vmbilia*, upon the very top whereof three Allies or three kinde of Confederates dwell, whereof wee will speake in particular. The Alliance of the *Grisons*, which in respect of their loftie Situation where called the Vpper *Grisons*, and haue three generall assemblies or Senates. In former times they were but 22. small corporations, but after that Vpper *Triny* separateth it selfe from *Taminia*, then there were 23. and likewise as many ministeriall. Touching the order of their precedencie in their generall meetings on their *Collegiall dayes*, it is this: *Disertin* taketh the first place, then the Valley called *Il Longonezze*, *Fovea*, (in the assembly of *Ilant* and *Darois*, the *Foreans* take place before the *Longonezzes*: but at *Trone*, and *Chur*, the *Leguntines* before the *Longonezzes*) then *Flemium*, *Vurtium*, *Rhetium*, *Supersaxum* in *Grisons*, *Laapium*, *Vallis Rheni*, *Sexaminium*, *Thuscie*, *Montane*, *Sclerenium*, Vpper *Trin*, or *Trin montin*, *Taminium*, *Vallis S. Petri*, *Stussovie*, *Cepine*, *Tenne*, *Misaucum*, *Rogoret* and *Calauche*.

Order of Precedencie.

Three Confederations.

The whole Region (as is said) is devided into three Confederations. The first is that of the Cathedrall confederation, which they call *Lega Cadi Dio*, or *The League of Gods house*, this hath eleuen great Senates, and 21. lesser *Iurisdictions*. The chiefe Citie whereof is *Chur*, or *Ceyra* the *Metropolis* of the *Grisons*. It was built Anno 357. seated about halfe an houres journey from the *Rhene*: for the forme (as Mr. Heylin saith) it is *Triangular*, the houses indifferent handsome in themselues, but not uniforme one with an other. In the Corner of it, on a hill, somewhat higher then the rest of the towne, standeth the close, within which is the Cathedrall Church, a stately peece of building, rather in the account of the Natiues, then of strangers, the Bishops Palace, and the Canons houses, all well built, and sufficiently well adorned. This citie of *Chur* sitteth first of all, where the President of the league dwelleth, then the *Valley* of *Pregoulia*, *Fustenovv*, the Iurisdiction of *Tomiliasco*, *Supra-Saxum* with the Low-Castle, Vpper *Engadina*, *Ottensteyn*, a Iurisdiction in *Tomiliasco*, Nether *Engadina*, *Bergunium*, Vpper *Vatium*, the foure Neighbouring villages of *Pesclavium*, *Eremusium*, *Bivium*, *Aversa*, and the valley of *Munster*.

1. *Chur.*

This is called the League of the ten Iurisdictions, because out of the seuen great Senates, the three last are devided into two lesser Iurisdictions, & *Alvonovana* is at this day parted into two; so that now they are devided into eleuen Corporations, or Iurisdictions. In the assembly of their *Collegiall dayes*, *Davois* the President of the League or Vnion taketh place, then *Rhetigoia*, which comprehendeth three great Corporations, namely *Munster*, *Castel*, and *Acer* with *Lacuprat*, next followes the Signorie of *Maierfeld*, under which *Malanse*, and *Maieville* are included. Then *Alvanora*, which is devided into the Iurisdiction of *Latiane*, *S. Alvanovane*, *Chaaurvvaldt*, the valley of *Scanavicane* by *S. Peters* Church, and the Long Meddow.

2. *The Valtoline.*

This second is *Lega Grisa*, whence all the people are called *Grisons*, and which is the Country and passage of *Vallistelina*, or the *Valtoline*. To the Generall convocation or Assemblie are sent out of the three Confederations. 28. Oratours. 24. Eccleasticks, and 15. Deputies out of the common Corporations or Iurisdictions. And looke what place they haue conquered, or shall take in hereafter, they with their rights, priviledges and immunities are to be equally devided amongst the three Confederations.

The Fertility & pleasantnesse of the Valtoline.

Vnder these three Leagues or Cantons are comprised *Volturene*, *Val Telline* or the *Voltoline*, *Clavenne*, and *Bormio*. The *Voltoline* is a fruitfull, and as pleasant a place, as any is in all *Europe*. The Description whereof ye may briefly read, in an excellent Treatise, written by *Enodius Bishop* of *Pavie*, an ancient Authour, in the life of *S. Anthonie* a monke of *Lirines*, whose words are to this effect: Our *Anthonie* by the guidance of the Lord Iesus Christ, & by our ministers was brought into *Italie*, and comming into the *Veltolino*, saw the Mountaines lye on both sides of it, which by their fruitfulnesse, and pleasantnesse enrich & adorne this Country with a fatt Soile for the satisfying of the greedie expectation of the Husbandmen, & that not onely with Wine, Corne, goodly Pastures and meddowes, cleare running rivers, fruitfull orchards, and fine woods, but by her naturall situation, is so delightfull, that no better Countrie can be found. This Territoire lieth in lenght to the foote of the highest Mountaines of *Rhætia*, where the rivers, which runne into Italie haue their heads. The *Abdua* also, whose *Headspring* beginneth there, passing through the Signeurie of *Bormia*, watereth the whole *Valtoline*, and traverseth through the midst of it.

3. *Bormio.*

The third is *Lega Driture*. The *Signeurie* of *Bormio* lyeth upon the topp of a heigth, neere unto the *Headspring* of the river *Abdua*, and is devided into fiue small Corporations, or Communalties.

The chiefe towne whereof is *Bormio* it selfe, which giueth denomination to the whole Lordship. The Gouvernment of this Countrie was given Anno 744. by *Charles* the *Great*, to the Bishop of *Coyra*, who being molested by his Neighbours of *Tyrolis*, entred confederation with the *Svvitzers* 1471. They haue free use of Religion both they of the Romish, and they of the Reformed Churches. The Second is the Valley of *Forba*. The third is the Inmost Valley, where *Primadie*, & the Valley called *Pied de Noix* lie. The fourth is the Nethermost Valley, wherein *Cepine* stands. The fifth is the Valley of *Livinium*. In the Valley of *Telline* their are three *Tertiæ*, besides *Tilium* it selfe, from whence the *Valtoline* taketh its name. The Vppermost *Tertia* hath eleuen Corporations, or Cõmunalties namely: 1. *Tirunum*. 2. *Sondalum*. 3. *Grossium*. 4. *Grossubutum*. 5. *Veroium*. 6. *Matium*. 7. *Torrum*. 8. *Luverum*. 9. *Servium*. 10. *Villa* and *Stuzona*. 11. *Blanzonum*. Next them followeth the Communalty of *Tyli*, which is devided into 36. *Contractules*, as they terme them.

Corporations or Iurisdictions.

The Middlemost *Tertia* hath 17. Corporations, or Communalties. 1. *Sondrium*, (whereof *Sondrio* is the chiefe towne.) 2. *Pontrium*. 3. *Clurium*. 4. *Trixivium*. 5. *Mons Aquæ*, or the *VVater-mount*. 6. *Montanea*. 7. *Castianum*. 8. *Postalesinum*. 9. *Berbennium*. 10. *Busfettum*. 11. *Plateda*. 12. *Foredum*. 13. *Albosagia*. 14. *Coialum*. 15. *Cidrascum*. 16. *Fusine*. 17. *Colorina*.

In the Lowermost *Tertia* lye the two *Squadræ*, which reach no further then the *Abdua*. These are *Morbe*, & *Trahont*. *Morbe* is againe devided into twelue Cõmunalties, as 1. *Morbe*. 2. The Cõmunaltie of *Furcula* 3. *Talamona*. 4. *Bema*. 5. *Albaredo*. 6. *Geroule*. 7. *Pedesina*. 8. *Rasura*. 9. *Cosium*. 10. *Rogolum*. 11. *Duletium*. & 12. *Piantedum*.

In *Trakon* also there are 11. severall Corporations, or Communalties. 1. *Trahon*. 2. *Bulium*. 3. *Ardennium*. 4. *Datium*. 5. *Clivium*. 6. *Mellum*. 7. *Cercunium*. 8. *Civium*. 9. The village of *Campus*. 10. *Montellum*. 11. *Dubinium*.

The County of Clavẽne.

The Countie of *Clavenne*, which the river of *Meine* cleaveth in the midst, is 15. Italian or three great Germane miles in lenght, but the breath thereof differs in diverse places here and there.

This whole Countie is devided into foure *Quarts*: The 1. is the towne of *Clavenne* it selfe. 2. The towne of *Plurium*, which in the yeare 1618. entred into confederation, but the Neighbouring places are *Ville* with some others. *S. Iames* his Valley, which is devided into 12. Quarts, & the foure Communalties, or Corporations into fiue, as 1. *Novatum*. 2. *Prada*. 3. *Mese*. 4. *Gordane*, & 5. *Samolicum*. *Rhætia* or the *Grisons* haue of late yeares endured great warres and many shrod brunts by the Spanjards, who became masters of *Chur*, & the rest of the Countrie about it Anno 1622. But by the interceasion & mediation of *Pope Vrban* the Eight, of *Levves* the Eleuenth King of *France*, of the Signeurie of *Venice*, and of *Charles*, *Emanuel*, Duke of *Savoy* this warre was compounded, and appeased.

OF ITALY.

Plinies. ITALY ſaith *Plinie* (*Lib.*3. *Natur. Hiſt. c.*20.) is a Countrie hollowed to the Gods, the happieſt & beſt of all Europe, a *Dominatrix* over all things, a Princeſſe of all Nations, a Queene of the World: yea the Nurſe and Parent of all Regions, elected by the providence of the Gods, to make (if it poſſible might be) the Heavens more famous: to gather the ſcattered Empires of the World into one bodie, to temper the barbarous rites of Nations: to unite ſo many diſagreeing languages of men, by the benefite of one common tongue, & in a word, to reſtore man to humanitie.

Definition of Italy.

The ſeverall names & whence derived. This Region heretofore had diverſe names. *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſæus* in his firſt booke of the Romaine antiquities ſaith, that the ancient Inhabitants thereof were called *Saturnini*, becauſe *Saturne* drivē from *Crete* by his Sonne *Iupiter*, *hic latebat abditus*. The Greekes *Heſperia*, *Auſonia* & *Oenotria*: & that in *Hercules* dayes it was firſt called *Italie*. The name of *Saturnia* was giuen unto it by King *Saturnus*, which denomination extended not it ſelfe over all *Italy*, but onely over *Latium*. It was called *Heſperia* (as *Hyginus* witneſſeth) either from *Heſperus*, who fled from his Brother *Atlas*: or as *Macrob.* will haue it, becauſe it is ſituated under the *Evening-ſtar* called by the Latines *Veſperugo*. It gott the name of *Auſonia* from *Anſonius* the Sonne of *Vlyſſes*. *Oenotria* either from the abundance & goodneſſe of its Wines, or from *Oenotrius* King of the *Sabins*. The name of *Italy* came from *Italus*, whome *Ariſtotele* ſaith, was King of *Oenotria*. *Feſtus* thinketh (*Lib.*9.) that *Italy* tooke this name from *Italos* or great *Oxen*, whereof here was then good ſtore, and that the *Vituli* or *Calues*, were called there *Italy*. *Timæus* faineth that it was ſo called from *Italus Boveus* one of *Geryons Oxen*, which being driven away by *Hercules*, ſwome over the ſtraight of the *Sicilian* Sea; in regard that in the *Tyrrhenian* tongue *Italus* ſignifyeth *Taurus*, a *Bull* or an *Oxe*: but, if you will giue credit to *Hellanicus*, it was formerly called *Vitalia*: all other ancient denominations of *Italy*, becauſe they concerne not *Italy* in Generall, but ſome parts thereof, I will paſſe over.

Bounds. *Strabo* and *Ptolomy* make *Italy* to be a *Peninſula* or almoſt an Iland, which Nature hath girt in on three ſides with the *Ionian*, *Tyrrhenian* & *Adriatique* Seas, and on the fourth ſide is ſhut in with the *Alpes*; for on the Weſterne part, lie the *Alpes*, to which the ancients gaue ſeverall names, calling them the *Maritimæ*, *Cottiæ*, *Graiæ*, *Rheticæ*, as farre as the river of *Arſia*: on the North ſide of it lie the *Alpes Pœnæ* and *Iuliæ*, and then the *Venetian* Sea, reaching from the inmoſt boſome to *Sinus Ionius*, which meeteth them Eaſtward: and laſtly on the South and Southweſt, the *Mediterranean* Sea beateth a great way upon it, which is called there the *Tuſcan* or *Genoyiſh* Sea: on which ſide alſo, to the Southward, it hath a part of the *Adriatique* or *Venetian* Sea, where both the parts, namely *Friul* & *Iſtria* reach to the continent and are joyned to it.

Length & breadth. The length of *Italy* from *Auguſta Prætoria*, to *Capo Brutio*, or the Promontory of *Leucopetra* is 1020. miles; the greateſt breath in ſome places is but 410. miles, & in others 126. miles, the whole Circuit of *Italy* after *Caſtaldus* calculation is 3448. miles. *Euſtathius* likeneth

Shape. *Italy* to an Ivie-leafe: *Plinie*, *Solin* and others to an Oaken-leafe, ſo that it is a great deale more in length then in breath, turning on the left ſide with a ſharpe point, and end in the forme of an *Amazonian* target. Our Moderne Writers compare it more fitly to the Thygh and Schacke bones of a man, whereof the hip reacheth, & turneth towards the *Nethermoſt* Sea, the huckle bones towards the *Vppermoſt* Sea, & the whole feete towards the *Ionian* Sea, and the heeles towards *Epirus*. And compareth *Sinus Tarentinus*, being the hollowneſſe, & the fleſhie parts, to the three Capes or Promontories, as *Zephyrium*, *Carcinum* & *Bruteum*: and the toes turning towards *Sicily*, the Knee to Cape *Populonium*, and the Vpper part of the hip with a large extention to be the *Alpes*.

Quality. Concerning the qualitie of this Countrie, which conſiſteth in the Site of the firmamēt, you ſhall finde, if you will diligently conſider it, that the Meridian line that turneth towards the Weſt, will fall in the 29. degree of longitude, & the furtheſt part Eaſtward in the 43. degree, containing in latitude 8. degrees, for the diſtance of the Southerne *Parallells* is about 38. degrees from the *Æquator*, as the Northerne is 46. ſo that *Italy* containeth & lieth under the 5. & 8. Climats with all the *Parallells*, which are betweene the 11. and the 16. in which Countrie the artificiall day differeth an hower: for the longeſt day in Summer to the Southerne *Parallel* contayneth 14. howers and $\frac{3}{5}$. and the moſt Northerne *Parallel*, 15. howers, and as many fifth parts.

Fertility. Seing then that this is the celeſtiall Site, & that the *Appennine* Mountaines trace through the midſt of *Italy* by deviding it into two parts, eſpecially, where the Meridian Sunne is hotteſt and moſt powerfull, there the ſoile, fields & hills are very fruitfull, and therefore is it no marvell, that in *Italie* in all ſeaſons of the yeare, they haue ſuch a fertility and abundance of all things, though in ſome parts more, in others leſſe: but if ye take it generally the ſoile is ſo exceeding fruitfull in producing Corne, Wine and other things, that they haue three harveſts in one yeare, the Earth being tilled, ſowne and planted with litle labour and charges. *Varro* writeth that *Ager Roſſelanus* and the Countrie about it, lying in *Vmbria* neere the Lake *Velinus*, had wont to be ſo exceeding fruitfull, that the Emperour *Vopiſcus* uſed to call that tract of Land, *The fatt and marrovve of Italy*.

The ſame *Varro* teſtifieth alſo in relating what rich gifts Nature hath beſtowed upon *Italie*; that *Ager Campanus* yeeldeth abundance of good Corne; the Country of *Falernus* excellent Wine; that of *Caſſinus* delicate Oyle; that of *Tuſculanus* great ſtore of Figgs; that of *Tarentine* Honey; and the *Tyber* abounding in Fiſhe. *Plinie* calleth *Italy* the *Nurce* and *Productrix* of all kinde of Trees. For there growes your Orange, Citron, Lemmon, Quine-trees and others. Take for an exemple the Coaſt of *Liguria* and *Genua*, what abundance of braue and flouriſhing trees growe there, not onely bearing great ſtore of delicate fruits, but alſo moſt delightfull to the eye: how many fine Paradices, Gardens and Orchards haue yow there? that the very ſight of them expells melanckoly and refreſhes the minde. What wee relate here of *Genua*, the like could wee doe in a thouſand places. *Plinie* witneſſeth alſo, that *Pepper* trees had wont to growe here. The Fields about *Otzanto* are ſo beſet with Oliue-trees, that they looke like woods. The Country of *Bariano* in *Apulia Peucetia* is ſo fruitfull in Oyle, Wine, Corne, Almones & Cottōs, that one would ſcarcely beleeue it. The Vale of *Onelia* in *Liguria* is ſo exceeding rich in Oyle, that every yeare there is 18. or 20000. barrells made in it.

Diverſity of Fruits.

Manna. Nature hath not denied *Manna* to *Italy*: for neere unto *Alfomentia* in *Brutio* they gather it, which in the night falleth as a dew on the ground: eſpecially if a ſweete ſhowre of raine hath falne the day before, they gather it and ſtricke it from of the leaues of the trees. Such a kind of *Manna* is found likewiſe in *Magna*

Græcia, in that place, where the remnants of the *Thurini* inhabit. *Plinie* writeth also, that the *Vine-stocks* of *Italy*, excell by farre those of other Regions. He devideth the noble Italian Wines into foure sorts, & preferreth the *Setian* so called from the towne of *Setia* before all others: next after that the *Falernean*; the third sort, the Wines of *Alba Surentina*, *Massica*, *Statana*, *Calena*, *Fundana*, *Veliternina*, *Privernatia* and *Signina*; and the fourth & last sort, the *Prælutian* Wines which grow in the Countrie of *Ancona* & those of *Palmesia*.

Variety of curious Wines.

Physicall simples.

Mettalls & Stones.

This Countrie is decked with all kinde of simples, & Physicall herbes, & is full of aller manner of Stones, Mettalls & suchlike; for as *Plinie* witnesseth, *Italy* putts downe all other Countries for the abundance of Mettalls. In *Friul* by the river *Hydra* is a Mine of Quick silver. Of late yeares also hath bene found great store of Alom within the jurisdiction of *Massa* in *Toscanie*. In *Campagna Felice* are Brimstone Mines. Three miles frō the river *Cæcina* neere *Volaterris* in some hills they digg out salt, as they doe in *Bruti*. I will speake nothing of the Stone quarries, wherein they finde Marble, Alablaster, Christall and diverse sorts of precious Stones, nether will I make mention of the Coccus or Skarlet-dyes, Azure, Vitriol and other minerals.

Mineralls.

Beasts & Fowle.

Among the many Kind of Animals & Beasts, which are bred in this Countrie, there are abundāce of huge Oxen, which the Ancients had wont to call *Italos*, as also many Buffles called heretofore *Lucana Armenta*. Besides diverse kinds of fowle & birds: there are many Eagles, Kites, Puttocks & suchlike praying fowles.

The ancient Gouvernmēt.

Touching the ancient Gouvernmēt of this Countrie, under whome the anciēt Inhabitāts of *Italy* lived, Historiographers make noe great mention thereof; but if ye will giue credence to *Iunius Viterbienses* his fictions, he saith that one *Gomer* inhabited first this Region, also *Cham*, *Ianus Sabatius*, *Saga*, *Cranus*, *Aurinus*, *Italus*, *Morgetus*, *Roma*, *Rhemanassus*, *Iasius* & others, and that *Ianus* his progeny *Anno Mundi* 1925. multiplyed there exceedingly, & peopled *Italy* with the tribes of the *Laurentini*, *Brutii*, *Samnites*, *Etrusci*, *Sabini*, *Tarentini*, &c. But the most authentique Authours both *Grecians* & *Latins*, who haue diligently sought out the offspring of this Nation, especially *Dionysius Halicarnaseus*, *Pomponius Trogus*, *Solinus Polyhistorius* and diverse others haue found that many ages before the foundation of *Rome* diverse nations and people Domineered here in *Italy*, namely, the *Siculi*, *Aborigines*, *Ligures* and *Vmbri*, who litle by litle came under the power of the *Romans*, or were extirpated by them. Againe as *M. Heylin* citeth; the second that came to enjoy the happinesse of this Countrie was *Evander*, & certaine other *Arcadians*, who banished their natiue habitations, seated themselues about the place where *Rome* was built. The next that setled themselues here, was *Æneas* and his *Troyans*, who flying from their ruined Countrie, and enraged Ennemies, sought new habitations. For *Carthage* being built but 135. yeares (or as others will 143. yeares before *Rome*) & that there was no lesse then 426. yeares, betweene the beginning of the reigne of *Æneas* in *Italy*, & the beginning of the reigne of *Romulus* in *Rome*; it is impossible that euer Queene *Dido*, as *Virgill* saith, should haue seene, or falne in loue with *Æneas*, unlesse in imagination or picture. Hereunto consenteth *Ausonius*, who honoureth the *Statua* of this abused Princesse with an Epigram of eleuen verses whereof part of th em are these:

Ancient People.

VVhy didst thou stirr up Virgils envious Muse
Falsely my name, and honour to abuse?
Of me let Histories be heard, not those,
VVhich to the VVorld Ioues Thefts, and lusts expose.

Perhaps the unfortunate death of this Queene, who layd violant hands on herselfe, gaue occasion to the Poet to faine, that it was for the loue of *Æneas*, whereas it was indeed to avoyd the lust of *Iarbas* a potent King; whose violence desired to haue his pleasure on her. Whether *Æneas* euer were in Africke or no, it matters not, but certaine it is he arrived in *Italy* in a happy hower. For he was noe soner landed, then gētly entertayned by *Latinus* King of the *Laurētini*: who to make his way more apparent, espoused his onely Daughter *Lavinia* unto him. This by the way of digression.

At the first *Rome*, for the space of 244. yeares, was gouverned by Kings, as *Dionysius* and *Livius* witnesse, two credible Authours of the Romane Historie, wherein ye may also read, how the Romane power, & empire grew, & encreased litle by litle, as well by their Martiall discipline, as by their manner, customes, and well ordered gouverment, as also by their wholesome lawes, ordinances and disposing of places and offices. Moreouer, how that after they had expulsed their Kings for their tirannie and luxurie, which vices haue caused great changes and alteration in States & Kingdomes. The Kings of *Rome* were these: *Romulus* founder of *Rome* reigned 37. yeares. *Nyma Pompilius* the Authour of the Ceremonies 43. *Tullius Hostilius* who subdued *Alba* 32. *Ancus Martius* who built *Ostia* 24. *L. Tarquinius Priscus* the Adorner of Triumphs 38. *Servius Tull.* who brought the people into *Cense* 44. And *Tarquinius Superbus*, who for his insolent behaviour, and a rape committed on chast *Lucretia*, Wife to *Colatinus*, by his Sonne *Sextus*, was together with all his kindred banished the towne. A. M. 3457. The people for his sake euer after loathed the name of a King, and therefore the City was gouverned by two *Consuls* or *Burroughmasters*, annualy chosen out of the chiefe *Citizēs* called *Patricii*. These *Consuls* tooke their name *a Consulendo* from Counselling of, & seing to the good of the people & Common wealth: *Vt Consulere se suis civibus debere meminissent*: their name being a memoriall of their charge. This Magistracy of the *Consuls* held not longe, but that first the *Decemviri*, then the *Tribunes* of Cōsular authority & others dispossessed them of their gouvernment: concerning which thus *Tacitus*: *Vrbem Romam à principio Reges* &c. The City of *Rome* then was in the beginning gouverned by Kings: Liberty & the Consulship *L. Brutus* brought in. The *Dictatours* were chosen but for a time: the *Decemviri* passed not two yeares: neither had the Consulary authority of the *Tribunes* of the Souldiers any long continuance, nor *Cinna*, nor *Syllas* Dominion. *Pompey* & *Crassus* quickly yeelded to *Cæsars* forces. *Lepidus* & *Antony* to *Augustus*, and afterward was gouverned by Emperours. Thus farre *Mr. Heylin*.

The first Kings of Rome and the Gouvernment.

As long as *Italy* was gouverned by Consuls, it continued a free cōmon weale; but afterward was oppressed and brought under the *Romane* Princes. From the dayes then of *Iulius Cæsar* the first Emperour, to *Constantine* An. 310. there succeeded 43. Emperours. This Emperour *Constantine* though very famous (as being the first Christian Emperour) did more prejudice the Empire, then any of his predecessours, first in translating the Imperiall Seate from *Rome* to *Bizantium* or *Constantinople*, whereby the Empire lost much of its growth & vigour. For this reason *Camillus* would not suffer the *Romans*, to remoue their Seate to *Veium* then newly conquered, but to prevent their desires set fire on the towne, and so consumed it, *Vt nunc Veios fuisse* (saith *Florus*) *laboret Annalium fides*. A second fault of this *Constantine* was the dividing of the Empire, betweene his children: for though it was quickly againe reunited; yet by his exemple, others lerned the same tricke in renting the Empire in peeces, which occasioned the losse of the whole. The third fault of this Prince was, his transplating the Legions and Colonies into the Easterne Countries, which lay on the North Marches as being a Bulwarke against the *Persians*: thereby opening that gape, by which not long after the barbarous Nations entred. For though in stead of these Colonies they planted Garnisons & made forts: yet these quickly failed and became in a manner unserviceable. After this the Westerne Empire from *Honorius* the First, till Anno 473. was gouverned by 11. Emperours more, till that *Momulus Augustulus* was the last, that euer kept his residencie in *Italy*, a thing

Ominous

Græcia, in that place, where the remnants of the *Thurini* inhabit. *Plinie* writeth alſo, that the *Vine-ſtocks* of *Italy*, excell by farre thoſe of other Regions. He devideth the noble Italian Wines into foure ſorts, & preferreth the *Setian* ſo called from the towne of *Setia* before all others: next after that the *Falernean*; the third ſort, the Wines of *Alba Surentina*, *Maſſica*, *Statana*, *Calena*, *Fundana*, *Veliternina*, *Privernatia* and *Signina*; and the fourth & laſt ſort, the *Prælutian* Wines which grow in the Countrie of *Ancona* & thoſe of *Palmeſia*.

Variety of curious Wines.

Phyſicall ſimples.

Mettalls & Stones.

This Countrie is decked with all kinde of ſimples, & Phyſicall herbes, & is full of aller manner of Stones, Mettalls & ſuchlike; for as *Plinie* witneſſeth, *Italy* putts downe all other Countries for the abundance of Mettalls. In *Friul* by the river *Hydra* is a Mine of Quick ſilver. Of late yeares alſo hath bene found great ſtore of Alom within the juriſdiction of *Maſſa* in *Toſcanie*. In *Campagna Felice* are Brimſtone Mines. Three miles frō the river *Cæcina* neere *Volaterris* in ſome hills they digg out ſalt, as they doe in *Bruti*. I will ſpeake nothing of the Stone quarries, wherein they finde Marble, Alablaſter, Chriſtall and diverſe ſorts of precious Stones, nether will I make mention of the Coccus or Skarlet-dyes, Azure, Vitriol and other minerals.

Mineralls.

Beaſts & Fowle.

Among the many Kind of Animals & Beaſts, which are bred in this Countrie, there are abundāce of huge Oxen, which the Ancients had wont to call *Italos*, as alſo many Buffles called heretofore *Lucana Armenta*. Beſides diverſe kinds of fowle & birds: there are many Eagles, Kites, Puttocks & ſuchlike praying fowles.

The ancient Gouvernmēt.

Touching the ancient Gouvernmēt of this Countrie, under whome the anciēt Inhabitāts of *Italy* lived, Hiſtoriographers make noe great mention thereof; but if ye will giue credence to *Iunius Viterbienſes* his fictions, he ſaith that one *Gomer* inhabited firſt this Region, alſo *Cham*, *Ianus Sabatius*, *Saga*, *Cranus*, *Aurinus*, *Italus*, *Morgetus*, *Roma*, *Rhemanaſſus*, *Iaſius* & others, and that *Ianus* his progeny *Anno Mundi* 1925. multiplyed there exceedingly, & peopled *Italy* with the tribes of the *Laurentini*, *Brutii*, *Samnites*, *Etruſci*, *Sabini*, *Tarentini*, &c. But the moſt authentique Authours both *Grecians* & *Latins*, who haue diligently ſought out the ofſpring of this Nation, eſpecially *Dionyſius Halicarnaſeus*, *Pomponius Trogus*, *Solinus Polyhiſtorius* and diverſe others haue found that many ages before the foundation of *Rome* diverſe nations and people Domineered here in *Italy*, namely, the *Siculi*, *Aborigines*, *Ligures* and *Vmbri*, who litle by litle came under the power of the *Romans*, or were extirpated by them. Againe as *M. Heylin* citeth; the ſecond that came to enjoy the happineſſe of this Countrie was *Evander*, & certaine other *Arcadians*, who baniſhed their natiue habitations, ſeated themſelues about the place where *Rome* was built. The next that ſetled themſelues here, was *Æneas* and his *Troyans*, who flying from their ruined Countrie, and enraged Ennemies, ſought new habitations. For *Carthage* being built but 135. yeares (or as others will 143. yeares before *Rome*) & that there was no leſſe then 426. yeares, betweene the beginning of the reigne of *Æneas* in *Italy*, & the beginning of the reigne of *Romulus* in *Rome*; it is impoſſible that euer Queene *Dido*, as *Virgill* ſaith, ſhould haue ſeene, or falne in loue with *Æneas*, unleſſe in imagination or picture. Hereunto conſenteth *Auſonius*, who honoureth the *Statua* of this abuſed Princeſſe with an Epigram of eleuen verſes whereof part of th em are theſe:

Ancient People.

VVhy didſt thou ſtirr up Virgils envious Muſe
Falſely my name, and honour to abuſe?
Of me let Hiſtories be heard, not thoſe,
VVhich to the VVorld Ioues Theſts, and luſts expoſe.

Perhaps the unfortunate death of this Queene, who layd violant hands on herſelfe, gaue occaſion to the Poet to faine, that it was for the loue of *Æneas*, whereas it was indeed to avoyd the luſt of *Iarbas* a potent King; whoſe violence deſired to haue his pleaſure on her. Whether *Æneas* euer were in Africke or no, it matters not, but certaine it is he arrived in *Italy* in a happy hower. For he was noe ſoner landed, then gētly entertayned by *Latinus* King of the *Laurētini*: who to make his way more apparent, eſpouſed his onely Daughter *Lavinia* unto him. This by the way of digreſſion.

At the firſt *Rome*, for the ſpace of 244. yeares, was gouverned by Kings, as *Dionyſius* and *Livius* witneſſe, two credible Authours of the Romane Hiſtorie, wherein ye may alſo read, how the Romane power, & empire grew, & encreaſed litle by litle, as well by their Martiall diſcipline, as by their manner, cuſtomes, and well ordered gouverment, as alſo by their wholeſome lawes, ordinances and diſpoſing of places and offices. Moreouer, how that after they had expulſed their Kings for their tirannie and luxurie, which vices haue cauſed great changes and alteration in States & Kingdomes. The Kings of *Rome* were theſe: *Romulus* founder of *Rome* reigned 37. yeares. *Numa Pompilius* the Authour of the Ceremonies 43. *Tullius Hoſtilius* who ſubdued *Alba* 32. *Ancus Martius* who built *Oſtia* 24. *L. Tarquinius Priſcus* the Adorner of Triumphs 38. *Servius Tull.* who brought the people into *Cenſe* 44. And *Tarquinius Superbus*, who for his inſolent behaviour, and a rape committed on chaſt *Lucretia*, Wife to *Colatinus*, by his Sonne *Sextus*, was together with all his kindred baniſhed the towne. A. M. 3457. The people for his ſake euer after loathed the name of a King, and therefore the City was gouverned by two *Conſuls* or *Burroughmaſters*, annualy choſen out of the chiefe *Citizēs* called *Patricii*. Theſe *Conſuls* tooke their name *a Conſulendo* from Counſelling of, & ſeing to the good of the people & Common wealth: *Vt Conſulere ſe ſuis civibus debere meminiſſent*: their name being a memoriall of their charge. This Magiſtracy of the *Conſuls* held not longe, but that firſt the *Decemviri*, then the *Tribunes* of Cōſular authority & others diſpoſeſſed them of their gouvernment: concerning which thus *Tacitus*: *Vrbem Romam à principio Reges* &c. The City of *Rome* then was in the beginning gouverned by Kings: Liberty & the Conſulſhip *L. Brutus* brought in. The *Dictatours* were choſen but for a time: the *Decemviri* paſſed not two yeares: neither had the Conſulary authority of the *Tribunes* of the Souldiers any long continuance, nor *Cinna*, nor *Syllas* Dominion. *Pompey* & *Craſſus* quickly yeelded to *Cæſars* forces. *Lepidus* & *Antony* to *Auguſtus*, and afterward was gouverned by Emperours. Thus farre *Mr. Heylin*.

The firſt Kings of Rome and the Gouvernment.

As long as *Italy* was gouverned by Conſuls, it continued a free cōmon weale; but afterward was oppreſſed and brought under the *Romane* Princes. From the dayes then of *Iulius Cæſar* the firſt Emperour, to *Conſtantine* An. 310. there ſucceeded 43. Emperours. This Emperour *Conſtantine* though very famous (as being the firſt Chriſtian Emperour) did more prejudice the Empire, then any of his predeceſſours, firſt in tranſlating the Imperiall Seate from *Rome* to *Bizantium* or *Conſtantinople*, whereby the Empire loſt much of its growth & vigour. For this reaſon *Camillus* would not ſuffer the *Romans*, to remoue their Seate to *Veium* then newly conquered, but to prevent their deſires ſet fire on the towne, and ſo conſumed it, *Vt nunc Veios fuiſſe* (ſaith *Florus*) *laboret Annalium fides*. A ſecond fault of this *Conſtantine* was the dividing of the Empire, betweene his children: for though it was quickly againe reunited; yet by his exemple, others lerned the ſame tricke in renting the Empire in peeces, which occaſioned the loſſe of the whole. The third fault of this Prince was, his tranſlating the Legions and Colonies into the Eaſterne Countries, which lay on the North Marches as being a Bulwarke againſt the *Perſians*: thereby opening that gape, by which not long after the barbarous Nations entred. For though in ſtead of theſe Colonies they planted Garniſons & made forts: yet theſe quickly failed and became in a manner unſerviceable. After this the Weſterne Empire from *Honorius* the Firſt, till Anno 473. was gouverned by 11. Emperours more, till that *Momulus Auguſtulus* was the laſt, that euer kept his reſidencie in *Italy*, a thing

Ominous

Ominous (ſaith *M. Heylin*) that *Auguſtus* ſhould eſtabliſh, & *Auguſtulus* being the deminutiue of his name ſhould ruinate that ſpacious Monarchie. For during the raigne of theſe 11. Weſterne Emperours, and ſome few yeares after, *Italy* was ſeuen times almoſt brought to deſolation, by the fire & ſword of barbarous Nations. 1. By *Allaricus* King of the *Gothes*, who tooke *Rome* & *Naples*. 2. By *Attila* King of the *Hunnes*, who razed *Florence*, ſpoyled *Lombardie*, & by the entreaty of *Leo* the firſt, was diverted from *Rome*. 3. By *Genſericus* King of the *Vandals*, who ſacked *Rome*. 4. By *Biorgus* King of the *Alani* or *Lithuani*. 5. By *Odoacer* King of the *Heruli*, who droue this *Auguſtulus* out of *Italy*, and twiſe in 13. yeares layd the Countrie deſolate. 6. By *Theodoricus* King of the *Gothes*, called in by *Zeno* the Emperour to expell *Odoacer*. And 7. by *Gundebalde* King of the *Burgundians*, who having ranſacked all *Lombardy*, returned home, leaving the *Gothes* in poſſeſſion of *Italy:* who after they had raigned 72. yeares in *Italy*, where at laſt ſubdued by *Belliſarius* and *Narſes*, two of the braveſt Captaines, that ever ſerved the Romane Empire.

Ancient Romans.

The *Romans* in former times, were warie of behaviour and expences, of great valour, as ſubduing the greateſt part of the World, very deſirous of glorie, as *Cicero* ſaith, *Semper appetentes gloriæ præter cæteras gentes ſunt Romani.* In thoſe dayes lived the famous Captaines *Camillus* the Sword, and 2. *Fabius Maximus* the Buckler of *Rome*. 3. *Scipio*. 4. *Pompey*. 5. *Cæſar*, &c. The famous Oratours, *Cicero*, *Hortenſius* and *Antonius*, &c. The worthy Hiſtorians *Livius*, *Tacitus* & *Saluſtius*, & the memorable Poets *Virgill*, *Ovid*, *Catullus*, *Horatius*, &c.

The revenue of the Empire.

The revenues of this Empire, when it was in its flouriſh, as *Lipſius* ſaith in his Tract. *De Magnitudine Romana*, was eſteemed to be 150. millions of Crownes.

For the reſt of the vertues, magnanimous and heroick actions, warrs, inteſtine broiles, and ſeditions, till Rome attayned the Monarchie of the World, & how that afterward by riott, exceſſe, Civill warrs, and the fattall changes of this World, it was ruinated, & loſt its former greatneſſe, power, glorie and richeſſe: I will referre the Courteous Reader to the Hiſtorians aboue mentioned and to others, who haue written at large thereof.

Italy hath many gallant, flouriſhing, populous and rich cities and townes, beſides a World of villages, the deſcription of the chiefeſt of them are elegantly deſcribed by *Thomas Edvvards* an Engliſh man in theſe Latine verſes following:

Sancta eſt Sanctorum pretioſa ſanguine Roma.
Cingitur urbs Venetum *pelago ditiſſima nummis.*
Inclyta Parthenope *gignit Comiteſque, Duceſque.*
Eſt Mediolanum *jucundum, nobile, magnum.*
Excellit ſtudiis fœcunda Bononia *cunctis.*
Splendida ſolertes nutrit Florentia *Cives.*
Genua *habet Portum merceſque domoſque ſuperbas.*
Exhaurit loculos Ferraria *ferrea plenos.*
Verona *humanæ dat ſingula commoda vitæ.*
Extollit Paduam *Iuris ſtudium, & Medicinæ.*
Illuſtrat Senas *patriæ fœcundia linguæ.*
Maxima pars hominũ clamat miſeram eſſe Cremonam.
Mantua *gaudet aquis, Ortu decorata Maronis.*
Vina Vtini *varias generoſa vehuntur ad urbes.*
Brixia *dives opum parcè ſuccurrit egenis.*
Italicos verſus præfert Papia *Latinis.*
Libera Luca *tremit Ducibus vicina duobus.*
Flent Piſa *amiſſum dum contemplantur honorem.*
Commendant Parmam *Lac, Caſeus, atque Butyrum.*
Non caret Hoſpitiis pulchra Placentia *caris.*
Taurinum *exornant vertus pietaſque fideſque.*
Militibus validis ſtudioſa Peruſia *claret.*
Emporiæ *in Portus conſiſtit gloria clauſis.*
Morticus Mutinæ *ranas tenet eſſe ſalubres.*
Contemnunt omnes Anconæ *mœnia Turcas.*
Litibus imponit finem Macerata *Picenis.*
Vrbs Livii *celebris nimis eſt proclivis ad arma.*
Bergomum *ab inculta dictum eſt ignoble lingua.*
Vercellæ *lucro non delectantur iniquo.*
Odit Mundanas Syncera Novaria *fraudes.*
Clara per antiquæ defecit fama Ravennæ.
Multos per Comites Vicentia *nutrit egenos.*
Omnibus exponit gladios Aretium *acutos.*
Dulcia Felicem cingunt vineta Ceſenam.
Civibus humanis decorata eſt Aſta *fidelis.*
Fructibus, anſeribus, pomarium Ariminum *abundat.*
Omnes commendant Sicus *groſſoſque colonos.*
Poſt-ponit Regium *Cornuta animalia porcis.*
Tarviſium *exhilarant nitido cum flumine fontes.*
Sancta patent cunctis peregrinis clauſtra Viterbi.
Imola *diviſa eſt, nocet hæc diviſio multis.*
Vrbinum *ſtatuit Ducibus clamare, valete.*
Nota eſt fictilibus figlina Faventia *vaſis.*
Laus Pompeia, *Boves pingues producet, Oveſque.*
Spoletum *clamat, peregrini intrate, manete.*
Narnia *promittens epulum, dabit ova vel uvas.*
Concilium illuſtrat Sanctum generale Tridentum.
Aſſiſium *Sancti Franciſci corpore gaudet.*
Fanum *Virginibus fertur florere venuſtis.*
Hoſpitibus Comum *piſces cum carnibus offert.*
Quærit opes fragilis ſtudiis Savona *relictis.*

Meeres & Lakes.

Italy hath alſo many Lakes, the principaleſt whereof are in *Etruria*, as the Meeres or Lakes of *Traſumenus, Aprillis, Marinus, Vadimonis, Ciminis, Vulſimenſis, Sabatus, Palus, Bientina* & *Cinia*. In *Latium Hoſtiæ Lacus Albanus, Aquæ Salviæ, Lacus Nemorenſis, Iuturnæ Lacus, Rigillus, Fucinus, Pontina Palus, Fundanus Lacus, Tiburtinus, Cacubus, Simbritinus*. The Pooles are in Picinus *Nurſing*; in Vmbria *Velinus*, *Floridus*, *Cutilienſis*; in Campania *Lucrinus* & *Avernus, Linturna Palus, Stativa Pompeia*; in Salentinus and Apulia *Lacus Andurianus, Leſimenſis*; in Flaminia *Septem Maria, Paduſa Palus*; in Lombardia Tranſpadana, *Verbanus, Ortanus, Larius, Luganus, Ganiratius, Monatius, Trinatius, Chivenſis, Puſcianus, Sebinus, Benacus, Idrinus, Paninus*; in Venetia *Vigiſiolus*; in Iſtria *Coſtiacus*.

Rivers. Poo.

The chiefeſt rivers of *Italy* are the *Po, Teſinus, Rubicus, Tiber, Arnus, Olius* & *Abdua*. The firſt place we will giue to the noble river of *Po*, or *Padus*, which as *Strabo* witneſſeth, is the greateſt river of *Europe*, except the *Danubius*. By *Livius, Virgill* and other Latine Writers it is called *Padus*, & by the Italians at this day *Po*. And as *Plinie* teſtifieth, it is called *Padus*, in regard of the number of Pine-trees, which grow about the head of it. By the Grecian Poets it was called *Eridanus*; becauſe *Phaeton* the Sõne of *Sol*, as *Servius* relateth, was drenckt in this river for his light behaviour. This river alſo, as *Plinie* noteth, was called *Bodincus*, and by *Polybius Bodincos:* becauſe it was thought to be botomleſſe. This river (as *Plinie* mẽtioneth) ſpringeth out of the Mount *Veſol* or *Veſulus*, lying in the Frountiers of *Ligurus Gabienorum*, from a very tranſparant and a cleare fountaine named *Viſendo*, which rũneth through very narrow clifts, & falleth from high Mountaines with ſuch roaring and ſuch a noiſe into the Valley, that it makes men admire it: thence he taketh his courſe through a plaine-field, with ſuch a ſtrong ſtreame, that he ſetteth many Water mills a worke for the grinding of Corne, and afterward enlargeth himſelf without keeping of any certaine Channell, till he hath runne three miles together as farre as *Paiſana*, where he goeth under the ground into ſome hollow-Concaues, ſo that one can ſcarcely ſee it: but a mile further by *Paracola* riſes up againe, & taketh along with him many other brookes & ſprings, which fall from the *Alpes Penninæ*, whereby he is much encreaſed and enlarged, taking his courſe forward towards *Lombardy*, & a part of *Romania:* at laſt diſchargeth himſelfe into the *Adriatique* or *Venetia* Sea, with ſeuen great mouthes or outletts. And becauſe he runneth farre into the Sea with his outletts, is ſaid to make ſeuen Seas. He that deſireth to know more of this river, may read *Plinie* lib. 3. cap. 16. *Polybius* lib. 2. *Strabo* lib. 5. *Pomponius Mela* lib. 3. *Solinus* cap. 7. Alſo *Leander Albert* and other moderne Writters. *Virgill* in his ninth *Æneidos* ſaith, *Eridanus* is the King of the rivers. *Lucanus* in the ſecond booke affirmeth, that this river

river is not much leſſe then the rivers *Nilus* and *Danubius*. The river *Atheſis* ſo named by *Virgill* & *Plinie*, and by *Strabo* *Athigis*, by the *Italians L'Adia* or *L'Adeſe*, guſheth out of the *Trentiſh* Mountaines, which at his beginning is ſmall, but afterward encreaſeth mightely, by reaſon of the abundance of waters, which fall into him, which afterward with a ſwift currant turning Southward, beneath *Bolſana* glideth towards *Trent* with a ſofter courſe through a plaine, & having paſſed theſe euen fields runneth againe betweene the narrow Mountaines, with ſuch a vehement torrent, as if he ſeemed to carry before him all that came in his way, and ſo paſſing with the like ſwiftneſſe through *Verona*, beneath this city devideth himſelfe into two armes or Channells, whereof the one runneth into the *Fenns*, and the other diſburdeneth himſelfe into the Sea at *Foſſiones*, making there a very braue Haven. From the head thereof to *Verona*, one cannot paſſe it by ſhipping or boate, becauſe of the ſwift torrent thereof; and ſhallowneſſe, but onely carries downe floates of plankes, and Pinne-trees faſtned together, which come out of the *Trentiſh* hills & Mountaines: but from *Verona* to *Foſſiones* it is navigable, & commodious for boates & ſhipping. *Torellus* in his Hiſtorie of *Verona* ſuppoſeth, that *Atheſis* ſhould be *Ptolomies Atrianus:* and ſome are of opinion, that *Atheſis* & *Adrias* ſhould be but one river, whereof *Stephanus* and ſome others make mentiõ. The third river is *Rubicon*, which by *Ptolomy*, *Strabo*, & other Grecian Writters is called Ρυβικὼν & now *Piſitallus:* this is that river as *Plinie* witneſſeth, which after that the bounds of the riveret *Æſus* were removed made the Frontiers of *Italy*, as *Lucan* mentioneth lib. 1. in ſaying thus:

Puniceus Rubicon quum fervida canduit æſtas,
Perque imas ſerpit valles, & Gallica certus
Limes ab Auſoniis diſterminat Arva colonis.

The fourth is the *Tiber*, parting the bounds of *Etruria* & *Latium*. I beleeue verely, that in the Romane Hiſtories there hath not bene mention made of a more famous river then this, and therefore is called by ſundry names, *Ianus*, *Albula*, *Rumon*, *Tiber*, *Serra*. It was called in ancient times *Ianus*, after *Ianus*, as *Athenæus* witneſſeth; & that it was named *Albula*, appareth by *Varro* and others. *Paulus Diaconus* and *Servius* imagine, that he tooke this name from the withneſſe of his water. That he is called *Rumon* by reaſon he eateth ſo into the ground. Some ſay he tooke the name *Tiber* from *Tiber* King of the *Aborigines*, as ye may read in *Servius* his eight booke of his *Æneidos*, or as *Feſtus* will from the King of the *Tuſcori*. *Livius*, *Ovidius*, *Feſtus*, *Pompejus* and *Euſebius* ſay, that he was ſo named by *Tyberinus Sylvius*, Prince of the *Albani*. *Varro* mainteyneth that this river was called by ſome the *Heberim*, & that after the name of *Hebrus*, a Prince of the *Veientii*. The name *Serra*, the Romans uſed in their *Sacrifices* as *Servius* noteth. Beſides it is not onely called *Tiber*, but alſo *Tibris* & *Tiberinus*, and at this day in Italian *Tevere*. This river ſpringeth out of the *Appennine Alpes*, from about the midſt of them, in the Frontiers of the *Aretini*, not farre from that place, where the river *Arnus*, aboue *Aretio*, hath his head & beginning. At the firſt he commeth out of a ſmall ſpring, but then enlargeth himſelfe as he taketh his courſe forward with ſome other ſprings & Fountaines, and afterward having received ſome other riverets & brookes into him, groweth bigger and more navigable, not farre from *Tipherno:* but from thence toward *Rome* is ſo ſhallow, that one can not paſſe it by Ores & ſmall Boates, and then running forward by *Peruſium* and *Otriculo* ſeparateth *Etruria* from the *Vmbri* and *Sabini*. Some 13000. paces from *Rome*, parteth againe the *Veientes* from the *Cruſtumini* and the *Fidenati*, as likewiſe *Latium* from *Vaticanum*, and comming to *Rome* ſwells ſo great, that it is not paſſable but by a bridge and ſhipping. From thence taketh his courſe forward to *Oſtia*, where he looſeth himſelfe in the *Tuſcan* Sea. The whole courſe of this river is lively deſcribed by *Pliny* lib. 3. cap. 4. and by *Servius* in the eight booke of his *Æneidos*, alſo by *Florus* lib. 1. cap. 4. by *Varro* lib. 4. de Lil. Touching the delicate Fiſhe of *Tiber*, *Paulus Iovius* hath wrote a ſpeciall treatiſe thereof. *Pliny* mentioneth that there are two and fortie ſprings, brookes & rivers, which runne into the *Tiber*. The river called at this day *Arno*, is by *Plinie*, *Strabo* and *Ptolomy* named *Arnus*, whoſe Head-ſpring, as *Strabo* writeth, riſeth on the right ſide of the *Appenine* Mountaines, which at the firſt is very ſmall, and taking his courſe Weſtward, falleth downe from exceeding high & ſteepe clifts into the Dales, & there growing bigger by the many ſprings and Fountaines, which run into him with a great ſtreame, higheth into the *Florentine* Iuriſdiction, parting the ſame from *Piſa*, & taking along with him a great many other brookes, & riverets: at laſt diſburtheneth himſelf into the Sea. The river *Mencio* or *Menzio*, is called by *Strabo*, *Virgill*, *Plinie*, and others *Mencius*, and runneth into the Meere of *Benaco*, making the waters thereof very cleare, and afterward environning the city of *Mantua*, with a ſmall Meere, about 13. miles from it falleth into the *Po*. The river *Teſino* is by *Livie*, *Plinie*, *Silius*, *Polybius*, *Strabo*, *Plutarke*, *Ptolomy*, and *Stephanus* called *Ticinus*, and in *Tabula Itineraria Tianus*. His head commeth out of Mount *Summano*, now called *S. Gothards* Mount, out of which alſo in other places ſpring the *Rhene* and the *Rhoſne*, the *Tecin*, and others; from thence runneth through the *Lepõtii* Southward, betweene very ſteepe clifts, unto the ſtrong towne of *Belinzona:* there he beginns to waxe bigger, by reaſon of the ſprings and waters that runneth into him, and then taketh his courſe forward into the Lake of *Verbano*; and flouwing through it, as *Plinie* teſtifieth, runneth afterward through a plaine field, and ſo with his moſt cleare waters, diſchargeth himſelfe into the *Po*, but not with ſuch abundance of water as he brings into the Lake; becauſe that afterward his waters are led away by many channels and ditches. This river is ſo exceeding cleare, that ye may ſee a penny, or the leaſt thing that lies in the botome of it, and in the ſands thereof are found oftẽtimes many ſmall peeces of Gold & Silver. The river which *Plinie* calleth *Ollius*, & the *Italiãs Oglio*, aboundeth with delicate Fiſhe: in this river not farre from *Palatiola* they make many wheeles of Oiſiers, which at a certaine ſeaſon of the yeare they laye in the river, and take a world of Eeles in them, which they ſalt and barrell up. The right head of this river is not certainely knowne, but the moſt opinion is, that it comes of two ſmall waters, which runns out of the Lake *Frigidulpho*, lying betweene the *Alpes*, whereof the one, that is, on the right hãd keeping the name of *Frigidulpho* at length falleth into the *Ollio*. The other on the left hãd rũneth into an other water, which the Inhabitãts hold to be the head of the *Ollio*, but others agree not with them in this. This river running by *Poſonium* into the Lake *Iſeo*, & then paſſing through ſome champian fields, is led from thence by many channells & draines into the commaund, & villages of *Cremona* and *Brixia*, whereby the ſtony ground, through which he runns, is made very fruitfull. The water of this river is every where very cleare, and looſeth none of it: alſo he ſevereth the *Brixian* territorie from that of *Cremona* and *Bergamo*, and carrieth along with him aboue 37. riverets and ſprings. The river *Adda* is called by *Plinie*, *Tacitus*, *Polybius* and *Strabo*, *Abdua* or *Addua*. This river parteth the *Cenomanni* from the *Inſubri*, his head beginneth in Mount *Braulio*, and not in Mount *Adula* as *Strabo* mentioneth. He runneth through the Lake of *Lazio*, & then paſſing a plaine field falleth into the *Po*, carrying many other rivers with him, as the *Piſclavore*, *Meyra*, *Lyra*, *Tarteno*, *Leciumortum*, *Brembum*, *Serimortum* & *Serium*, which river ſpringeth out of the Mountaines of *Bergamo*, & running throug *Seriana* in the Winter time hideth himſelfe in hollow concaues, and by *Cremona* floweth up againe, till he looſeth himſelfe into the *Abdua*, in the Summer ſeaſon when the ſnow melts he waxeth ſo great, that he filleth not onely

Atheſis. *Rubicon.* *Tiber.* *Arnus.* *Menzio.* *Ticinus.* *Ollius.* *Addo.* *Others ſmaller rivers.*

onely all the holes and chaps in the earth: but alſo overfloweth the plaine fields. The leſſer rivers for brevitie wee will paſſe over in ſilence.

Gulfes or Boſomes.

Now follow the Seas, Boſomes, Gulfes, & Havens, The Vpper Sea, the Lower Sea, & the *Ionium* Sea environ *Italy* on three ſides. Therefore *Plinie* ſpeakes truely of *Italy*, It were impoſſible for mee (ſaith he) to relate all the Seas, Gulfes & Havens, which *Italy* on all ſides powreth out of her lap for the whole World, and for the invitation of all Marchants and men, yea and reacheth farre into the Sea, for the accommodation of commerce and trading. Amongſt the Gulfes and Boſomes of *Italy*, theſe are reckoned the chiefeſt, as *Sinus Rappalinus, Erycis, Amuclanum Mare, Sinus Baianus, Pæſtanus, Hipponiates, Scyliticus, Tarentinus, Ortas, Tergeſtinus Largus* & *Flanaticus*. Touching the Sea Havens, *Strabo*

Ports and Havens.

writeth of them in his ſixth booke, that they are great and admirable, ſome of them lying very conveniently to hinder the invaſion of an Ennemy, and ſituate very well, to offend an Ennemy, being alſo very commodious for traffique. The chiefeſt of theſe Havens are *Portus Olivulæ, Anaonis, Aviſonis, Herculis Mœneci, Maurici, Albingauni, Vadorum, Sabatiorum, Savonæ, Genuæ, Delphini, Erycis, Lunæ, Piſanus, Vadorũ, Populonii, Faleſiæ, Scabrorum, Telamonis, Herculis, Graviſcæ, Auguſti, Antias Caietæ, Iulius, Baianus, Vilinus, Metarius Oreſtis, Caſtra Hannibalis, Tarentinus, Brunduſinus, Garne, Agaſus, Anconitanus, Ariminenſis, Ravennas, Peretolus, Levenza, Polæ* and many more.

Alpes or Mountaines.

The chiefeſt Mountaines in *Italy* are the *Alpes*, whether ye will attribute them to *France, Germanie* or *Italy*, it matters not, ſeing that at this day in the length of them they ſeparate *Italy* from *France* and *Germany*, as it were with a mighty Bulwarke or Wall. *Feſtus* is of opinion, that the *Alpes* were called ſo from the whitneſſe of them: for ſaith he, the *Sabines* named that *Alpum*, which the Latines called *Album*, that is, *White*. *Iſidorus* will haue, that the name of *Alpium* is an old French word, and that in the ancient Gallican tongue *Alpes* ſignifie high-Mountaines. The high-Dutches call thẽ alſo at this day *Alpes*, but not in that ſenſe as *Iſidorus* taketh them, for *Alp* and *Alpen*, among the Dutches, betoken Mountaines rich in Paſtures, upon which no graſſe is mooed, but where Cattel are turned a grazing. *Strabo* writeth that the Mountaines formerly were called *Albia* and *Alpiona*, and *Stephanus* nameth them alſo *Alpia* and *Alpii*. *Phavorinus* giveth them the denomination of *Olbia*, & *Lycophron* of *Salpios*. *Ovid* & *Lucan* name them *Alpis*, and *Dionyſius Afer Alpius*. In ancient writings, they haue given diverſe names to the *Alpes*, a ſigne that in old times there were many parts of the *Alpes*, over which men paſſed. The names of thẽ are theſe: *Alpes Maritimæ* or *Liguſticæ*, the *Cottiæ, Grajæ, Pœninæ, Alpes Summæ, Lepontiæ, Rhæticæ, Iuliæ* and *Carnicæ*, and theſe are thoſe *Alpes*, that by a continuall ridge, ſeparate *Italy* from *France* and *Germanie*. Next follow the *Appennini*, which ſhoot out betweene the Vpper & the Nether Sea, and in their length ſeparate *Italy*, as it were into two parts. Some will ſay that it is called *Appenninus*, from the *Pœni* or *Carthaginians*, who cutt a paſſage through it, when *Hanniball* their Conductour fell into *Italy*: other againe affirme, that this name came from an ancient Captaine, called *Api*, who overran all *Italy*. By *Ptolomy* and others, this Mountaine is called *Apenninus*, by *Stephanus Appeninũ*. Mount *Appenninus* ſaith *Pliny* is counted the greateſt Mountaine in *Italy*, reaching with a continuall ridge to one another from the *Alpes*, to the ſtreight of the *Sicilian* Sea. Beſides theſe, there are divers other hills in *Italy*, as parcells of the *Appenini*.

There are 5. paſſages over theſe hills into *Italy*, viz. three out of *France*, and two out of *Germany*. The firſt from *France* through *Provence*, & ſo cloſe by the *Tyrrhenean* Seas through *Liguria*, which is the *eaſieſt*. The ſecond is through the hills called *Geneura*, into the Marquiſate of *Saluzzes*, & ſo into *Lombardy*, this is the place over which the invincible *Hanniball* marched with ſuch difficulty, and through which alſo *Charles* the Eight paſſed with his Army towards *Naples*. The third is over Mount *Cenis*, through the Countrie of *Turin*, which was firſt hanſelled (if wee beleeue antiquity) by *Hercules*: From the paſſage of theſe Captaines were theſe latter Mountaines called *Alpes Graiæ*. The firſt way out of *Germany* into *Italy*, is through the Country of the *Griſons*, by the Country of the *Valtoline*. The ſecond out of *Germany* into *Italy* is through the Country of *Tyrolis*, by the townes of *Inſpurch* and *Trent*, and thus much of the *Alpes*, their ſeverall names and paſſages over them.

Foreſts and Woods.

Theſe aforeſaid Mountaines, Dales and fieldes, are here and there covered and decked with many fine Foreſts and Woods, whereof ſome of them were famous in ancient times, and knowne by ſpeciall names, as in *Etruria* the *Saltus* now called *Boſco di Monte Fiacone*: alſo that of *Volſinio* or *Bolſena*, which lieth upon the way, as ye goe to *Viterbo* and as *Leandrus* witneſſeth, was called by the Ancients *Volſinienſium Lucus*. Vpon Mount *Cimion in Etruria* was ſuch a hideous, & fearefull wood, through which noe man durſt goe till *Livies* time, but onely the guide himſelfe. In *Latium* by *Capenates* was *Lucus Ferone*, whereof *Silius* verſifieth thus:

Dives ubi ante omnes colitur Feronia Luco:
Et ſacer humectat Fluvialia rura Capenas.

Plinie writeth, that by the river *Numico* there was a wood ſacred to *Iovi Indigeti*. The wood called *Diana Ætolica*, *Livie* maketh to be by *Agninum Compitũ*. The wood *Nævia Feſtus* placeth to haue ſtood about foure miles from *Rome*. The wood of the *Caminari*, *Livie* writeth lay without the Gates of *Capena*. And that wood which he then called *Algidum Nemus* is now *Silva del Aglica*. *Albunea Sylva*, as *Servius* ſaith, ſtood upon the very topp of the Mount *Tybur*, and another of the ſame name within the Iuriſdiction of the *Laurentini*. *Virgill* writeth that the wood *Angitia* lay by *Alba Marſorum*. *Cicero* ſaith that *Furinæ Lucus* ſtood within the præcincts of *Rome*. *Plinie* maketh mention, that the wood *Vacunæ* was by Mount *Ficello in Vmbria*. *Campania* had wont to glorie in her *Lucus Sacer* and in *Gallinaria Sylva*. *Sacer Lucus*, ſo named by *Livius*, is now called *Hami*. *Sylva Gallinaria* is mentioned in *Cicero ad Pœtum*, and *Strabo* lib. 5. Amonge the *Lucanians* the woods *Eboli, Peregrinalis*, and *Veliarum* were very famous. Amonge the *Apulians, Batini Saltus* and *Lucus Gargani*. Among the *Brutii Rhegius* or *Reginorum Saltus*. Alſo in *Gallia Ciſpadana, Sylva Lucina* and *Pedaniæ Sylvæ*. In *Traſpadania Caſtorum Lucus*. *Strabo* placeth in the Countrie of the *Venetii* two woods, whereof the one was called after the name of *Iuno Argiva*, the other *Diana Ætolica*.

Publike buildings.

Now I come to the publike Edifices and Buildings of *Italy*, aſwell Eccleſiaſtique as temporall, which are moſt exquiſite and many in number: for, within *Rome* alone there are at this daye aboue 300. Churches & Chappells, whereof ſeven of them are viſited with great devotion. *Saint Peters* Church in the *Vatican* excelleth in Magnificencie and ſumptuouſneſſe, for marble and other ornaments, all the Churches of the World, where ye may ſee many rareties, as namely, ſome pillars, which were brought thither out of *Salomons* Temple, two braſen *Peacocks* of the *Pyramide* brought into it by *Cornelius Scipio Africanus*, which heretofore ſtood in the Dale of *Vaticana*. There may ye ſee alſo the Sepulchres of many Popes, and the Marble Tombe of the Emperour *Otho* the Second. Aboue it ſtands the Popes Chappell, where yee may ſee the day of judgment painted out by *Michell Angelo*. To be briefe, I will paſſe by al the ſtately Cloiſters, Hoſpitalls, Orphan-houſes, Old-mens-houſes, Findelings-houſes and the moſt ſtately Palaces belonging to the Pope, and his Cardinalls. The Popes Palace ſtandeth upon the *Vatican*, in a place elevated, built very ſumptuouſly and ſeated pleaſantly: euer ſince the Pope left *Lateran* he came to keepe his court here in regard of the delightſomeneſſe of the place, and the healthfulneſſe of the aire. The Palace was firſt begann by Pope *Nicolas* the Third, and was afterward enlarged and made better by his Succeſſours, and at laſt by *Iulius* the 11. and *Leo* the Tenth was fully finiſhed, and by *Xiſtus* the Fift adorned with moſt excellent Images and Pictures, ſo that this ſtructure ſeemeth to exalt it ſelfe up to the Heavens, yea, & hangs at it were in the ſkyes. The ſtares by which ye goe up to his Court are ſo commodious and eaſie, that one may come up to the Palace on all ſides, yea and are ſo broad, that ye may goe up them on horſeback, to the top. This Palace is of ſo large an extent, that it rather reſembles a townе then a houſe. *Xiſtus* Chappell is as bigg as a reaſonable Church, here the Cardinalls meete, when they are to chooſe a new Pope & that the Papall Seate is vacant. This is commonly called the *Conclave*: to number up all the other Palaces & houſes in *Rome* would be too tedious, and therefore will let it reſt till wee come to the particular Deſcription thereof.

The Gouvernment two fold.

The Gouvernment of *Italy* is at this day twofold, to wit, *Politique* and *Eccleſiaſtique*. The Politique and Civill Gouvernment is now ſo ordered, that they haue rent this famous Empire into diverſe Signories and Dominions. Amonge their ſeverall Seigneuries & Dominions at this day next unto the Pope, the King of *Naples*, the three free Common weales of *Venice, Genua, Luca* & others, the chiefeſt are thoſe, which be in the Septentrionall parts, as the Princes of *Toſcany, Ferrara, Mantua, Millayne, Monferrate, Parma, Salucen* and *Verona*. In the Meridionall quarter alſo there

Savoya
FRAN
PARTE
DI PRO
VEN
CE
CE
MARE LIGUSTICO
MARE
DI
SARDEG
NA
GOLFO
DI
VE
MA
TIRRE
NO
Liparee, overo
Volcano gia Eolie
Amstelodami ex officina
Henrici Hondij Anno 1631

ITALIA

Nuouamente piu perfetta che mai per inanzi posta in luce, scolpita et con le suoi figure iuuamente rappresentate

PARTE DELL'ITALIA

PARTE DELLA DALMATIA

PARTE DELLA TURCHIA

Cilli

Com.

marck

Isola Grande

Golfo di Venetia

Bocca del C. de Longa

Golfo di Taranta

Mare di Puglia

MARE IONO

Scutari

Cattaro

Ragusi Vecchia

Ragusi

Castel Nuovo

Pelagosa

Lipari ouero Volcano gia Eolie

SICI

Remus

SCALA MILIARIUM

Miliaria Italica communia

Miliaria Germanica

there are many, vvhich I vvill deſcribe in their due places. Touching their Spirituality or Clargie, the Pope of *Rome* is the *Hierarcha*, and the *Head* of all the Church, having a mighty ſuite & traine follovving him as often as he ſhevveth himſelfe in publike: then ye ſhall ſee him gliſter and ſhine (theſe are *S. Bernards* ovvne vvords in his booke *de Conſideratione*, ſpeaking of Pope *Eugenius*) in Silkes, Velvets & precious ſtones, enammeled in Gold (juſt like the vvhore of *Babylon*) ryding upon the vvhite palfrey, and not as Chriſt vvho to ſhovv his humility, rod into Ieruſalem upon an aſſes foale) attented vvith troopes of Souldiers, Gentlemen, Pages and Lackies. The graund Clergie men are alſo held in great honour, eſteeme & reputation, for they are more honored & reſpected then the nobilitie themſelues. The *Cardinalls* (as *Peter Meſsia* noteth) came in the places of the *Conſuls*, vvho heretofore gouverned the *Romane* Empire. The *Arch-Biſhops* are of the like degree vvith Dukes, and the *Biſhops* in the places of Earles, their *Vicars* in ſtead of the Imperiall Preſidents. The *Priours* in the roome of Gouvernours. The *Arch-Prieſt* in the place of the *Tribuni Militum*, & the *Chancellours* repreſenting the *Tribuni Plebis*, or the *Gild-Maſters*. He that deſires to be beter informed of theſe things, may be pleaſed to read *Meſsia* himſelfe.

In *Italy* there are three manner of *Lavves*, namely, the Papall, the Imperiall & the Civill, or Tovvnes-lavv. What the firſt and ſecond are, is ſufficiently knovvne. The third conſiſteth in thoſe lavves and ſtatutes, vvhich every city or tovvne had vvont to haue peculiar to themſelues. We vvill add hereunto, that vvhich vvas found in an old booke of parchment, hovv diverſe people and tovvnes in *Italie*, carryed and gouverned themſelues in their conſultations, vvhich vvas this: Thoſe of *Mylaine* ſaith he vvere graue and excellent; thoſe of *Venice* ſage and vviſe; thoſe of *Luca* light-headed; thoſe of *Piſa* inconſtant; thoſe of *Placentia* provident; thoſe of *Florence* teadious; thoſe of *Ferrara* ſubtil; the *Genoa's* ignorant; thoſe of *Luca* profitable; the *Volſci* perverſe; the *Brutii* rude and blockiſh; thoſe of *Mutina* ſharpvvitted; thoſe of *Peruſa* quick of apprehenſion; thoſe of *Sena* prolix; and thoſe of *Padua* ambiguous.

Vniverſities. The *Italians* are louers of learning, Arts and Sciences, for the advancement vvhereof they haue many excellent Vniverſities, as at *Rome*, *Mylaine*, *Bononia*, *Padua*, *Pavia*, *Naples*, *Peruſiũ*, *Salerno*, *Piſa*, *Ferraria*, *Sena*, *Florence*, *Venice*, *Bergonum*, *Modena* & *Turin*: for thoſe of *Parma*, *Placẽtia*, *Ancona*, & *Macerata* are moſt of them decayed. To number up all the learned men vvhich haue flouriſhed in *Italy*, vvere impoſſible for mee. In their manners, behaviour and geſtures, the Italians are very civill, courteous & gentile, ſurpaſſing all other Nation in merrie conceits and pleaſant diſcourſes: they are of good capacitie, apprehenſion and underſtanding, apt to learne, and invent any thing, ready-handed and teachable in all ſtudies, Arts and Sciences. But from all antiquity haue bene allvvaies ambitious and vaine glorious: yea from the very breſts they haue ſucked in luſts as milke, being much inclined to Idleneſſe, a delicious life & venerie: but vvhich is vvorſt, to un naturall luſts & vile affections ſpoken of by the Apoſtle Rom. cap. 1. verſ. 26. & 27. (and as *Mr. Heylin* ſaith) are ſo beſotted vvith jealouſie, that looke hovv many Italians there are, there are for the moſt part as many jaylours to their vviues, for they ſhut them upfrom the common vievv, and permit them not to diſcourſe vvith fevv or none. For there vvas once a Gentleman in *Venice*, vvho vvas ſo extreamely jealous of his vvife, leaſt ſhee ſhould cornute him, that in his abſence he had a locke for her. Moreouer, they are exceeding revẽgefull: in ſo much that vvhen they can finde oportunity to revenge themſelues of thoſe to vvhome they beare a grudg or ſplene, either by the ſvvord, piſtoll or ſtiletto, they rejoyce, glorie in it & counting it as precious to them as their ovvne liues: but if they cannot effect it themſelues, then they hire others, or lay their commaunds upon their heires, & children to execute their revenge. Of the nature, condition & manners of your Italian Donna's & Weeman, ye ſhall find them liuely ſett out in an ancient manuſcript, or the ſame old booke in this manner follovving.

Rome 1. 26. & 27.

The nature of the Italian Weemen deciphered. Your Dames of *Sena*, are faire of complexion; thoſe of *Florence* dainty and tender; thoſe of *Peruſia* fine; thoſe of *Cajeta* hanſome; thoſe of *Conſentia* obſtinate; thoſe of *Benevento* Sullen; thoſe of *Bononia* audacious, & high minded; thoſe of *Mutina* gentill; thoſe of *Ceſena* griping; thoſe of *Genoa* laſcivious; thoſe of *Crema* decevable; thoſe of *Placentia* hard to be vvonne; thoſe of *Luca* chaſt; thoſe of *Piſtorio* kind and tractable; thoſe of *Rome* full of gravity; thoſe of *Capua* vvhoriſh; thoſe of *Naples* good hovvſvvaiues; thoſe of *Brũduſio* lazie & idle; thoſe of *Ferraria* covetous; thoſe of *Ravenna* civill; thoſe of *Vrbino* affable; thoſe of *Vincentia* conſtant; thoſe of *Parma* griple; thoſe of *Pavia* deſirous of lucre; thoſe of *Millayne* headie; thoſe of *Piemont* vvanton and laſcivious; thoſe of *Venice* vvilfull; thoſe of *Verona* gravious; thoſe of *Brixia* diligent; thoſe of *Formia* ſvveete countenanced; thoſe of *Lodi* ſuperſtitious; thoſe of *Cremona* coſtly Dames; thoſe of *Tarviſi* jealous; thoſe of *Bergamo* craftie; thoſe of *Aretio* faſt handed; and thoſe of *Puzzoli*, farre and beautifull, and if ye vvill haue *Mr. Heylins* definition of them, they are Magpies at the doore, Saints in the Church, Goddeſſes in the garden, Divels in the houſe, Angels in the ſtreets, and Syrens in the vvindovves.

In ancient times the Italian nation vvere marvailloufly giuen to all manner of Idolatrie & ſuperſtitions, & at this day no leſſe addicted to Popiſh Ceremonies, ſaving thoſe vvhich dvvell in the Southerne parts of *Italy*, vvho are deſcended from the Grecians, and follovv the Grekiſh Ceremonies & Religion. What a vvarlike and Martiall nation they haue bene in former ages, the vvhole World can vvitneſſe, vvhich they almoſt ſubdued. In the parchment booke, before mentioned, appeareth manifeſtly, vvhat people, and tovvnes of *Italy* carried themſelues beſt in the vvarres, and on the contrary vvhat vices and faults every one of them vvere giuen to. The *Peruſini* (ſaith he) vvere alvvaies held for braue and vaillant Souldiers; the *Calabrians* too furious; thoſe of *Spoleto* vvillie; thoſe of *Sena* fortunate; thoſe of *Bononia* raſh headed; the *Neopolitans* animous; thoſe of *Favenſa* preſſing upon their Ennemis; thoſe of *Prato* Sacriledgers; thoſe of *Collenſes* unteachable; thoſe of *Piceno* pillagers; the *Emiliani* temerious; the *Placentians* cruell-minded; the *Romans* able and terrible; the *Milanoys* undaunted; the *Piſtorienſes* blood-thirſtie; the *Vicentians* revengfull; thoſe of *Pavia* ſteadie and firme. For the vvarres the *Venetians* contribute money; the *Milainois* Murrions; the *Placentians* Karrs; the *Cremonans* Tents; thoſe of *Pavia* Lances; thoſe of *Piſtorio* Poingiards; thoſe of *Bononia* Reeds; the *Florentine* .....; the *Romans* perſeverance; thoſe of *Ferrara* ordnance; the *Neapolitans* Horſes; thoſe of *Parma* Shild & Targets; thoſe of *Tarviſa* ſvvords; thoſe of *Viterbo* ſpurrs; thoſe of *Lodi* victualls. He paints them out yet further in ſaying, that the *Neopolitans* are vigilant in vvarre; the *Genovvays* perfidious; the *Mantuans* excellent horſemen; thoſe of *Piſtorio* ready to receiue a blovv or thruſt vvith their targets; thoſe of *Brixia* for caſting up of vvalls and trenches excellent; the *Genoa's* for ſhipping exquiſite; thoſe of *Luca* capable for the building of Tovvnes; thoſe of *Cremona* ſkilfull in the ordering of Battailes; thoſe of *Venice* for rigging and ſetting forth of a navie; thoſe of *Padua* good Riders of horſes; thoſe of *Bergomo* for laying of plotts & Ambuſcadoes. *Virgill* in the ninth booke of his *Æneidos* deſcribeth the manner of the ancient Italians in theſe verſes:

Quis Deus Italiam, quæ vos dementia adegit?
Non hic Atrida, nec fandi victor Vlyſſes.
Durum a Stirpe genus; Natos ad flumina primum
Deferimus ſævoque gelu duramus & undis:
Venatu invigilant pueri, Sylvaſque fatigant.
Flectere ludus Equos, & ſpicula tendere Cornu.
At patiens operum parvoque adſueta Iuventus
Aut raſtris terram domat, aut quatit oppida bello.
Omne avum ferro teritur, verſaque Iuvencum
Terra fatigamus haſta: nec tarda Senectus
Debilitat vires animi, mutatque vigorem:
Caniciem galea premimus, ſemperque recentes
Convectare juvat prædas & vivere rapto, &c.

An other deſcription.

The Italians at this day are conſtant in matrimonie, and vvill not ſuffer any bills of divorce to be giuen, as the Romans by a bad cuſtome had vvont to doe, throvv the ſeducement of *Sp. Carvilius*. The firſt borne of the Princes, Lords and Gentlemen inherite their Fathers livings, according to the ancient cuſtome, but for the common & meaner ſort of people; they devide their lands & goods alike amonge their children, if they be lavvfull borne.

Dyet. Touching their *Dyet* they are very ſparing and ſober, and uſe no great dainties at their tables if neceſſitie require it not. They goe not alvvaies in one faſhion of cloaths, but change their cloaths as time and occaſion ſerues.

Apparell. The *Apparell* of the *Venetians* are vvide and longe. Of late yeares their vveemen vvent vvith their armes, breaſt & ſhoulders naked, but novv they deck them, vvearing great and long Sleeues, *à la modo Eſpaignolle*. Next unto the Venetians the Florentines goe the hanſomeſt and neateſt, in their apparell. Thoſe of *Milan*; as alſo all thoſe of *Æmilia* & *Liguria* goe very braue; but their cloathes are of a ſhorter cutt; the Courteſans of *Rome* putts them all dovvne for gallantrie, longneſſe & variety of Colours, but the communaltie goe there neate & hanſome, though not coſtly, eſpecially their private vveemen, but of late they are gott into the *Tuſcan* faſhion. The *Neopolitans* had rather goe neate in their cloathes then coſtly; the reſt of *Italy* goe pline. In all *Gallia Ciſalpina* or *Lombardy*, Princeſſes & Ladies take moſt delight in the Spaniſh; and their huſbands, in the French faſhion.

This booke mentioneth alſo vvhat meates they loue beſt in the tovvnes, and hovv they carry themſelues to Ennemies, and ſtraungers; namely, the Florentines are frugall and thifty; thoſe of *Luca* neate and cleanely; thoſe of *Mantua* plaine and ſimple; the *Calabrians* ruſticall and unſerviceable; thoſe of *Lu* truſtie; thoſe of *Sena* kind hearted; the *Venetians* ſoothers; thoſe of *Padua* auſtere and churliſh; the *Florentins* in their bargaines ar ſubtile and vvarie; the *Genoa's* patient; thoſe of *Milan* openhearted; the *Venetians* crafty and lordly.

Marchandizes. The commodities vvhich *Italy* affords, and vvhich are tranſported into forraine Countries are Rice, Silks, Velvets, Satins, Taffaties, Grograinnes, Raſh, Fuſtians, Gold vvire, Amour, Alom and Venice glaſſes, &c.

Their language is grave, courtly and fluent, the beſt vvhereof is about *Florense* and *Siena*. And thus much of *Italy* in gẽrall.

The deſcription of the Seigneurie OF VENICE.

THE Seigneurie of the Venetians reacheth farre, and containeth within three Provinces or Territoires, as *la Maria Tervigiana Friuli*, and *Hiſtria*, with a part of *Lombardy*, lying upon the *Po*, to wit, *Breſcia*, *Bergomo*, and *Verona*, with the juriſdiction of *Cremona*. On the Eaſt it boundeth upon the Auſterian Confines, and is partly ſhutt in with *Golfo di Venetia*, on the North it hath the aforeſaid Dutchie of Auſtria, with the Tridentine commaund, and alſo the Rhetian Graubunters, and Switzers, on the Weſt ſide lyeth the Dukedome of Mantua, & the Popes commaund. The Marquiſate of Tervigiana hath on the Weſt ſide the Rivers Mincius, Benacus, and Sarca: on the North the Moutaines Tauriſani, which ſeperate Germanie from Italy, on the Weſt part lyeth the River Timavi, & the Venetian Sea, on the South the River Atheſis, with the Melarian, and Brigantime Pooles. This is a noble and a rich Countrie, full of gallant townes, whoſe Inhabitants are very laborious, and ingenious, great lovers of all profeſſions, arts and ſciences, & good Souldiers. The ſoile yeeldeth all ſorts of graine, good wine, and delicate fruits, having beſides many hott bathes: wholſome Fountaines and Rivers, abounding in dainty fiſh. The aire is alſo very healthfull, pleaſant and milde, ſo that this Countrie may truely be accounted one of the beſt Provinces of Italy. *Forum Iulii*, or *Friuli*, which the Venetians call their *Patria*, or Native Soile, reacheth Eaſtward as farre as the River Formio, and Northwards to the Alpes Iulii, on the Weſt it is ſhutt in with the Alpes, Vindelicæ, or Noruæ, where the River Kiquentia parteth Friuli, from the Marquiſate Terrigluna, on the Southſide lyeth the Golfe of Venice. The Soile is exceeding fruitfull, the Countrie being full of pleaſant feilds, and watered with diverſe rivers, brookes and ſprings. For wine, woods, mettals, and all kind of ſtone quarries they have ſufficient. By the famous river of Hydra, they finde quickſilver: the Inhabitants are given much to all kinde of manufactures, and uſe great trading, and commerce. Hiſtria lyeth on the other ſide of the Golfe of Venice. It is a rough and a craggie Countrie, with many hills running through it, which nevertheleſſe are fruitfull. It hath alſo many woods in it, where they gett excellent timber, for the building of ſhipping. In the ſtone quarries, they have Free-ſtone and Marble, which is tranſported to Venice, and other Cities. By reaſon of the barrenneſſe of the Countrie, the people are not very rich. Breſcia is an exceeding fruitfull Countrie, which affordeth Wine, Oyle, Peaſe, Beanes & all kinde of Fruits in abundance. They have alſo in the Mountaines yron, and Copper mines, which yeelds the Inhabitants noe ſmall profite: within the confines thereof lyeth *Lago di Iſeo*, or the Lake of *Idro*, alſo many pleaſant Dales, adorned with populous townes, & Villages. The Country being full alſo of Caſtles, Noblemen, and Gentlemens houſes. The Territoire of Bergamo is very Mountainous, rough and to the Northward very barren, bnt the other part is more fruitfull, having fine Dales in it, where they make curious wine, and great ſtore of Oyle: they have yron alſo, and abundance of Sheepe, which yeelds them excellent wooll, where with they drive a great trade in Italy.

The Royaltie of Verona is ſeparated from the Breſcian commaund by *Lago di Garda*, beginning at *Brochelio*, and reaching in length 65 Italian miles to Riva, lying at the end of the ſaid Lake. This territoire is not behinde with the others in fertility: but yeeldeth abundance of excellent wines, oyle, and moſt pleaſant fruits. They make great gaine of their wools, and ſtone-quarries, and their Rivers and Lakes abound in delicate fiſh. Upon Mount Baldo growes many excellent ſimples, and phyſicall herbes. Cremona is a fine pleaſant Country, in regard of its fruitfull trees, which are ſett in rowes on by an other; the Vines claſping & climing up to the tops of them, whoſe juycie grapes every yeare, cheeres the hearts of her Natives. The gallant, ſtately, and famous Citie of Venice lyeth in *Sinu Adriatico* commonly called *Golfo di Venetia*. And may ſeeme to take its denomination from *Venetia*, which in elder Latin is taken from the ſeething, or frothing of the Sea, on which it is ſituate. It is built upon 72 Ilands, diſtant from the maine land five miles, defended againſt the furie of the Sea, by a banke extending 60 miles in length, through which in ſeaven places there is paſſage broken for boates, but no way for Veſſells of greater burden; ſaving at *Malamuco* and the Caſtles of Lio, ſtrongly fortified. Touching the foundation of this Citie, many Hiſtorians are of the opinion, that when the Hunnes invaded Italy, many of the Venetians, to ſecure themſelves from the furie of theſe Barbarians, fled from the continent, and harboured themſelves in theſe Ilands, upon which Venice is now built, and whence it was ſo called about the yeare of our Lord 420. Since which time it was ſo mightily enlarged, and grew ſo populous, that the circuit of it is above 8000 paces, which makes 8 miles in compaſſe, & is ſo well fortifyed, that it is impoſſible to be taken, but by an Ennemie, whoſe Armie muſt have a line of circumvalation of above 150 miles. For conveniencie of paſſage, there are 4000 bridges, and 12000 gondeloes or boates. And though this Citie be environned about with water, & noe land left, but that whereupon houſes are built: yet they are ſerved with abundance of all manner of proviſions, both for neceſſity & delight, which is brought unto them by water, and where is great trading and commerce. The City is divided into 6 parts, ſtanding in the flaves aforeſaid, the buildings are faire, ſumptuous, well compacted, & adorned with glaſſe windowes, an ornament not common in Italy. There are 200 houſes in it, fit to lodge any King whom ſoever, moſt of which ſtand on the grand Canale. There are 64 Pariſhinall Churches in it, 17 Friers Cloiſters, and 24 Nunneries: the Patron of this City is Saint *Marke*, whoſe body they report to have bin brought from Alexandria, and is here buyried in Saint Markes Church, one of the goodlieſt, and richeſt Churches in the world, vvhere in is piled up an infinite maſſe of treaſurie, belonging to the Venetians. It is built through with Moſaique worke, of which worke they vaunt themſelves to be the Authours. Now the Moſaique worke is a moſt curious worke, wrought of ſtones of diverſe colours, and divers mettals into the ſhapes of knots, flowers, and other devices, with that excellencie of cunning, that they ſeeme all to be but one ſtone: and rather the worke of nature then of art. Neere unto this Church, ſtands the Senate-houſe, and the Dukes Palace, moſt rare ſtructures. The Arſenall

DOMINIUM VENETUM IN ITALIA

PARTE DE GRISONI.

PARTE DI TERRA FERMA.

CONTADO DI TIROLO.

PARTE DI GERMANIA.

DUC: DI MANTOVA.

PARTE DEL MONTFERRATO.

PARTE DEL BOLOGNESE.

PARTE DI ROMAGNA.

STATO DI MILANO.

PARTE DELLA SAVOIA.

PARTE DEL GENOVESATO.

PARTE DEL MARCHESATO DI SALUZZO.

PARTE DEL DUCATO DI MODENA.

Clavenna. Chiauenna Plurs Soglio Stampa Chiesa Lansada Puschiauo Brascio Sparzo Stadolina Tirano Sondrio Piatzto Caiolo Auriga Incuzene Edolo Lago di Soneco Celareno Frigeno Samazaro Berzo Malon Negli Trioua Dasio Riua Morbegno Carona Lixolo Vilminer Vodriolo Forno Plazza Caspion Cleson Sonero Gardada Bocaruolo Porchera Goren Girano Gandino Spino Penzanega Tasernolo Colognuolo Villongo Calegio Ilseo Polauano Capriolo Palazzuolo Chiari Castrezato Torbiole Vrago Cossirano Tronzano Mairano Corzano Pompiano Offiaga Orci nuoui Villa Chiara Quinzano Minerbio Ailzano Gazolo Mariana Redolfesco Marcaria Oglio f. Casal alto Goito Borgoforte Luzzara Gonzaga Ragiuolo Buondanello Concordia Mirandola Finale Bottifredo Mal'albergo Argile Galera Poggio Stellata Burana f. Panaro f. Ferrara Vigarano Pontelagoscuro Francolino Zenzalino Pomposa Cò di Goro Final di Reno Migliarino Ravenna Bagnacauallo Cervia Porto Lido di Venetia Malamocco P. di Malamocco Palestrina P. di Chioggia P. di Brondolo P. di Fossone Loredo Palata Fossana Romigo Adria Brusantino Corbole Papozze Ariano S. Basilio Goro f. Volano f. Mesola l'Abbate Pomposa Comacchio Valli di Comacchio Lagostrino S. Alberto Argenta Boccalcone Inghiaia Molinella Primaro f. Reno f. Lamone f. Ronco f. Montone f. Savio f. Rubicone f. Marecchia f. Foglia f. Metauro f. Cesano f. Misa f. Esino f. Musone f. Potenza f. Chienti f. Tenna f. Ete f. Tronto f. Pescara f. Sangro f. Fortore f. Biferno f. Trigno f. Sinello f. Ofanto f. Bradano f. Basiento f. Agri f. Sinni f. Crati f. Neto f. Tesino f. Adda f. Lambro f. Olona f. Seueso f. Tanaro f. Bormida f. Scrivia f. Trebia f. Nura f. Chiauenna f. Arda f. Taro f. Enza f. Secchia f. Panaro f. Reno f. Idice f. Savena f. Senio f. Lamone f. Montone f. Ronco f. Savio f. Rubicone f. Marecchia f. Foglia f. Metauro f. Cesano f. Misa f. Esino f. Musone f. Potenza f. Chienti f. Tenna f. Ete f. Tronto f. Pescara f. Sangro f. Fortore f. Biferno f. Trigno f. Sinello f. Ofanto f. Bradano f. Basiento f. Agri f. Sinni f. Crati f. Neto f.

GOLFO DI VENETIA.

Milliaria Italica communia.

Milliaria Germanica communia.

Milliaria Gallica communia.

PARTE DEL MARE ADRIATICO ouero GOLFO DI VENETIA.

PARTE DI CARNIOLA.

PARTE DI MORLACHIA.

Carso.

Secca.

Amstelodami, Sumptibus Henrici Hondii.

is above 2000 paces in compaſſe, wherein every day there are at worke above 400 men and ſhipwrights, for the making of ſhips and Gallies, in which are kept 200 Gallies, & nigh to which are houſes ſtored with maſts, ſayles, and other tacklings, ſo that they can ſpeedily rigg, and ſett out a Navie. In their Magazin of warre they have armour for a hundred thouſand Souldiers, among which are a thouſand coates of plate, garniſhed with gold, and covered with Veluet; ſo that they are fit for any Prince in Chriſtendome to weare. Round about this Citie lye theſe Ilands, among the which is that of *Murano*, where they make their curious fine Venice Glaces, and ſo from a baſe, & an abject beginning, this Citie is growne to be the chiefeſt Bulwarke of Chriſtendome. The chiefe Policie, whereby this Commõ-wealth hath ſo long ſubſiſted in an Ariſtocracie, is firſt the exempting of their Citizens from the warres, & hyring others in their places, by whoſe death the Common-wealth ſuſtaineth the leſſe loſſe. Secondly, the entertaining of ſome forraine Prince for their Generall, whome after the warres ended, they preſently diſcard; by which courſe they avoid faction & ſervitude: which were like to happen, if they ſhould employ in that ſervice any of their owne people: who by his vertue, & courage might chance to make himſelfe their Prince. The Lawes alſo of this Citie permit not the yonger Sons of the Nobilitie to marrie, leaſt the number encreaſing, ſhould diminiſh the dignity: howſoever they permit them unlawfull pleaſures, and for their ſakes allow publike ſtewes. The Dukes authority is but ſmall, as being in all things ſubject to the Senate, and the three officers, called the Capi, without whoſe conſent he may not goe out of the towne, & by whome he is preſcribed an order in his apparell: ſo that he may be counted litle better then an honorable ſervant. His revenue is as litle as his authority, he being allowed out of the common treaſurie but 40000 ducates a yeare. The people of Venice are either Gentlemen, or Artificers, or Commons.

Verona, for a naturall ſite, lying upon the Atheſis, may be compared to Baſil in Germany, ſeated in a fine plaine feild, on the Eaſt, South, and Weſt ſides: but on the North ſide riſeth upon a litle hill, and is embraced with the River Atheſis. It hath large and faire ſtreets paved with bricks, 35 Churches, 10 Cloiſters & Nunneries, foure bridges and two Caſtles vpon the hill: it boaſteth of an Amphitheater, which will containe 8000 people. This City was a longe time under the power of the Romans, and as well as the other townes in Italy hath endured many ſhrode brunts: Afterward, the Gothes poſſeſſed it, and came under Theodoricus, who called it after his owne name, & anno 1404 was under the ſubjection of the Venetians. Padua is a very large, & an ancient City, built by Antenor, whoſe tombe is ſtill here to be ſeene. It is ſeated in a very fruitfull, & a pleaſant ſoile environned with the River Brenta, which *il Signore Carraſia* led about it: the circumference of this City is 700 paces. Beſides the Cathedrall Church, there be 22 others, 23 Fryers Cloiſters, and 29 Nunneries, a brave Senate houſe, 5 Market places, 38 ſtone bridges, 3 Hoſpitalls, three Maladeries, and about 4000 houſes in it: it is an Epiſcopall Sea, accounted one of the fatteſt in Italie. The Countrie round about it, is very fertill in peaſe and wine, here is made the fineſt, and the whiteſt bread of Italy. Vicenza is very neately built and compacted, together adorned with ſumptuous houſes, through which the two Rivers *Bacchiho*, and *Rezo* meeting runne. The circumjacent territoire furniſheth this City withall proviſions in abundant manner, about it growes many Mulberie trees, with whoſe leaves the Citizens keepe a multitude of ſilke wormes. Breſcia lying under the foote of a hill, is accounted the ſecond City for bigneſſe, and beauty in all Lombardy, being finely compacted together. It hath endured much harme by the Hunnes, and anno 412 the Gothes burnt it downe to aſhes, but anno 452 was built up againe by Martianus. The Emperour Henry the 6. did demantle it, & took their priviledges from them, when the Gibellini and Guelphi factions domineerd in Italy, whereby it ſuſtained much dammage and falling into the hands of many Lords, the Venetians at laſt ſnapt it from them. It is alſo the ſeate of an Archbiſhop, who is an Earle, a Marqueſſe and a Duke. Bergamo is an ancient towne ſeated upon the top of a hill: in the Preaching Fryers Monaſtery, is moſt antike and curious carvings, and a fine Library to be ſhowne: the people ſpeake the worſt language of any in Italy: but are nevertheleſſe men of good capacity. This towne anno 1419 in the time of Philippe Maria fell into the hands of the Venetians. Crema lyeth in a very pleaſant ground, being ſtrongly fortifyed with walls, againſt the Millanoys, haviug gallant houſes in it, and being provided with all things neceſſary for the ſuſtentation of man, till anno 1405, it was ſubject to Vicounts, in which time *Philippo Maria*, chaſed thoſe Tyrants away. It proved diſloyall to this Philip, and gave themſelves over to the Venetians. Tarviſium is not very great, but ſtrong; the River *Sili* divideth it into two parts, the moſt of the lands about it, belong to the Citizens of Venice. This towne in the time of the French, and Imperiall troubles ſtood conſtant to the Venetians. In Fruili are diverſe townes among the reſt Udine being five miles about. Aquileia lyeth upon the borders of Hiſtria, & is a very ancient towne, which had above a hundred and twenty thouſand perſens dwelling in it, according to the Romaine taxation. Attila after a long ſeige layd it flatt to the ground. Not farre from thence is the new towne of Palma, built by the Venetians anno 1593. It is built in a circular forme, fortifyed with nine great Bulwarkes, and a deepe moate, and an exceeding thick wall, in the midſt of it ſtands the Citadell, which hath alſo 5 Bulwarkes about it. In Hiſtria are theſe two townes, *Capo d'Iſtria* lying in a ſmall Iland, with a bridge over it to the continent. In the midſt alſo of the towne lyes a ſtrong Caſtle. *Triſt* is a Sea-haven, uot farre from *Capo d'Iſtria*.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DVTCHIE OF MILLAINE.

THis part of *Italy*, which is now called *Lombardie* is a braue and a moſt pleaſant Countrie, as well in regard of the gallant townes as for the fragrant fieldes, and Meddowes that are in it, & therefore is rightly ſtiled *the Garden of Italy*.

Ancient names.

This *Lombardy* was knowne to the ancient Romans by the name of *Gallia Ciſalpina*: *Gallia* as being then inhabited by the *Gaules*: *Ciſalpina*, becauſe it lay on this ſide of the Alpes. It was alſo called *Gallia Comata*, becauſe of the long haire of their heads: and *Longobardia* from the long haire of the peoples beards. It is now devided by the river *Po* in *Ciſpadanam* and *Tranſpadanam*. The *Tranſpadana*, or that part, which lieth beyond the *Po* comprehendeth the Dutchies of *Milan*, *Mantua*, *Parma*, and the Seigneurie of *Venice*. The Dukedome of *Millaine* belongeth to the Crowne of *Spagne*, & lieth on both ſides of the *Po*: in ſo much, that it is counted the greateſt & the beſt part of *Lombardy*. For on the North ſide it lyeth by *Lago Maggiore* next the Swiſſers, not farre from *Binzo* upon the river *Teſin*, as alſo ſome other townes ſeated neere this *Lago Maggiore*, with that tract alſo which lieth round about *Lago Lugano*. Neere the beginning of *Lago Como* it hath the Griſons bordering upon it. On the Weſt beyond *Atheſis* and *Saſia* it hath *Piedmont*, *Montferrate*, and the Countie of *Vercelli*. On the Eaſt it hath *Bergamo* lying along the river of *Adiva* belonging to the Venetians, from the towne of *Lecco* to *Trezzus*, and along *Brekia* from *Coro* to the *Calvatones*, where the river *Ollio* runneth betweene them, alſo on the *Mantuan*, and *Sablonitan Territoire*. On the South it ſhooteth out to the Dukedome of *Parma*, namely from *Great Caſal* to *Arena*, and from *Arena* to *Bobium*, the river *Po* running betweene them: under theſe one might note and include *Genua*, and the other imperiall fee ſimples.

Deviſion.

Bounds.

Millaine.

The *Metropolis* of this Dukedome is *Mediolanum*, *Milano* or *Millaine*. It is verely thought, that this citie was firſt founded by the *Gaules*, then called *Inſubres*, who under the conduct of the King of the *Celti*, called *Belloveſus*, having marched into Italy, chaſed away the *Tuſcans*, and built here this towne. It is very certaine alſo that it is a very ancient towne: *Iſaac Caſaubon* ſaith in his expoſition upon the fourth booke of *Strabo*, that it was ſo called from a *Gallike* towne named *Mediolanum*, which lay in *Zantoigne*.

The derivation of the name.

The derivation of this name cometh from a high Dutch word, as ſome imagine, namely from *Meyland*, becauſe of the pleaſant, & greene meddowes wherewith this Countrie is decked in the month of May. Others from the word *Midland*, becauſe it is ſeated in the center & heart of *Inſubria*, environed round about with the river *Tiſni*, & a third opinion is from *Maeghdeland* or *Maids-land*, becauſe the Goddeſſe *Minerva* hath a Temple in it.

Millaine is accounted one of the greateſt, richeſt, and gallanteſt Cities of Europe, for there is great commerce and trading in it, many Sumptuous buildings, ſtately Churches, a ſtrong Citadell, a fine Arſenall, and a Magaſin for amunition. It hath large Suburbs, whereof ſome part of them are walled and moated, which for greatneſſe may be likened to ſome townes: And is ſo plentifully furniſhed with all kind of proviſions, that they haue a common proverbe *Solo in Milano ſi mangia*. It is a citie very populous, containing 200000. perſons, & of great trade, ſo that they haue an other proverbe: *Chi voleſſe raſſetiare Italia, ravinarebbe Milano*, here being private ſhopps, equalling the publike Store-houſes of other places, where the people are ſo rich, that the wife of euery Mechanicke will flaunt it out in her ſilkes, and taffaties. It is ſeuen miles in Circuit. There lieth alſo in it a Citadell called *Porta Iovia* ſo ſtrongly fortifyed, with naturall and artificiall Ramparts, that it is deemed impregnable. *Franciſcus Scottus Iter. Italic. lib.* 1. writeth at large of all theſe thinges. There haue bene found alſo in this city many monuments & inſcriptions of the ancients and diverſe antiquaries. Their Vniverſity is very ancient, wherein it is thought *Virgill* ſtudied. Here *Aurelius Auguſtinus* (as they ſay) was Profeſſour of Eloquence, who maketh often mention thereof. Here flouriſhed *Hermolaus Barbarus*, *Cœlius Rhodiginus*, and *Cardanus*. Here (ſome report alſo) that *Saint Barnabie* thaught Divinity, and that *S. Ambroſe* was Biſhop of it. Here alſo were borne the Emperours *Didius Iulianus*, & *Maximianus Herculeus* and alſo many Popes. It is honoured with the dignity of an Archiepiſcopall Seate, the firſt primate whereof was *Barnabas* the *Colega*, or the Fellow-brother of the Apoſtle Saint Paul.

Millaine was for a longe time under the commaund of the *Gaules*, & by the conduct of *Marcus Marcellus Cos.* (who ſubdued the *Inſubres*) came under the Romane ſubjection, the Emperours, and Generalls making this city their *Sedem Belli*, againſt the *Gaules* and Germans, as appeared by the warrs of *Iulius Cæſar*, *Nerva*, *Trajanus* (that built in it the Royall Court now called the Palace) *Adrianus Maximinianus* and others: For when the Romane Empire began to decline, then the Emperours & Generalls began to take great delight in it, and did mightely enlarge it, ſo that *Procopius* writeth, this City next to Rome was accounted the greateſt, moſt populous, richeſt and mightieſt. But the power of the Romans being broken & rent, *Millaine* by the furie of the Barbarians, as the *Gothes*, *Hunnes*, & *Lõgobards*, was deſtroyed & made deſolate. Afterward by the magnanimity, and conduct of *Charles the Great*, being expulſed out of Italy, they putt themſelues under the French Crowne, & then came under the Emperours of Germany; whereof many of them, according to the rites, and ſolemnities of the Empire, were here crowned with an yron crowne that hung in *S. Ambroſe* Church. Finally, this towne (as Munſter ſaith) continued an Imperiall towne after the overthrow of the Lombards, till the time of *Fredericke Barbaroſſa* 1161. from whoſe obedience, in behalfe of Pope Alexander the Third it revolted: the Emperour diverſe times deſtroying the city, and the people thereof ſtill miniſtring freſh occaſion. *Beatrix* the Emperours wife coming to ſee the towne, was by the irreverend people firſt priſoned, and then moſt barbarouſly handled. For they ſet her upon a Mule with her face towards the taill, which ſhee was compelled to take in her hand in ſtead of a bridle, & when they had thus ſhowne her to all the towne, they brought her to a Gate, and kickt her out. To revenge this wronge the Emperour beſieged and forced the towne, and adjudged all the people to dye, ſaue ſuch as would un-

Septentrio

Occidens

Meridies

RHÆTIÆ PARS

LEPONTII

NOVARESE

VERCELLENSE

MONFERRATO

PEDEMONTII

PARS

Cra Con. trada

Lago Maggiore

Lago di Orta

Lago de Como

Milano

Como

Lecco

Pavia

Novara

Vercelli

Alessandria

Tortona

Lodi

Marignano

Crema

Inurea

Carmagnola

Chuias

Turino

Giaroli

Angiera

Sesto

Locarno

Canobio

Domo

Lugano

Bellinzona

Mogena

Verizino

Sumeo

Zumano

Cono

Madia

Cardivia

Trontano

Bondozula

Bugnaca

Antroplana

Vanzono

Anzino

Lanza flu.

Lagno

Fobelle

Persumello

Carpertogna

Vergogna

S. Sepulchro

Carevola

Impani

Varzo

P. May

Vallis Verasca

Molan

Biascha

Berenzona

Offogna

Gardola

Magadino

Ascona

Brissiaco

Ugonia

Canaro

Oghebi

Margoso

Palenza

Ene

Feriolo

Strona flu

Omagna

Bugira

Cabio

Lexa

Orta

Bosio

Aroua

Cimara

Polla

Rocha

Varallo

Sesia flu

Alduzzo

Upai

Borgomane

Crepacor

Borgo de Sesia

Inara

Quarto

Presmello

Tontaneto

Romagua

Gatinero

Genio

Nibiz

Sum

Viana

Bianera

Gogna flu

Olzeo

Dibimbio flu

Caiazo

Perna

Rocha

Lavino

Trezza

Aono

Valtravaglia

Sovigo

Vasoldo

Bironio

Sonvig

Proleze

Osteno

Campioen

Lanactum

Bissono

Turregia

Corabion

Gerentina

Codelago

Porto

Bruscus

Lago Lugano

Bruscimpian

Garmignaga

Coaar

Gana

Porto

S. Catarina

Ispariun

Arvolo

Vacollo

Binnio

Varese

Aza

Gavra

Brebia

Cardana

Creso

Trina

Terna

Varan

Buogio

Castion

Gallarto

C. Seprio

Soma

Marlean

Busto

Sedrana

Legnan

Olona flu

Rho

Balsamo

Desio

Serono

Monterno

Treda

Berlasina

Apiana

Senon

Lomuza

Cantu

Gneuno

Cora

Baranello

Asso

Torno

Canzo

Pusumo

Mezuola

Bayo

Morbegno

Novara

Diversano

Alduas

Dalebio

Forte de Fuentes

Surienum

Gera Grabadal

Aduncum

Colbio

Lirocy

Correno

Delfum

Premana

Bellanum

Varena

Iesen

Tolum

Introbio

Molgio

Valabio

Lecco

Barco

Vercurac

Orgion

Mera

Cernuschio

Berzano

Alia

Usnia

Vilmercato

Monza

Caranschio

Gorgonzola

Inzago

Melza

Ponte

Septalo

Pescherа

Vigenti

Milano

Sandolana

Monzon

S. Petrophuano

Ossana

Castano

Trubico

Cugino

Baregio

Sotime

Bagio

Chesiate

Mazenta

Bistagio

Cusago

Cassiano

Terrago

Ceriano

Bufalora

Berna

Rebecco

Caiazo

Caselle

Vigana

Zibido

Sporzana

Albaira

Casnetta

Prignano

Gazan

Bustogno

Dezolo

Guda

Bart

Re ona

Abiagras

Vermezo

Labruta

Rosato

Biuro

Binasco

Tirella

Basili

Suisene

Archavech

Landriano

Zibidi

Lodeve

Pandino

Croton

Locca

Monzon

Marignano

Paul

Crema

Obriano

Bagnol

Chievre

Cidan

Robiano

Gradera

Roveredo

Azon

S. Pelegrino

S. Zuan

Bint

Mortirono

Introbio

Molgio

Valabio

Lecco

Barco

Vercurac

Tagio

Olmen

Bripio

Cernuschio

Berzano

Breuis

Alia

Robia

Bremba

Mediolago

Verdelmo

Cavriat

Trezo

Bastia

Vilmercato

Monza

Inzago

Gorgonzola

Caranschio

Melza

Ponte

Septalo

Pescherа

Spin

Paul

Crema

Obriano

Vogaian

Bagnol

Chievre

Cidan

Robiano

Gradera

Roveredo

Azon

Pandino

Lodeve

Lodi

Marignano

Croton

Locca

Monzon

Archavech

Landriano

Zibidi

Binasco

Tirella

Basili

Suisene

Rosato

Biuro

Labruta

Vermezo

Abiagras

Albaira

Casnetta

Prignano

Gazan

Bustogno

Dezolo

Guda

Bart

Re ona

Vigana

Zibido

Sporzana

Caselle

Vigenti

Milano

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Monzon

S. Petrophuano

Ossana

Castano

Trubico

Cugino

Baregio

Sotime

Bagio

Chesiate

Mazenta

Bistagio

Cusago

Cassiano

Terrago

Ceriano

Bufalora

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Rebecco

Caiazo

Lago de Como

Lecco

Como

Pavia

Novara

Vercelli

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Brissiaco

Ugonia

Canaro

Oghebi

Margoso

Palenza

Ene

Feriolo

Strona flu

Omagna

Bugira

Cabio

Lexa

Orta

Bosio

Aroua

Cimara

Polla

Rocha

Varallo

Sesia flu

Alduzzo

Upai

Borgomane

Crepacor

Borgo de Sesia

Inara

Quarto

Presmello

Tontaneto

Romagua

Gatinero

Genio

Nibiz

Sum

Viana

Bianera

Gogna flu

Olzeo

Dibimbio flu

Caiazo

Perna

Rocha

Lavino

Trezza

Aono

Valtravaglia

Sovigo

Vasoldo

Bironio

Sonvig

Proleze

Osteno

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Introbio

Molgio

Valabio

Lecco

Barco

Vercurac

Orgion

Mera

Cernuschio

Berzano

Alia

Usnia

Vilmercato

Monza

Caranschio

Gorgonzola

Inzago

Melza

Ponte

Septalo

Pescherа

MEDIOLANVM DVCATVS.

Amſtelodami, Excudit Henricus Hondius.

dergoe this ranſome: Betweene the buttocks of a ſkittiſh Mule a bunch of figgs was faſtned, & ſuch as would liue muſt with their hands bound behinde them runne after the Mule; till with their teeth they had ſnatcht out one, or more of the figgs. This condition, beſides many a ſound kicke, was by moſt accepted, & performed, ſince which time the Italians, when they intend to ſchoffe or diſgrace one, uſe to putt their thumbe betweene two of their fingers, & ſay *Ecco la fico*, which is counted a diſgrace anſwerable to our Engliſh cuſtome of making hornes to that man, whom we ſuſpect to be a Cockold. Afterward this city againe rebelled, & was by the ſame Emperour level'd with the ground, the walls pulled downe, and all the platforme of the city plowed up, and ſowne with Salt: that being the Embleme of a towne never in poſſibility to be reedified: yet after this *Millaine* was rebuilt, & the Pope by the *Millanois*, and *Venetians* had the better of the Emperour. At this time the people ſeing the Emperour troubled with warre, begann a Common wealth which continued about 56. yeares, when the *Veſconti* a potent family uſurped the dominion. The firſt which tooke upon him this authority, was *Otho*, who being alſo Lord of *Angerena* ſurnamed himſelfe *Viſconti, quaſi bis Comes*. The firſt of this family, which obtained the title of *Duke* was *Iohn* called *Galeazo*, becauſe at his birth the cocks crew more then was ordinary, who for this dignity paid to the Emperour *VVenceſlaus* 100000. Crownes. Afterward the Dukes of *Sforza* with the conſent of the citizens, and the Romane Emperour gouverned it, and being elected obtained more then euer the Galeazes had.

Their iſſue failing, the Emperour Charles the Fifth ſucceeded them, who annexed this Dukedome to the Crowne of Spaine. That is memorable which Suidas writteth of *Attila*, that having gained a great victory & coming into this city after he had wonn the towne found in it a picture, wherein the Romane Emperours and Generalls were pictured ſitting upon golden thrones, under whoſe feet the dead karkeſies of the Scithians lay: who ſeing it, commaunded them to picture him alſo upon a golden throne, & the Romane Princes under him with ſacks on their ſhoulders, powring downe gold at his feete. All ſentences of pleas, aſwell Civell as Criminall are here pronounced by the Senatours of *Millaine* with whom are joyned 16. Councellours at lawe, ſome of the clergie and the choiſeſt men of the Citty. The Countrie round about it is very fruitfull abounding in all things.

Cremona. *Cremona* is a very ancient tovvne, built in the firſt yeare of the ſecond Punicke vvarre, and vvas burnt to the ground by *Veſpaſians* ſouldiers, after the defeate of *Vitellius* his forces, vvhich overthrovv vvas given under the vvalls of this tovvne. For vvhen *Antonius Veſpaſians* Generall, after his victorie firſt entred into it, he vvent into a bath to vvaſh avvay the ſvveat and blood from his body, vvhere finding the vvater ſome vvhat too cold, he ſaid by chance, that it ſhould anon be made hotter, vvhich vvords the Souldiers applying to their greedie deſires, ſet fire on the tovvne, and ſpent foure dayes in the ſacking of it. By the encouragement of *Veſpaſian* it vvas againe reedifyed. It lieth ſo upon the *Po*, that it often ſuſtaineth much dammage by high floods. The Streets are large and broad, the houſes ſtately built, vvith a very ſtrong Caſtle, and a high tovver, vvhich may be accounted one of the vvonders of Europe, built Anno 1284. from vvhich grevv the byvvord: *Vna Turris in Cremona, unus Petrus in Roma, unus Portus in Ancona.* In the yeare 537. vvhen *T. Sempronius*, and *P. Cornelius* vvere Conſuls it vvas made a Colonie to hinder Annibals invaſion into Italy.

Aftervvard this citie vvas miſerably deſtroyed by the *Gothes* & likevviſe by the Lombards vvas almoſt turned upſide dovvne Anno 630. Then having continued a vvhile under the Italian Kings, at laſt followving the exemple of other tovvnes purchaſed her ovvne freedome & came under the cõmaund of Rome. The inteſtine vvarre riſing betvveene the *Guelphi* and the *Gebellini*, ſhe loſt her priſcan glorie and liberty by degrees: finally comming firſt under the povver of the Galeazes, and then under the *Sforzaes*, vvas at laſt taken in by *Levves* the Tvvelfth, and by capitulations of peace delivered over to the *Venetians*, vvho having gouverned over it ten yeares, the French gott it againe into their hands. Then they being beaten out of Italy, it came under the Dominion of the *Sforces*, & aftervvard under the King of *Spaine*. This city vvas called *Fida* for the Loyaltie, vvhich her citizens bore to their Princes. It is an Epiſcopall Seate, and hath bred many excellent men, as *Euſebius* S. Ieroms Diſciple, the Biſhop of *Placenzia*, *VVillielmus* the Generall of the Sodalitie of the *Eremits*, and Biſhop of *Navarre Franciſcus Regatus*, Biſhop of *Bergomo*, *Ioannes*, and *Martinus Boſiani*. Alſo *Richardus Malumbra*, and *Ieronimo Ponzonius*, & *Mr. Furius Bibaculus*, and *Quintilius* tvvo ancient and famous Poets.

Neere the vvalls of it ſtood the Temple of *Memphis*, vvhich vvhen *Vitellius* deſtroyed this tovvne and conſumed it vvith fire, remained, as Tacitus vvitneſſeth, untoucht.

The Countrie about it is plaine, full of meddovves, paſtures, and fieldes, vvhere good ſtoore of Wheate, Barly and other Graine grovves, it yeeldeth alſo Wine and abundance of Flaxe. *Fertility.*

By *Lago de Como* lieth the litle, but a ſmall & a very rich tovvne of *Como*, vvhere there are very ingenious and induſtrious Burgeſſes. The vvalls of it vvhich lookes tovvards Millaine vvas built by *Iohn* Vicount and Archbiſhop of *Millaine* 1354. vvho alſo built the round tovver of the Caſtle. Iuſt as *Cromona*, ſo vvas it ruined and ſpoyled by the vvarres of the *Romans*, *Gothes*, *Gaules*, & *Spaignards*: but the greateſt miſery that euer it endured vvas by *Cæſars Legions*, becauſe they receiued into their tovvne the defeated and routed *Gaules*, vvhich had ſaued themſelues by flight. It is the birth place of *Iovie of Benedictus*, and of *Paul* Biſhop of *Nocera*, famous for their vvritings, as alſo for *C. Plinius Secundus*. For *C. Plinius* the hiſtoricall vvritter, of naturall things vvas of *Verona*, for his Siſter *Plinia* married *C. Cacilie* of *Novocomo*, from vvhich match came *C. Plinius Secundus*. *Como.*

Cloſſe by the river *Ticinus* lieth *Pavia*, or *Papia*, an Vniverſitie erected Anno 1361. by *Charles* the Fourth, and vvas united to *Millaine* by *Iohn Galeaze* the firſt Duke, famous for the battle, in vvhich *Francis* the Firſt vvas taken priſonner by *Charles* the Fifth 1525. The houſes are not very great, but are as neatly compacted together, as any be in all Italy: the ſtreets are faire and large and goe outright. *Pavia.*

The chiefeſt buildings are the tvvo Palaces built for the training up of youth, the one by *Pope Pius* the Fifth, the other by *Cardinall Barronius*. The *Lombards* held here their Court, vvhereby this place vvas mightely enriched: the many high Tovvers and Turrets in it, vvere firſt built by the *Lombards*. *Pavia* is famous for the Tombe and Sepulchre of that learned man *Severinus Boetius*.

Vpon the *Poo* lieth alſo an other ſmall tovvne called *Dertona*, or *Tertona* built as ſome ſay by the *Ligures*, or *Gaules*. Firſt it vvas called *Antilia*, & aftervvard *Terdona* from three gifts, vvhich vvas ſo named from three miracles that hapned in it. The firſt vvas a Stone, vvhich ſvveat out aboundance of Oyle: The ſecond vvas a Fountaine, vvhich every yeare upon the day of the Nativity of *Iohn* the *Baptiſt* guſhed and ſprong up: The third a loafe of bread, vvhich being cutt in ſhivers a vvhile before the death of a braue gentleman that liued in it, dropt blood. *Plinie* ſaith *Dertona* vvas a colonie of the Romans. It vvas vvholy deſtroyed by *Fredericke Ahenobarbus*, and built up againe by the *Millanois* at the foote of a hill. Vpon the ſaid hill ſtandeth *Saint Maries* Church, vvhich is very ancient. It is an Epiſcopall Seate, famous for *D. Martianus*, vvho liued in it. The ſoile about it is very fruitfull and yeelds much Wheate, Barly, Wine, and other fruits. *Dertona.*

The noble families and beſt houſes are the *Guidoboni*, *Cavalchini*, *Buſſeti*, *Montemerli*, *Croßi*, *Gentili*, *Rebrocchi*, *Malpaſſuti*, *Vicardi*, *Calvini* & ſome others.

Novara, vvhich Tacitus calleth *Novaria* lieth upon a high Site, and vvas longe under the Dukedome of *Millaine*, but aftervvard came under thoſe of *Thurin*, the Vicounts *Sforzias*, the King of *France*, and at laſt under *Charles* the Fifth and his Succeſſours, and novv this tovvne upon certaine conditions vvas ſubject to the Prince of *Parma*. The ancient houſes are the *Tornielli*, *Caballatii*, and the *Bruſatii*, by vvhoſe inteſtine broiles *Novara* vvas miſerably tormented and plagued. In the yeare 1500. vvhen *Ludovicus Sforza* Duke of *Millaine* vvas kept priſonner in the Caſtle by the Svvitzers, it vvas ſould and delivered over to *Gallus*. *Albutius Silo* a famous Oratour vvas borne in this tovvne, alſo *Peter Lombard*, Biſhop of *Lyons* renovvned for his ſentences: *Iohannes Maria Cataneus* an excellent Poet, beſides diverſe others. The Countrie in ſome places is level and fruitfull, but in others hilly and barren. *Novara.*

Within the Dutchie of Millan lieth *Lodi* and *Alexandria* novv a tovvne of great ſtrenght, but formerly a poore village named *Roboretum*. The nevv name and greatneſſe muſt be aſcribed to the often overthrovves of Millaine by *Fredericke Barbaroſſa*, the people vvhereof at the ſeuerall deſtructions of their citty, retired to this tovvne, calling it ſo for *Pope Alexander* the thirds ſake, vvhoſe part they then tooke againſt the Emperour, and gott this nevv name: it lieth cloſſe upon the river *Tanar* diſtant ſome ſeven Italian Miles from *Tertana*. *Alexandria.*

The Dukedome of *Millaine* is in compaſſe about 300. Italian miles, it is reported the King of *Spaine* at this day exhauſts out of it 80. thouſand Crovvnes. And thus much for the Dutchie of *Millaine*. *Greatneſſe.*

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPATE OF PIEDMONT.

The originall name.

THE Princedome of *Piedmondt*, or *Regio Pedemontana*, is ſo called becauſe it is a Countrie ſeated at the foote of the Mountaines, namely in the beginning of thoſe Alpes, which part *France* and *Italy* one from an other, and was named the old *Taurini Regio*, from thoſe people which inhabited in it. This nation *Livius*, *Polybius*, & others often mention in their writings; eſpecially *Plinie* placeth them in the ninth territoire of Italy, and counts it among the Ligurian tribes.

Ancient Inhabitants.

Since which time, this region was afterward made a Province, by the *Longo-bards*, and having elected a Duke called it the Dukedome of *Taurin*. *Livie* in relating *Hannibals* invaſion into Italy, ſpeaketh much of theſe *Taurini*, as alſo *Plutarke* in the life of *Hannibal*.

Bounds.

This Countrie is bounded on the Eaſt with *Millaine*, and *Montferrate*, on the South with the Seigneurie of *Genoa*, on the Weſt with *Provence* and *Daulphine*, and on the North frountreth upon the borders of *Savoy*, *Svvitzerland*, and *Millaine*.

It is generally held that in Italy no Countrie can putt it downe, either in regard of the fertility thereof, or for the many pleaſant and fruitfull hills wherewith it is adorned. It beareth all kinde of Graine, moſt delicate fruits, and curious Wines, which they in abundance tranſport out of this region into the neighbouring Countries: beſides they haue great ſtore of Cheeſe, Butter, Rice, Hempe, Silke, and ſuch like proviſions with diverſe ſorts of Mettals. The fruitfulneſſe hereof may appeare herein, that in the time of twentie yeares warres, betweene the French and the Spaniards, for all their armies lay in it and eate it up, yet was there no want of Victualls and Proviſions. Likewiſe notwithſtanding the warrs of Duke *Charles Emanueli*, cauſed by reaſon of the Reformed Religion brought into France and his Countrie, yet this Principate of Piedmont in a few yeares contributed to the maintenance of them aboue eleuen millions of Ducats. To paſſe over in ſilence alſo the late warres in which this Countrie payd to his owne Lord, as likewiſe to the King of France an unſpeakeable maſſe of money.

This Countrie as it is fruitfull, ſo was it populous, and exceeding well peopled: for whereſoeuer they ſettled themſelues in it they found very commodious ſituations and dwellings. And though the townes be not very many and great; yet there are in it aboue 150. places walled, which are ſo populous, that once a *Piedemontane* Gentleman, being aſked of the extent of his Countrie, ſaid, that it was a Citty of 300. miles in compaſſe. It comprehendeth alſo beſides Lordſhips and Barronies, 52. Earledomes and 15. Marquiſates, & 20. great Abbeyes. It is devided betweene the Dukes of *Savoy*, and *Mantua*: the river *Tener* or *Tanarus*, parting their poſſeſſions. This Countrie is parted into eight Biſhopricks, namely, the Epiſcopates of *Vercelli*, *Aſti*, *Oſta*, *Turino*, *Mondovi*, *Foſſano* and that of *Saluzzo*.

52. Earlecomes, 15. Marquiſates & 20. Abbeyes.

Rivers.

The chiefeſt rivers, which water this Countrie, are the *Po*, *Stura*, *Tanarus*, *Duria*, and aboue 28. others, beſides great and ſmall. The *Po* ſpringeth out of the Marquiſate of *Saluzzo*, from under the Mount *Voſo*, and after he hath turned towards the North, and paſſed by *Turin*, windeth againe Eaſtward, and traverſeth through the Marquiſate of *Montferrate*. The *Stura* guſheth out of the *Ligurian* Mountaines, which ly on the Southſide of this Countrie, and borders upon the Seigneurie of *Genoa*, and beneath *Alexandria* falleth into the *Poo*. Vnder the name of *Duria*, or *Doria* are underſtood two rivers both of them comming out of the Alpes, and diſcharge themſelues into the *Poo*. *Duria Bathea* haſteth from the North to the Southward and cloſſe by *Creſcentio* runneth into the *Po*. *Duria Riparta* riſeth up not farre from the head of the river *Druentia*, which winding towards the Weſt falleth into the *Rhoane*. But *Duria* which runneth Eaſtward, and watereth the valley of *Suza* beneath Turino diſburdeneth himſelfe into the *Po*.

Townes.

Taurin of Turin.

The principall towne of this whole countrie is *Taurin* called of old *Auguſta Taurinorum*, becauſe it was the mother towne of the *Taurini*, not onely mentioned in ancient hiſtories; but alſo in regard it is the reſidence and Court of the Dukes of *Savoy* at this day. *Stephanus* the Grammarian thinketh, that it tooke this name from *Taurus* a bull, which the *Maſſilienſes* giue for their armes, whoſe Colonie was quartered in this towne. It was in former ages larger, but now is leſſer and narrower, but compacted well together, & if it had continued ſo large it could not haue bene ſo well fortified. It is ſeated juſt in that place, where the *Duria* and the *Po* meete together, and is built in a quadrant forme with many fine Turrets, and Gates, and is adorned with ſtately houſes, and ſumptuous buildings, where in the Noblemen and the chiefe Citizens dwell, furniſhed alſo with abundance of all neceſſarie proviſions. *Emanuell Philibert* Duke of *Savoy* built in it a braue Caſtle, with fiue points, and *Charles Emanuell*, who dyed of late yeares embelliſhed it with a fine garden like a Paradice and a Parke into which he putt all kinde of Deere, to take his pleaſure and delight in hunting. The principall Church is dedicated to *Saint Iohn*, beſides which there are 20. more; having in it alſo a moſt magnificent and princely Palace, being alſo the Archbiſhops Seate, and the Vniverſity, wherein the renowned Schollar *Eraſmus* of Rotterdam proceeded Doctor of Divinity. In this City (as it is reported) was ſett up the firſt printing houſe in all Italy: not farre from this towne alſo are Yron mines & Stone quarries, out of which they digg Marble. Vpon a ſmall hill not farre from it lyeth the

Regio Pedemontana cum Genuensium Territorio.

Miliaria Italica

Delphinatus pars

Provinciæ pars

Occidens

Septentrio

Meridies

MARE MEDI:

TERRA NEUM

Sep: tentrio

Meri: dies

Oriens

populous ſmall towne of *Rivoli*, where Duke *Charles Emanuell* was borne.

Avigliano. *Avigliano* hath a ſtrong Caſtle, which oftentimes hath hindred and ſtopt the French incurſions. *Carignano.* *Carignano* held out a long and a hard ſiege. *Suza.* The towne of *Suza* from whēce the Vale of *Suza*, borroweth its name lieth at the foote of *Mount Cenis*, and is held to be Plinies *Seguſium*, ſeated in a very convenient place, where there are two wayes, which goe into France, the one through the *Alpes*, and the *Svvart Mountaines*, the other through *Savoy*. This towne in the laſt French warres, when the Duke ſided with the King of Spagne, was taken from him and fortified exceedingly. *Fertility.* The ſoile hereabouts yeeldeth much Wine, and in regard of the abundance of excellent honey, *Pinarolo.* it hath gott the name of *Mella Suſinn*. *Pinarolo*, lyeth not farre from *Suſa*, having a mighty ſtrong Caſtle, which was held invincible & commaundeth the Countrie round about it, taken in alſo by the French with fine hills bearing Vines and Grapes, ſo that it never wants any Wine. Here they make much fine *Briqueraſco.* linnen cloath. *Briqueraſco* is 16. miles from *Turin* lying a litle beneath *Lucerna* ſeated in a very fruitfull place. *Cavor.* *Cavor* lieth on the river *Pella*. *Saluzzo.* *Saluzzo* ſtandeth upon a pleaſant height under the Alpes, and is the chiefe towne of the whole Marquiſate, where the head of the *Poo* beginneth, and though it be no great towne, yet it lies in a good aire, having many fine Farmes, Paſtures and pleaſant Fieldes round about it, wherein growes abundance of excellent fruits, and is much commendeth alſo for their fine Inns, Lodgins and the entertayning of Strangers, and Travellers. The other townes in this Marquiſate are *Dronero* & *Carmagnola*, the people hereof driue a great trade with the French in *Provence*; for which cauſe many Marchants dwell here, to buy cattell and to deale in yron workes.

Mondoni. *Mondoni* (or *Mons Regulis*) as many thinke, was firſt founded by the Emperour *Conrade*, is ſeated upon a reaſonnable high hill, betweene the rivers *Ella* and *Tanaro*. It is thought to be the moſt populous towne in *Piemont*. The reaſon is becauſe of the incredible fruitfulneſſe of the circumjacent Countrie, which partly riſeth with hills, and is partly enterlaced with ſweete plaines, which lie here and there betweene the hills & mountaines: the hills are loaden with pleaſant Vines, which beares huge bunches of grapes that cheeres the hearts of the Inhabitants euery yeare. The Dales yeeld all kinde of delicate fruits, and excellent Corne, and abundance of Cheſtnutts. The Inhabitans are of a ſhort ſtature, high minded, faſtfiſted, and boaſt much of their gentrie. It hath two Suburbs, the one called *Vico*, in which the laſt deceaſed Duke built a fine Church, and called it *Sancta Virgina*, and a Chappell in it, wherein the Dukes which ſhall dye here after are to be entombed & buried. Here the Inhabitants having digged deepe into the ground diſcouvered many veines of blacke Marble, with traces of Mettall Stones mingled amonge them. *Foſſan.* *Foſſan* was made by the Duke an Epiſcopall Seate & lieth upon a Steepe hill, under which runneth the river *Stura*. The whole ſoile round about it, is exceeding fruitfull, and yeeldeth ſo much Graine, that they reape euery yeare aboue a hundred thouſand quarters of Corne, being moiſtred with fine ſprings and brookes, alſo it hath good Paſtures, and Meddowes wherein a great many Cattel & Neate feed. Amonge the faire edifices it hath a gallant Caſtle. Beneath *Coni.* *Foſſan* betweene the rivers of *Stura* and *Gieffo* lies *Coni*, whoſe Inhabitants by their labour & induſtrie make that ſtonie and barren ground fruitfull; by reaſon of the many channels, and ditches which they haue ledd through it. Here growes an infinite number of Cheſtnutts, betweene which trees they ſowe ſeedes, which returnes them a double encreaſe. Vine-hills and Paſtures, they want not. The people are giuen to labour & tillage, having likewiſe carryed themſelues brauely and couragiouſly, during the time of three ſieges.

Vnder *Foſſan* we muſt likewiſe reckon *Aſti*, which is *Aſti.* reaſonably well fortified, with a Wall and a Moate. There are other leſſer townes in Lombardy which for brevitie we will paſſer over. The whole Countrie is watered with many pleaſant rivers and brookes, there are alſo in it many braue woods & thick groues, wherein are good ſtore of Deere of all kinde, and here and there the Countrie riſeth with pretty hills, pleaſant, and fruitfull Dales, where there is abundance of honey, whereof they make great gaine, beſides diverſe other commodities neceſſary for the uſe of man. The Inhabitants of this Country haue formerly bene ſo animous that they haue wagged warre with *Montferrate* and their Confederates, and oftentimes gott the better of them: Betweene *Mondoni* and *Aſti* lieth *Che-* *Cheraſco.* *raſco*, beneath which the confluence of the rivers of *Stura* and *Tanaro* meete, it hath broad ſtreets, fine houſes, and is well fortified having a healthfull aire, and warlike people. Not farre from thence is *Polentia* *Polentia.* neere unto which *Aldaricus* the Vice-Roy of the *Goths* defeated *Stilicon*, and after that he had deſtroyed *Polentia* marched towards *Rome*. *Vercelli* is a very ancient *Vercelli.* towne (and in former times was the Capitall City of the *Lybici*) lying upon the *Seſſi*, and is inhabited by braue people, who bragg much of their nobility. The bread which they bake there, is exceeding good and white, and here haue ye alſo large & fatt Capons. Leo the Tenth held here a Councill againſt *Berengarius*. *Plinie* ſaith that here abouts had wont to be found gold-mines, the markes whereof are ſeene by *Ponderano*, which is thought was ſo called from *Auro Ponderano*. Ouer againſt *Vercelli* lieth *Inurea*, which the an- *Inurea.* cients called *Eporidia*, and the Natiues at this day *Lamporreggio*. This was the chiefe towne of the *Salaſſi*, and the territoire of the *Canabeſii* ſo named from *Cannabe* or *Kempe*. It lieth upon the entrance of the Dale *Auguſtæ* upon the river *Duria*, which runneth through the midſt of it, and hath a ſtronge Caſtle with exceeding high Bulwarkes in it. *Oſta.* *Oſta* was the Capitall towne of *Val di Oſta*, named by the ancients *Auguſta Prætoria*, after *Auguſtus Cæſar*, and lieth in the Northerne bounds of this Country, under the *Gray* and *Pennine Alpes*, called the great, and the litle mounts of *Saint Bernard*. This towne hath many antiquaries and monuments, by which is evidently ſeene the antiquity of it. This Dalie is ſo long, that it is counted two dayes journey to goe through it, and hath ſo many villages in it ſtanding ſo neere and cloſſe together, as if they were but one towne. The left ſide of this Dale is ſowne with Corne, whereof euery yeare they reape abundance. The right ſide is full of vine-Fields, which yeelds them yearely much Wine. *Nizza.* The County *Nizza* lieth upon a lake by the river *Varo*, which parts Italy and France aſſunder. It is a barren and hillie Country. *Villa Franca* The towne of *Villa Franca* hath an excellent Haven, which the Ancients called *Herculis Monæci Portum*.

The French pretences about Piedmont. The French challeng this Countrie of Piedmont to be theirs, and ſay it belongs to *Provence*, and was uniuſtly taken in by *Iohannes* Anno 1363. Alſo they pretend a great part of Äſti which was giuen to the Families of Orleans, as a dowrie with *Valentia*. The Marquiſate of *Saluzzes* (as they ſay) belongs to *Daulphine*. Theſe pretences haue cauſed great troubles and & warres, where by this Countrie hath ſuſtained and endured incredible loſſe, and dammage.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DVTCHIE OF MONTFERRAT.

Name. IN *Lombardy*, alonge the *Po*, or in *Lombardia Cisspadana*, lyeth the pleasant, and delightfull Countrie of the territoire of *Montferrat*, called so either *a Monte Feraci* from the fertility of the mountaines in it, or *a Monte Ferrato* of some mountaines here stored with yrō: for as yron surpasseth all mettals in solidity, & hardnesse: so this Countrie excelleth all others in fruitfull encrease, especially in delicate Wines, which are made there abouts. The Emperour *Otho* the Second, made formerly seuen Marquisses ouer this countrie, namely the Marquisses of *Montferrat*, of *Cera*, of *Ponçion*, of *Buschi*, of *Salutia*, of *Savona* and of *Finarium*. The first were the seuen Sonnes of *Aleranus* King of the Saxons. Anno 1529. it was united to *Mantua*, by the mariage of Duke *Frederick* with the Daughter and heire of *Gulielmus Palæologus*, which house gouverned this Marquisate, till the yeare 1534. in which time *Saint Georgius Palæologus* dying without issue, *Charles* the Fifth gaue this Marquisate of *Montferrat*, to *Fredericke Gonzaga*, who was created *Duke* by him Anno 1524.

Fertility.

Merula in his 6. booke of the description of *Montferrat*, touching the antiquitie of the *Vice-comites* speaketh thus: *It is a montainous Countrie, exceeding pleasant and fruitfull, full of inhabitants and husbandmen.* It

Bounds. beginneth almost a daies journey from the *Alpes*, and is separated from the *Alpes* by it selfe, & a levell Countrie lying betweene the *Alpes*, ye shall not see a patch of ground in it, but is manured; for it lies in a most fruitfull, and a fatt soile. On the left side of it runneth the river *Tanarus*, and on the right side it is watered

Townes. with the river *Po*. No river runneth out of the countrie: the higher lands, and those which lie furthest from the rivers side, are the fruitfullest, & most pleasant, so that this countrie maye truely be called *Mesopotamia*, for it is shutt in on both sides with rivers. Not

Bassignana. farre from the mouth of *Tanarus* lieth *Bassignana*. In former times there was a bridge here over the *Tanar*, where *Iohn* of *Medices* Cardinall of *Florence*, and Legate of *Bononia*, who afterward was called *Pope Leo* the Tenth was taken prisoner in a bloodie battel, fought by the French Anno 1512. and was carryed prisoner into France. And being released and set a liberty out of the power of the French, came againe to *Bononia*, from whence he was sent as a Legate: then fol-

Pomaro. lowes the ancient townes of *Valence*, then *Pomaro* with

Alba. a Castle standing upon a hill. *Alba* once called *Alba Pompeia*, where *Pertinax* the Roman Emperour was borne, who being of base and obscure parents, was after the death of *Commodus* (slaine by *Letus* and *Electus*) called to the Empire. But being overzealous to reforme the corruptions of the State, he was by the *Pretorian* souldiers (loathing now the Princes for their vertues, as much as formerly for their vices) barbarously murdred, and the Imperiall dignity sold unto

Casal S. Vas. *Iulianus* for 25. *Sestertiums* the man. *Casal S. Vas* of late yeares was besieged, and taken in by Marquesse *Spinola*, as also *Frasinetto*. *Casal* was heretofore a Bishopricke, but was bereft of this dignity by *Pope Sixtus* the Fourth Anno 1474. The Marquises of *Montferrat* held there their court and residencie. There are two Castles in it, in which the Marquises formerly dwelt. Also there is an other which heretofore was built by *Vincent Gonzaga* Duke of *Mantua*, and of *Montferrat*, which is exceeding strong, and well fortified; bearing the name now of a *Cita-Della*. In it were borne the famous *Cardinalls Otho*, descendeth from the blood Royall of *Aleramus*, and *Theodorus Palæologus*, also *Bernardus Comanus*, who was the first Bishop of *Casal*, also *Georgius Cacatoxicus* an excellent Divine, and a Philosopher with diverse others. Besides *Bassignana*, upon the hills to the Southward lie some other townes, and villages, amonge which are these, called *Monte Castello*, *Pavon*, *S. Salvatore*, which hath a strong Castle, *Gerella*, *Suizan*, *Castelletto*, *Lugo*, *Monte Magno*, &c. As ye goe from *Casal* to the side of the *Po*, ye shall come to *Ponte de Stura*, *Camino*, *Gabino*, and other townes. Vpon the Confluence of the two rivers of *Bormia* and *Tanarus* lieth *Alessandria della Paglia*, so named after Pope *Alexander* the Third, having the surname *Della Paglia*, be-

Alessandria. cause (as some beleeue) he that was chosen Emperour, was to receiue there a Crowne of Straw, but this is thought to be a fable. This towne is seated betweene two rivers, namely the *Tanar*, which separateth a part of the Suburbs from the city it selfe, and the river *Bormia* in a very pleasant place. The Inhabitants thereof are able men, and sharpe witted. The *Vicounts* had for a longe time the rule and Gouvernment of this place, after them succeeded the *Sforza's*, and then the Kings of *France* ruled over it, as longe as they had commaund over *Millaine*.

Beyond the *Tanar* lieth *Borgolium*, which is a peece *Borgolium.* of the Suburbs of *Alessandria*, called so from the village of *Bergo*, which lies not farre from it; there had wont to dwell in it the *Gilders*, you must goe over a bridge into the *Suburbs*, and being passed over the river *Bormia*, on your left hand, as you travell upwards, you shall see standing by the river side, the fine towne of *Bosco*, which formerly gaue denomination to the Mar- *Bosco.* quisate. Here Bartholmew *Bergoma* Generall of the *Millanois* Army, overthrew the French, and routed them. A litle higher betweene *Bormia* and *Burda* lieth *Incisa*, where ye may see Ptolomies *Liburnum*. *Incisa.*

Two miles from *Alessandria* lieth *Maricorum*, whose *Maricorum* Inhabitants in former times fleeted to *Alessandria*, as also from an other village called *Forum*, where now there is scarcely a mā dwells, they were formerly built in the same manner as *Alessandria* was, & were strong, commodious, and very populous. The ruines of their Churches are yet to be seene, with braue floores, and stately free stone walls, marble tables, & monuments with Epitaths written upon them. Besides all these things, the ancient customes of the inhabitants and solemnities of these places shew evidently the antiquitie of them, as also their language and speech: for they haue yet in use many of the ancient words of the Romans, as *Strena*, *Toga*, *Prosa*, and others. There lieth also *Nicæa*, *Asta*, a famous, rich, a fine and a fruit- *Nicæa* full towne, where they haue abundance of Corne, & *Asta.* Wine.

MONTISFERRATI DVCATVS

Occidens

Meridies

Oriens

MARE LIGVSTICO

PARTE DEL PIE MO

STATO MIL

Campiglon
S. Salvador
Rovello
Cavor
Anvie
Membron
Pinarolo
Frusasco
Barinasco
Pioffasco
S. Michiel
S. Ambrosio
Rubiano
Gavaria
Irana
Piano
Viller del Bosco
Vigliano
Casale
Fiano
Scalenge
Masaglio
Macel
Vigone
Cercemasco
Nirasco
S. Antonio
Rivolle
Briegno
la Cazza
Villa franca
Carde
T. di S. Georgio
Moretta
Baule
Polongera
Pomaglier
Non
Rin. alto
Sangano
Gonliasco
Argignano
Piancza
Villa nuova
Rossa
Cavalar Lion
Cavalar maggiore
Monesterval
Cafal grasso
Lombraso
Vinovo
Carignano
Campagnetto
la Loggia
la Vobera
Orbassan
Binasco
Colegno
Druent
Turino
Racconigi
Torre grosso
Malgherosa
Carmagnuola
Tagliarone
Monteron
Somarein
Griavetta
Casa nuova
Ca de Gouv
Truffarello
Santina
Cambiano
Montalto
Cordona
Madd.a
Pesse
Chieri
Villa nuova del Mondovi
Mondovi
Pomparato
la Terre
Vij
Robulento
Negio
Rastiole
La nista
Bene
Narsole
Chierasco
Caru
Piace
Bra
S. Vittoria
Polonzo
Monticello
Montalto
Bandise
Lamorra
Barol
Verdun
Novello
Castellino
Breno
M. Lupo
Borgine
Diano
Alba
Serralonga
Somano
Rodino
Sino
Albarollo
Roboello
Lequio
Barberasca
Trasne
Benevello
Borgmale
Neviglie
Mangano
Casolo
Val di Villa
Montezemolo
Cortemiglia
Castro
Vesino
S. Steffano
Cassole
Babio
Lovassolo
Cassasco
Monastero
Rocchetta ge: lappea
Sesame
Bossolasco
Roasio
Arguello
Chisone
Serravalle
Ceretto
Paroldo
Salli
Bozzolasco
Marazano
Rocchetta
Somariva
Griavetta
Parmo
Montil
S. Steffano
Isola Bella
Prolora
Val Fenera
Perosa
Perigliè
Tagliero
Tornavasi
Peirino
Baldissano
Cinsano
Riv. Alba
Castegneto
S. Sebastiano
Verua
Mauriane
Villa Nuova d'Asti
Asti
Asiano
Mombaruzzo
Nizza della Paglia
Rocchetta di Tanaro
Mombruno
Quarenta
Maranzana
Cassine
Gamalori
Borgo retto
Bocadoro
Costa Lugo
Villa de toco
Aleſsandria della Paglia
Retorto
C. di Trino
Casa del Ferro
Casellazzo
Casellano
Casinello
Trisobbio
Montaldo
Plasca
Piano di Ieri
Antolei
Carpineto
Melaro
Rocca Grimaldi
Priola
Bormia flu.
Capriale
Bosco
Tessarolo
Lessiuola
Pasturana
Francavilla
Nova
Convento de bosco
Torre
Giuliano
Casa di Gaio
Pozzolo
Piovera
Borgo
Lumell
Po fluvius
Corsieta
Sartirana
Frascarolo
Valenza
Pozzi
Riverone
Bassignana
Alessandria
Savona
Arbizola
Celle
Varaggio C.
Sidmiuro
Liabano
Arneo
Cogoreto
Vadi
Cugliano
Termine
la Torre
Manteneoso
Porvero
Ferrania
Altare
Castello
Carchere
Mallore
Ferrere
Pilare
Coseria
Milesimo
Farnelli
Ambormia
Osiglia
Murialdo
Camerana
Rocca Vignale
Prierio
M. Zemola
C. Nuovo
Casa nuovo
Mombarche
Gorengo
Bormia flu.
Monsiglio
Corte miglia
Prunetto
Pozzolo
Golla secca
Castelletto
Guerrino
Perletton
Sallicetto
Tor di Venzone
Olino
Scaletto
Cagna
Seirone
Piana
S. Giulio
Rocca Covarno
Cairo
Brovia
Meirana
Abb. di S. Quintino
T. di Vigiali
Monbaldone
Denice
Odegno
Cast. di Odegno
Roccheta di cairo
Spiono
Ponte
Turlano
M. Chiaro
Cast. del Vesc.o
Mabricino
Parosto
Cassine di Pareto
Terrere
Giusvalle
Mioglia
Cortoso
Medazzo
Carestino
Cava Torre
Lorano
Robote
Saſſello
la Madd.a
la Croce
Ilpallo
Piano della castagna
Orbisselle flu.
la Stella
Arbizola
Celle
Castagna buona
Teuro flu.
Acqua buona
M. Bergora
Badia delle Triglie
Arpesella
Casa nuova
M. Intoldari
Ferrere
Orba flu.
M. Calvo
Lerpio
Gua
Lerche nere
Cabiano de neto
Rosiglione inferiore
Rosiglione
Cogoreto
Arneo
Ferrere
Liabano
Sidmiuro
Varaggio C.
Penzone
Anelli
Vifone
Gorgonzolo
Marbello
Piano di Ieri
Antolei
Casinello
Trisobbio
Carpineto
Rocca Grimaldi
Melaro
Priola
Retorto
Casa del Ferro
Casellazzo
Casellano
Monteu
Plasca
Morasco
Orsara
Riviera
Vifone
Sessi
Bormia flu.
Capriale
Bosco
Tessarolo
Lessiuola
Pasturana
Francavilla
Nova
Convento de bosco
Torre
Giuliano
Casa di Gaio
Pozzolo
Piovera
Borgo
Lumell
Po fluvius
Corsieta
Sartirana
Frascarolo
Valenza
Pozzi
Riverone
Bassignana
Alessandria

Occidens 30 40 50 45

Milliaria Italica communia
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
Milliaria Germanica communia
1 2 3

Septentrio 40 50 30 31

Oriens 30 40 50 45

DEL PIE MONTE

PARTE DELLO STATO DI MILANO.

Doctrina et humanitate
celebri Viro Domino Iacobo Backer, Vrbis
Amstelodamensis Viro consulari dignissimo,
in benevolentiae testimonium dedicabat.
Henricus Hondius:

Amstelodami, Henricus Hondius excudit.

Wine. The Patron of this towne was *D. Secundus*: in memorie of whome, they haue this inſcription upon their towne ſeale,

Aſta nitet mundo,
Sancto cuſtode Secundo. That is,

Aſta is a galland townne of fame,
Garded by Saint Secundus his name.

This towne was firſt gouverned by *Vicounts*, and afterward by the *Millanois*, till it was giuen as a dowrie by *Iohn Galeazo* the firſt Duke of *Millaine*, with his Daughter *Valentina* to Duke *Aurelian*, who was a French man. The French then ruled ouer it till the yeare 1529. when a peace was made and concluded at *Cambray*, betweene *Francis* the Firſt, the French King & the Emperour *Charles* the Fifth, who had it ſurrendred ouer to him, who gaue it to his kinſman the Duke of *Savoy*, and after the death of Duke *Charles*, *Emanuell Philibert* his Sonne enjoyed it. Beſides, here lieth *Rivulus Francorum Guarnæum*, *Polentia*, now called *Palanza*, and that by reaſon of the goodneſſe of the naturall readneſſe of the ſheepe ſkinnes, or from the ſtrenght of it, being ſo ſtrongly ſeated on the left ſide of the *Tanar*, that *Claudianus* ſpeaketh thus of it:

—Nec plus Pollentia rebus
Contulit Auſoniis: aut mœnia vindicis Aſtæ.

Palanza. There are yet ſome monuments left of *Palanza*. The wool of *Palanze* is much commended by *Martiall* in theſe wordes,

Non eſt lana mihi mendax, nec tingor aheno:
Si placeant Tyriæ, me mea tinxit ovis. That is,

My vvool needes not to be dyed in red
For my ſheepe are ſo, vvhere they are bred.

Acqui. Here lieth alſo *Acqui*, the antiquitie whereof is well knowne by the ruines of its braue walls. This towne in times paſt was very populous; but now by reaſon of the inteſtine diſcords and diſſentions of her Burgeſſes, lies deſolate, and is almoſt come to nothing. *Antoninus* called this towne ſimply *Aquæ*, from the ſprings and Fountaines, which are in it, for the waters thereof haue a healing kinde of vertue in them, for in this towne are publike *Bathes*, made with walls & ſtares to goe downe into them. That is remarkable which *Burſellius* ſpeaketh thereof, that in the hott waters of theſe Bathes, there growes alſo phyſicall herbes. They giue for their armes an *Eagle*, tearing a hare in peeces with her talents.

Beſtano. Cortemiglia. Cairo. Mont-Regall. A litle higher lie *Beſtano*, *Cortemiglia*, *Cairo*, and *Mont-Regall*, a fine towne in *Savoy*, ſeated upon the top of a hill, and is aſwel by nature, as by art exceeding well fortified.

Chieri. On the *Alpes*, betweene *Geneve* and *Acqui*, are many fine Caſtles. On the other ſide upon the borders of *Piedmont* lieth *Chieri*, a towne heretofore very populous, but now by reaſon of the warres, betweene *Charles* the Fifth & the French King *Francis* the Firſt, it lies ruined, and deſolate. Cloſſe by it is *Villa Nova*, *Poirino*, *Rovigliaſco*, and *Carmagnuola* a gallant towne, being the birth place of that braue and vaillant Captaine *Franciſcus Buxonius*: not farre from thence alſo is *Carmania*, *Foſſania*, and neere the Poo *Caſſale*, *Craſſum*, *Polonciaria*, *Reconiocum*, *Moreta*, *Rana*, and a litle further *Savilianum*.

Villa Nova. Poirino. Rovigliaſco. Carmagnuola.

The Genealogie of the Marqueſſes of

MONTFERRAT.

Gvilielmus the Sonne of *Aleramus* Duke of *Saxon* & of *Adoliſa*, the Daughter of the Emperour *Otho* the Second, was the firſt Marquis of *Montferrat*, and procreated by his Wife

Boniface Marquis of *Montferrat*, who had iſſue

Guilielmus the Second Duke of *Montferrat*, who went with the Emperour *Conrade* the Third, and *Levves* the yong French King into *Syria*, and left for his Succeſſour

Guilielmus the Third, Marqueſſe of *Montferrat*, he eſpouſed *Sybilla*, the Daughter of *Baulduin* the Fourth King of *Ieruſalem*, by whome he had one onely Sonne, namely

Guilielmus the Fourth, King of *Ieruſalem*, and Marqueſſe of *Montferrat*: he dyed without iſſue.

Reynier the Sonne of *Guilielmus* the Second, the Vncle of *Guilielmus* the Fourth King of *Ieruſalem*, he after the deceaſe of his Nephew *Guilielmus* the Fourth, married the Daughter, and heire of *Emanuel* Emperour of *Conſtantinople*, by whome he had

Bonifacius the Third Marqueſſe of *Montferrat*: he begate of the Daughter of the Duke of *Savoy*

Bonifacius the Fourth Marqueſſe of *Montferrat*, and procreated by his eſpouſe *Beatrice* the Daughter of the King of *Caſtile*.

Iohannes Marqueſſe of *Montferrat*, dying without heires, left his Marquiſate to *Theodoricke Palæologus*, borne of his Grandmother *Iordana*, the Daughter of *VVilliam* the Second & Siſter to *VVilliam* the Third, & *Boniface* the Second and to *Reynier*, married the Emperour of *Conſtantinople*, and her youngeſt Sonne called

Theodoricus Palæologus, after the diſceaſe of *Iohn*, Marqueſſe of *Montferrat*, the Sonne of *Boniface* the Fourth, was made Marqueſſe of *Montferrat*, who tooke in *Aſte* by force, and begate

Iohannes Palæologus Marqueſſe of *Montferrat*, who liued anno 1472. and made *Caſall* a Biſhoprick: he begate by the Daughter of the King of *Maiorca*, beſides *Guilielmus Palæologus*, who dyed without iſſue,

Theodoricus Palæologus Marqueſſe of *Montferrat*, who had by his Lady

Iacobus Palæologus Marqueſſe of *Montferrat*, who was choſen by the Emperour *Sigiſmund* Ambaſſadour for all Italy: he had iſſue by Ioane the Siſter of *Amatus* the firſt Duke of *Savoy*

Iacobus Palæologus the Second, Marqueſſe of *Montferrat*, who dyed without iſſue.

Boniface the Fifth Marqueſſe of *Montferrat*, marryed *Marie* the Daughter of *Deſpotus Servia* by whome he procreated

Guilielmus the Fifth Marqueſſe of *Montferrat*, who eſpouſed *Anna* the Daughter of *Reynier* Duke of *Alanſon*, who bare him

Boniface the Sixth, which brooke his neck from his horſe. After him ſucceeded his Vncle

Saint Georgius Palæologus, who ſhortly after dying alſo without heires, his eldeſt Siſter was inveſted in the Dutchie. She married

Frederick Gonzaga the firſt Duke of *Mantua*, by which match, though the houſe of the *Palæologuſes* were mightely againſt, yet this Marquiſate fell into the lap of the Duke of *Mantua*. This marriage was graunted, becauſe that *Iordana* the Daughter of *VVilliam* the Second, obtayned the gouvernment, and was ſo made, that if the heire males failed, then the female kind ſhould ſucceede. At laſt this Marquiſate, and the Dukedome of *Mantua*, fell to the Duke of *Nevers*, who calling in the King of *France*, & the Seigneury of *Venice*, as his Allies, & Aſſiſtants to ſettle him in them, againſt the Emperour and the King of Spagne, who would haue kept him out of it, cauſed a bloodie warre, conducted on their ſide by their Generall Marqueſſe *Spinola*, who tooke in *Caſal*, as is aboue ſaid, but at laſt by the mediation and interceſſion of the Pope and ſome other great Lords, this warre was compoſed and ended upon certaine Capitulations.

The order of Knighthood in this Dukedome (according to *Mr. Sledan*) is *of the blood of our Lord Ieſus Chriſt*, inſtitued Anno 1608. The authour of it was Duke *Vincent Gonzaga*, when the marriage was ſolemnized betweene his Sonne *Francis*, and the Lady *Margaret* Daughter to the Duke of *Savoy*. It conſiſteth of 20. knights, whereof the *Mantuan* Dukes are ſouveraignes. The collar hath threads of gold layd in a fire and interwoven with theſe words, *Domine probaſti*, to the collar are pendent two Angells ſupporting 3. drops of bloud and circumſcribed, *Nihil iſto triſte recepto.*

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF GENVA.

THE Commaund of *Genua* delineated in this Map, was once very great, and reached farre beyond *Liguria*, or *Riviera di Genua*, although it now cõprehended not that whole tract of Land under it: for to the Weſtward it went no further then to the Countie of *Nicæa*, and not to the river *Varus*, which are the utmoſt Confines and bounds of *Liguria*; but to the Eaſtward paſſeth beyond the river of *Macra*, wherein lieth the towne of *Sarzana* in *Etruria*, and other places, on the North it reacheth to the Appenine, & in ſome places further. It hath bordering upon it the principate of *Piedmont*, and the Dutchies of *Montferrat* & *Millaine*, with ſome other *Domaines*, & fee-ſimples belonging to the Empire.

Bounds.

Ancient Limits.

This commaund heretofore extended farre, having *Capha* with the adjacent Countrie in *Taurica Cherſoneſus* belonging to it, alſo *Pera* in *Thrace*, a part of *Tuſcany*, *Sardinia*, *Corſica*, *Leſbos*, and many other Ilands diſperced in the Greeke Seas. They haue now nothing left them but *Liguria*, and *Coriſca*. *Sardina* was taken from them by the *Arragonians*, *Capha* and the Ilands by the Turkes, their Land in *Tuſcany*, by the great Duke, and their ſtrength at Sea brooken by the *Venetians*. They brought the *Venetians* once in ſo great an exigence, that the Senate of *Venice* ſent unto *Peter Doria* Captaine of the *Genuan* Navy, a blanke charter, to preſcribe them what conditions he would, & they would gladly except of them. *Doria* proud of his advãtage, would haue the Citty of *Venice* to uſe as he beſt pleaſed, where upon the *Venetians* growne deſperate, aſſaulted the ſecure *Genoys*, & tooke a hũdred of their Boates, and Galleis; after which loſſe, the men of *Genua* ſtill had the worſt, and were at laſt compelled, to ſubmit themſelues to the protection of the King of *Naples*, then to the *French*, then to the Duke of *Millaine*, & now to the *Spaniſh*, as being Lords of *Millaine*, and moſt able to helpe them. While they were under the Tuition of *Millaine*, their good Maſter *Lodovvick Sforza* exacted a great maſſe of Money of them. His Negotiator (as the tale goeth) was invited by a *Genoys* to dinner, and walking in the garden he ſhewed the Ambaſſadour the hearb *Baſil*, he gently ſtroaking it, ſmelt thence a ſweete ſavour, but ſtraining it hardly, as unſavorie a ſmell: where upon the *Genoys* inferred, S^r. if our Lord Duke *Lodevvick* will gently ſtroke the hand of his puiſſance over the Citie, it wil be pleaſing to him by obedience; but if he ſeeke to oppreſſe, it may chance to proue unſavory by rebellion.

The firſt that repreſents it ſelfe to your view, on the Weſt ſide is *Portus Herculis*, *Monœci* lying by the Sea ſide, which is now called *Monaco*, in Greeke Μόνοικος, and that either by that reaſon that *Hercules* dwelt there, after he had chaſed away all the people, or becauſe that in his Temple no other Gods were adored or worſhipped with him, as they were in the Temples of *Iupiter*, *Minerva* and *Iuno*, and thoſe of *Venus* & *Cupido*. *Leander* thinkes it is the ſame haven, which lieth by *Nicæa*, called now *Villa Franca*.

Monaco.

Vintimiglio. Next it alonge the ſhore ſtands *Vintimiglio*, formerly called *Albium Intemelium*, once a braue towne, & is now a Biſhoprick, in the Senate houſe. Whereof are ſome Reliques of Saints, as *S. Catharins* and *S. Blaſius* Iawbones. *S. Nicolas* his finger, kept there with great devotion. Three miles from *Vintimiglio* lieth *S. Remo*, in a very pleaſant and a fruitfull place, where there is a pleine field, betweene the Sea and this towne which is not very great, but full of Citrons, Lemons, and Phyſicall hearbs, which makes a braue ſhowe. From hence the Citrons are tranſported into *France*, and other Countries, who returne no ſmall quantity of Corne for them into their owne Countrie. Betweene theſe Citron trees they haue ſett many Palme trees, whereof thoſe of the towne makes good gaine. Then yow ſhall ſee lying upon the Sea ſide, beſide ſome ſmaller townes *Tabia*, *Portus Mauritii*, *Diana* and *Araza*. The towne of *Albium Ingaunum*, now called *Albenga* lying upon the ſhore of the Ligurian Sea. This towne was named ſo from the *Alpes*, which were heretofore called *Alpii*, and now by the Inbitants *Ingauni*. It is a very ancient towne, ſeated in a plaine ſome fiue hundred paces from the Sea. It ſtands in a thicke, and in an unwholſome aire, cauſed by reaſon the people perhaps ſoake, & rott a great deale of hempe in their ditches, from whence this proverbe came: *Albengana piana, ſe foſſe ſana, ſi demandarebbe Diana*, howſoeuer, it is a rich towne, and furniſhed with all things. Next to it lies *Finarium*, now *Finale*, which is alſo a fine towne in *Liguria*, ſeated a litle further from the Sea ſide, having the title of a Marquiſate. Seuen miles from it lieth *Naulum* now *Noli*, a Biſhops Seate, & a fine haven with a beacon upon a hill looking into the Sea, which the Inhabitants call *Cabo di Noli*. This towne is ſome 5. thouſand paces from *Vadi*, or *Vade*, which place lieth 30. thouſand paces from *Albinga*, or *Ingaunis*. This towne was formerly called *Sabbata*, and gott the name of *Vada*, from the adjacent mooriſh grounds, that lie about it. Fiue miles from thence lieth *Savona*, a towne mentioned in Livie, is populous, well compacted, & adorned with fine houſes, eſpecially the Pallace, which *Iulius Secundus* Pope of Rome built in it, flouriſhing alſo in trading, and Commerce. This lieth upon the *Ligurian* Sea, & hath a very ſtrong haven, lined with huge piles of ſtones, to ſtopp the furie of the water, many braue ſhips may harbour themſelues in it, on the South ſide lieth a ſtronge Caſtle. Here were borne *Georgius* the VII. *Sixtus* the IV. & *Iulius* all three Popes, next unto it lie *Vutro*, *Siſtris*, which lie all upon the Sea Coaſt, & the famous village called *Cornegliano* renowned for the houſe of the *Spinola's*.

S. Remo.

Albenga or Ingaunus.

Finale.

Noli.

Vai.

Savona.

Next followes the *Metropolis* of *Liguria* called *Genua*, ſome ſay founded by *Ianus*, who firſt dwelt in *Italus*, being as braue, as rich, and as mightie a towne, as any is in *Italy* ſaving *Venice*. Her ſituation is this: the firſt part lieth Southward ſhooting upward very large and wide in the forme of halfe moonds, and on the North ſide falls with a deſcent, leaning as it were upon the foote of the hills, which ſhelters it from the cold Northerne winds, it is neither very hillie, nor levell, being about ſome 4. thouſand paces in compaſſe. This City may truely be called the Gouverneſſe, and Lady of *Liguria*. For their dwells in it not onely exceeding rich Citizens & Burgeſſes, but alſo many braue Marchants from farre Countries, who haue their houſes, and factours there. The buildings for the height of

Genua.

REIPUBLICÆ GENUENSIS DUCATUS ET DOMINII NOVA DISCRIP.

PARTE DI FRANCIA PARS PEDEMONTIS

PROVINCIÆ

MARE LIGUSTICUM

Amstelodami excudebat Ioannes Ianssonius

SEPTENTRIO

OCCIDENS

MERIDIES

ORIENS

Miliaria Germanica communia

Miliaria Italica communia

LIGUSTICUM

UBLICÆ GENUENSIS
US ET DOMINII NOVA DISCRIP.

31 SEPTENTRIO 32 33 MERIDIES

MONTIS PARS
TERRA RIÆ
MEDIOLANENSIS D. PARS
DUC. PARMENSIS ET PLAC. PARS
VENETIA
TUSCIÆ PARS
CORSICÆ PARS
GENUA
VAL DE TARO
Monte Cervere
Isola de Capraia
Capraia
La Gieglia
Capa Corso
Torre d'Arsa
Scalc de Scaturi
Arsa
Lagnelo
I. de Arbe
S. Severo
T. de S. Sever
Cardo
Golfo S. Fiorenzo de Cavalara
Porto Pereallo
Mal Sarcho
Elba longa
Mariana
S. Fiorenzo
Bastia
S. Lasiola
Ostrivne
Balodere
Corvo
Palmaiola
Asta
Alessandria
Tertona
Vogera
Piacenza
C. Guelfo
Parma
Nizza
Castro
Nova
Arqua
Isola
Rosarola
Verzio
Bobbio
Gavio
Borgo di fornari
Otona
Carnadco
Monticino
Refagni
Fontremolo
Mulazze
Filaterra
Villa franca
Lusello
Trisano
Montereggio
Roßano
Brignolo
Marezana
S. Remeate
Urbia
Bolano
Capriola
S. Stefana
Serfanella
Serfana
Massa
Sestri
Moneglia
Lavagna
Canael
Croara
Levanto
Framura
Bonavola
Pensa
Spetia
Bartolomeo Trebiano
Lerice
Telaro
Sarzana
Ameglia
Porto Venere
Riomaggiore
Vernazza
Monterosso
S. Antonio
Framura
Deiva
Moneglia
Sestri
Voltri
Savona
Cengio
Finale
Noli
Varigotti
Albenga
Oneglia
Porto Maurizio
Ventimiglia
Monaco
Mentone
Roccabruna
Turbia
Villafranca
Nizza
Antibo
Cannes
Frejus
Toulon
Marseille
Aix
Arles
Nismes
Avignon
Orange
Montelimar
Valence
Vienne
Lyon
Grenoble
Chambery
Turin
Pignerol
Suza
Briançon
Exilles
Fenestrelle
Susa
Rivoli
Chivasso
Ivrea
Vercelli
Novara
Tortona
Alessandria
Asti
Casale
Valenza
Pavia
Vigevano
Lodi
Milano
Como
Lecco
Bergamo
Brescia
Crema
Cremona
Mantua
Peschiera
Verona
Legnago
Rovigo
Este
Padua
Venetia
Chioggia
Treviso
Conegliano
Belluno
Feltre
Cadore
Udine
Cividal di Friuli
Palma Nova
Aquileia
Gradisca
Goritia
Trieste
Capo d'Istria
Pirano
Rovigno
Parenzo
Cittanova
Umago
Capo d'Istria
Isola
Pirano
Rovigno
Parenzo
Cittanova
Umago
Golfo di Venetia
Golfo di Genua
Golfo di Lione
Golfo di Trieste
Golfo di Quarnero
Golfo di Carnaro
Golfo di Fiume
Golfo di Cattaro
Golfo di Ragusa

two Stories, are made of Marble curiously wrought, but the lawes forbid marble to be used any higher: they are very costly, & decked with all manner of ornaments. The Haven of it is very faire, & capacious, safe from the violence of a tempest, and well fortified, so that the Spagnards say, that were the Catholique King, absolute Lord of *Marceilles* in *Provence*, & *Genua* in *Italy*, he might commaund the whole World. They haue abundance of shipping, and are good Navigators, who haue had many navall fights with their ennemis. For (as M^r. Heylin noteth) they sent seuen severall armies into the Holy land, & grew so powerfull, that in three dayes they sent to Sea 58. Gallies, & eight Pamphili (being boates of 140. or 150. Oares on a side) and on an other occasion suddenly armed 165. Gallies at once. By this strength they got the better hand diverse times of the Venetians; they won diverse Ilands, and beate the *Pisani* out of *Sardinia*, *Corsica*, & the *Baleares*, compelling them to pay 135000. Crownes for their peace. During this prosperity they were ruled by a common Councill, without any superiour power. But the people in the yeare 1339. in a seditious tumult, choose on *Simon Beganegra* for their Duke; the name of which office is still remaining, but not the authority; the Carkasse, but not the body. The Duke being at this time new chossen every yeare, and having his authority limited by 8. Gouvernours, and 8. Protectours, and 7. Recorders. Now fortune moved retrograde, and the people fell to private factions, first betweene the *Dorii* and *Spinoli*, against the *Frisci* and *Grinaldi* 1174. Secondly the *Negri* and *Mollani* against the *Salvatici*, & *Embriaci* 1289. Thirdly betweene the *Spinoli*, and *Dorii* 1336. Fourtly the nobility, and Commons 1339. These Factions and the overthrowes giuen them by the Venetians, together with the surprisall of their townes & Ilands by the Turkes, so distracted them, that they were glad to submit themselues to the Princes aboue named. The King of *Spaine*, is now their Protectour, and that not for nought, he being indebted to them a Milion and a halfe of Gold, which they, and Marquesse Spinola sent him to mainteyne his warrs in the low Countries. So that in former ages, by the strength of their shipping that might truely be said of the cõmon wealth of *Genua*, which was boasted of Scipions-house, that by nature they were used and sent by God to vanquish & ouercome their ennemies by shipping. Among other shipping they haue many great Caracks built of the timber which comes from the Ligurian mountaines, their masts from France & Corsica. On the North side of the City lieth upon a hill, a very stronge, and a safe Castle. On the West side of the Suburbs, the Inhabitants by their labour and industrie haue made a new Haven, called the *Arsenall*, in which their Gallies lie at ancker, which are to be employed against Pirates, and Turkes. The streets in this citie are large, and broad. The Citizens goe very braue and gallant, and for the most part goe all in one habit of cloathes, made of black silkes or cloath, so that ye can scarcly know a Tradsman from a Gentleman. The women are very faire and comely, wearing for the most part their heire in tresses, which they cast over their backs. Yellow haire they account the finest, and if they haue it not naturally, they take great paines, to colour it so by art and casting of Gold dust upon it, that it shines, glisters & looks yellowe.

In this citie are many Reliques of Saints among the rest in the Cathedrall Church of *S. Laurence*, is a dishe of a Smaragd, or Emerald famous through the whole World, it hath sixe corners, being a finger thick, being about foure palmes, & a halfe in compasse & a palme high standing upon a round foote, having on each side and eare to take it in ones hand. This stone is exceeding greene, and of an inestimable price. The annuall storie of *Genua* witnesseth, that aboue 514. yeares agoe, when the towne of *Cæsaria* in *Palestina* was taken in by *Baldvvin* King of *Ierusalem* with the helpe of the *Genouvvayes*, it was brought from thence, to *Genua*; but Spanish Historie makes mention, that it came from *Almeria* in *Granado*. Within this are 32. Parishes, a braue and a stately Senate-house, guardeth by 500. Germane Souldiers. In the midst of it stands the *Statua* of Andreas Aurea, made as bigg as a Gyant, having upon his head a laurill wreath, and the heads of three Turkes lying under his feete. By the Sea side lieth the village of *Poggio*, in which is his Palace of Captaine *Adamus*, a Burgesse of *Genua*, with a braue orchard, an admirable fountaine, & a delicate garden full of fruits, and fragrant flowers ministring delight. The Lanterne upon the top of the tower stands so high, as if it were the *Pharus* of Ægypt, so that the shipps maye see to come in by night many miles into the Sea. *Piggio.*

On the South side lieth the *Ligurian*, or *Tyrrhenian* Seas. The ancient Inhabitants of this Countrie were the *Deceates*, *Oxilii*, *Emburiades*, and the *Ingauni*. They were vanquished by the *Romans*, and this city was taken in, and destroyed by *Mago* the Sonne of *Amilcar*, and rebuilt by *Lucretius*, by commaund from the S.P.Q.R. that is, from the Senate, & Citizens of Rome. After the end of the first *Punicke* warres, the Romans with much labour and paines became masters of it: by reason of the woods, marishes, and Mountaines within & behinde, which they retired, & saved themselues in. And indeed it was a matter of more difficulty, to finde, then to conquer them. *Aliquantò labor erat major* (saith Florus) *invenire, quam vincere.* They had diverse times molested the *Romans*; till at last *Posthumius* so disweaponed them, that he scarce left them instruments to plowe the Earth. Afterward it was taken in by *Rhotarius* King of the *Lombards*, who tooke *Desiderius* their King prisoner in it, so that at last it was driuen to giue it selfe over into the hands of *Pipin*, the Sonne of *Charlemaigne*, who was King of *Italy*, and so come under his subjection. And afterward carrying her selfe obedient to the Emperours, purchased their owne liberty, to choose a Duke and their owne officers, as *Leander* witnesseth in his Description of *Liguria*, and diverse others. *Ancient Inhabitants.*

In *Genua* haue bene borne diverse illustrious men, as the Popes *Innocent* the Fifth, and *Adrian* the Fifth, descended of the Noble house of the *Frisci*, of vvhich familly, there haue bene 30. Cardinalls, besides Archbishops & Bishops: of the braue house of the *Ciboni* came Pope *Innocent* the Eight: of the progenie of the *Fregosia*; *Paul* and *Fredericke*: of the house of *Felisca*, *Nicolas*, and from the descent of *Saulia Bendinellus* all of them Cardinalls. The famous vvriters of *Genua*, among others vvas *Augustinus Iustianus* Bishop of *Nebici*, *Ioannes Balus*, *Andalotius Niger*, *Iacobus Cepa*, *Iacobus Brasilius* and others. Among the Illustrious and braue Captaines vvere *Lamba*, *Phillippus*, *Paganus*, *Lucianus*, *Obertus*, *Petrus*, *Andreas Magnus*, *Phillippinus*, all descended from the house of *Aurea*. The famous Sea Captaine and Finder of the nevv World, *Christophorus Columbus* vvas likevvise a *Genoys*, called by the Spainyards the Admirall. This vvas the birth place also, of the most renovvned Generalls, and Bretheren *Ambrosius*, and *Fredericus Spinola*, the first having bene one of the braveſt Captaines, that euer the King of Spayne employed in his vvarres of the Lovv Countries, vvho after many victories, dyed of a burning Feaver at the siege of *Cassal* Anno 1631. and his Brother *Frederick* dyed also honorably in a Sea fight, betvveene the Spanish Galleys, and the States ships, in the yeare of our Lord 1600. What those of *Genua* vvere formerly, vvee haue already made knovvne by their exploits, but novv they are addicted rather to marchandize, then vvarre, the most of them all being given to usury, a vice vvhich the Christians haue learned of the Ievves, and are novv thought to equall, if not to exceed their masters. *Popes, Cardinalls & famous men.* *Captaine.*

The next vvhich followve are the Villages of *Nevermum*, *Buliascum*, and *Lantum*, and then *Camolium* and *Repallium*. Along the vvhole Countrie, the Coast of *Genua* to *Camolium* the houses stand so thick together, that one vvould take them to be a continuall tovvne. Within the Golfe or bosome of Ripaille, lieth *Chiaveri*, a small tovvne, vvhich vvas built a hundred and fifty yeares before the birth of *Blondus*, as he himselfe mentioneth. *Lavania*, called in Italian *Lavagno*, is a village by a river that beareth the same name, called *Sestri de Levante*, by Plinie and Anthonine, it is novv named *Segesta*. The name of *De Levante* is added to it as an adjunct, to distinguish it from another village so called, vvhich lieth upon the Westside of the shore. Also the tovvne *Portus Veneris*, and right opposite to that *Portus Ericis*, the first had vvont to part the bound of the commaund of *Genua*, and the other of *Pisa*. *Villages.*

Vpon the Confines of *Liguria*, lie also some Castles, as the Castle of *Tabia*, *Castello Levante*, *Monte Rosso*, *Vernaza Manarola*, *Rimaggio*, *Castello della Speria*, and upon the river *Macra*, vvhich lieth in the utmost confines of *Liguria*, is *Vessano*, *Abriano*, *Podentiano*, *Riccona*, *Luzzolo*, and *Molazzo*: on the other side of the *Macra* lieth *Sarzana*, built from the ruines, and heapes of Old *Luna*. And thus much for the State of *Genua*. *Castles.*

The descriptiõ of

TVSCANY,

And the Dukedome of

FLORENCE.

TUSCIA, or *Tuscany*, was well known to the Ancients by three names, to wit, *Tyrrhenia, Etruria*, and *Tuscia*, being now called *Tuscany*, from the last name. It is bounded on the South with the upper Tyrrhenian Sea, on the North with the Apennine, where Umbria, & a part of Gallia Togata lye, on the West with Liguria, being parted from it by the River Macra, and on the East with the Tyber. That tract of land, which reacheth to the Seaside, is levell and pleasant to behold, though the inmost part is hilly, but if ye take it generally, it is a brave and a good Soile, and so blessed, that it may be compared with the best Provinces of Italy, for there are abundance of large, pleasant and fruitfull feilds, meddowes, valleys, hills and dales in it, which are adorned with brave Orchards, & plantations with Orange, and Citron-trees, and produceth great store of excellent wines.

The ancient Incolæ of this Countrie, were formerly the Tyrrheni, Etrusci, & Thusci. It was called *Thuscany* from (*evew*) sacrificing, and *Tyrrhenia* from *Tirrhenus*, Son to *Atis*, King of Lydia, who planted here a Colonie. The first King was *Tarquin Priscus*, in the year of the world 2550, the last was *Turenus Ceso*, after whose death the Romans tooke it anno mundi 3682. For the Romans made warre upon the *Tusci*, since the time of the raigne of *Romulus* the first, King and founder of Rome, who were sometimes put to such exigencies, that they were faine oftentimes to choose a Dictator, to be sent against them. In the yeare after the foundation of Rome 474, when the *Vulsinienses*, and *Vulcientes*, being the mightiest people of the *Etrusci* were vanquished by *Tit. Coruncanium* the Romane Consull, these parts then came under the commaund of the Romane Empire, whose Dominions reached as farre as the river *Arnus*. After that time it was never known that there were any warres with the *Tusci*, seing that from thence forward they allwayes continued faithfull, and constant to the Romans. But when the power of the Romans began to decline, & grow weake, they endured many shrode brunts from the Gothes, Lombards, Hungarians, and other forraine nations; and at last were brought to that extremity, that they came under the obedience of the grand Duke of *Tuscany*, or *Florence*. Under the grand Dukes commaund are these townes, *Florentia, Pisa, Sena, Prato, Pistoia, Volaterra, Monte Politiana, Arrezzo, Cortina, Pescia, Pientia, Mont Alcino, Livorno, Piombino*, and others. Under the Popes called *Saint Peters patrimonie*, which reacheth from the River *Pescia*, and from Saint *Quirico* to the Castle *Caparano in Novo Latio*, which lyeth not farre from the River *Liri*, or *Garighano*. *Pontromoli* belongeth to the King of Spaine, lying by the head of the River *Macra*, which place heretofore appertained to the Duke of *Millaine*: Also *Porto Hercole*, *Orbitello*, *Monte Argentario*, the Castle of *Piombino*, the Vale of *Carseniana* or *Grasiniana*, under the *Appennine*, lying on both sides of the River *Seroia*, where the new Castle of *Granfiniano* stands, besides some other Castles, and places under the commaund of the Duke of *Ferrara*. *Sarsana* upon the River *Macra* is subject to the State of *Genoa*. *Massa* and *Carraria* have their owne Marquesses, to whome they are obedient. There are besides these some other townes subject to some chiefe Lords of Rome, as *Braciano*, being a Dukedome, belonging to the *Vrsini*. Among all the townes in *Tuscany*, *Pisa* is accounted one of the chiefest, and ancientest (as they say) built by the *Pisa*, a people of *Elis* in Greece, who following old *Nestor* from *Troy*, were by the violence of winde, and Sea driven into the Mouth of *Arnus*, where they built this towne, and called it after their owne name; by *Trogus* and others it is called *Posa*. The Inhabitants thereof have a good memorie, which is attributed to the grossnesse, and thicknesse of the aire. It lyeth as *Strabo* witnesseth betweene the Rivers of *Auserus* and *Arnus*, over which there are 3 fine bridges. The antiquity, and gallantnesse of this towne, is much commended by *Dionysius Halcarnassæus* in his first book. The great Duke of *Florence* holdeth his Court most in this Citty. It is accounted one of the twelve Cities of *Eutruria*. Here resides also the Knights of *S. Stephens* order, made by the Duke, the great Church is called *S. Donio*, being 450 paces in compasse, supported with to brave pillars, also the Bishops Palace, which the Pilans built with the boote and pillage, vvhich they gott by *Pilernio* from the Sarracens, round about this town there are fine Corne-fields, which beare such goodly crops of Corne, which not onely serveth *Tuscany* it selfe, but also furnisheth some other neighbouring Countries. The wines there are not very good; but they have delicate Melons.

Luca according to the testimonie of Julius Cæsar Scaliger, is the ornament of Tuscany, famous in all Grecian, and Latine Historians. It was likewise called Luca by Strabo and Ptolomee, and still keepes that name. It is adorned with many Churches, stately buildings, and is populous: seated in an even plaine with some small hills rising round about it, strong walls, fine paved streets, and though it be of noe great circuit; yet is repleni shed with Burgesses, which have good trading. There are brave Burgers, provident, and sharp witted, who have mainteined their liberties a long time, though many times they waged warre with their Neighbours.

Pistoia is an other brave towne, which was first walled and enlarged by Desiderius King of the Lombards, by whom they were afterward slighted, & their whole Country shared among the Florentines and Pisans, and at last came wholly under the commaund of the Florentines. For here began first the querrell of the Neri and Beanchi, as also that teadious & bloody faction of the Guelfi and Ghibellini, two Duthmen bretheren: whereof Guelfe thought the Pope, and Ghibell the Emperour to be more worthy, in which quarrell they slew each other, dispercing their cause through out all Italy. These Ghibellines were so hatefull to the Popes, that on an Ashwednesday, when according to the Popes institution, the Pope being to cast ashes on the heads of the Cardinalls, was to say *Memento ô homo quod Cines es, & in cinerem converteris*,

Parte di Lombardia.

STATO DI MODENA.

STATO DI BOLOG: NA

Parte della Liguria.

Parte del Gr. Duca. Lunegiana ó March: di Massa.

Carfag: nana.

M. Apennino

P. Lucheſe

Parte del Gr. Duca DI LVCCA

STATO

Val di Nievole.

Val di Elſa.

Val di Cecina.

Val di Gheradesca.

Maremma di Siena

Maremma di Piombino

Fiorenza

Pisa

Livorno

Porto di Livorno

Porto Pisano

Porto Ferraio

Porto Baratto

Porto Ragusi

Versiglia

Serchio f.

Arno f.

Meloria olim Mellam

Gorgona

MARE INFERIORE OVERO TYRRHENO Ó PVRE MAR TOSCO

Occidens

Milliaria Italica communia

Milliaria Germanica communia

Excudebat Io

STATO DI BOLOGNA

ROMAGNA

STATO DELLA CHIESA

Parte del Golfo di Venetia

M. Apennino

Casentino

Prato Magno

Fiorenza

Val di Arno

Val di Chiana

Val di Elsa

Val di Cecina

STATO DI SIENA

Maremma di Siena

Ria di Piombino

STATO DELLA CHIESA DI VRBINO

Contado di Città di Castello.

STATO DELLA CHIESA DI Perugia

Lago di Perugia

DOMINIO FIORENTINO.

Riolo
Boschi
Prachi
Spedaletto
Volterra
Cecina
Maremma
Ria di Piombino
Bologna
Imola
Faenza
Forlì
Cesena
Rimini
Pesaro
Urbino
Arezzo
Cortona
Perugia
Siena
Pisa
Lucca
Pistoia
Prato
Fiorenza
Empoli
Pontorme
Cotone
Vinci
Capraia
Lastra
Poggio Imperiale
Poggibonzi
Colle
Staggia
Monteriggioni
Toiano
Casole
Rapolano
Asinalunga
Chiusuri
Grisoli
Buonconvento
Pienza
S. Quirico
Montepulciano
Torrita
Cetona
Sarteano
Chianciano
Chiusi
Città della Pieve
Castiglion Aretino
Cortona
Montecchio
Lago di Perugia
Castiglione
Passignano
Mercatello
Pietra mala
Città di Castello
Sansepolcro
Anghiari
Caprese
Bibbiena
Poppi
Camaldoli
Vallombrosa
Stia
Pratovecchio
Romena
Prato Vecchio
Arezzo
Laterina
Terranuova
Figline
Incisa
Reggello
Montevarchi
Loro
Castelfranco
Empoli
Certaldo
Gambassi
Colle
Poggibonzi
Staggia
Monteriggioni
Siena
Asinalunga
Torrita
Montepulciano

ſeing a Ghibelline among the reſt tranſported with rage, he ſaid unto him, *Memento ô homo quod Ghibellinus es, & cum Chibellinis morieris.*

Florence is the chiefe Citty of Tuſcany, ſeated nigh to the confluence of *Arnus* and *Chianus*, it is called in Italian *Fiorenza*, or *Firenza*, from a floure, which is reſembled in regard of her flouriſhing fortune, and the capacitie of her Inhabitants, or as having firſt bene founded by the Romans, was as the floure of all other townes. It is 6 Italian miles about, and is repleniſhed with ninety thouſand Inhabitants, ſeated in a plaine place, where the River Arnus runneth through it, having foure fine bridges over it. It ſo aboundeth with goodly buildings both for divine, and civill uſes, and hath ſo many ſtreight, and cleane ſtreets in it: it is ſuch a beautifull, & a gallant City, that it is commonly called *Fiorenza la bella*; the Inhabitants thereof are ingenious wiſe grave, and acute; lovers of Arts and Sciences, but covetous of money and lucre, which makes them ſeeke, and travell into the furtheſt parts of the world. The women are faire and chaſt, & both men and women goe decent, and comely in their apparell. It was firſt built by *Silla* that bloodie Dictatour, and was made a Colonie by *Auguſtus*, *Antony* and *Lepidus*, the *Triumviri*, and called *Florentia à ſitu ſlorenti*, and was raſed by the Lombards, & reedifyed by Charles the great. Here were borne three Monſters, viz. *Alexander de Medices*, that ſpoyled Florence of her liberty, the faireſt City of Italy. 2. *Catherine de Medices*, that ruined France the faireſt Kingdome of Europe. 3. *Nicolas Machiavill*, Recorder of this towne, whoſe Policies have poyſoned *Europe*, the faireſt part of the whole world.

Ptolomies Volaterra, or *Aqua Volaterra*, ſo called in *Tabula Iteneraria*, is ſeated upon a ſteepe & a craggie hill, ſcarcely Mountable: the walls are built with foure ſquare ſtones, 6 foote long and broad, curiouſly joyned together with ciment. This towne hath five gates, every one of them having a ſweete ſpringing Fountaine before them. The antiquity of this towne is marked by the old walls, & in diverſe tombe ſtones, with ſuperſcriptions on them, with Etrurian letters, beſides many marble ſtatues, which have bin digged there out of the ground.

Ptolomies Sena, or Siena lyeth about 800 furlongs from Rome upon a high hill, on this ſide of the River Arbia, in a nooke of the Golfe, and that by reaſon of the crooked ridge of the hills, on the one ſide it is narrow, hanging on the hill, and as it were making three corners, whereof that which is Southward, is broader then thoſe which lye Eaſt and Weſtward. The aire about it is moſt pleaſant & healthfull, though it be often troubled with tempeſtuous winds: the Poëts calls it *the Paradice of Italy*. The ſtreets thereof are ſtreight and long paved with brick batts, there are alſo many high turrets & ſpires, with ſumptuous buildings. The Inhabitants are very civill, curteous, and exceeding kind, eſpecially to Straingers, they are given much to their gaine and profite.

Ptolomies Perufia, is called at this day Perugia. This towne is ſeated upon one of the Appenine hills, and is by nature very ſtrong, and hath in it many faire, large and lofty buildings, as well for Gentlemens, as private houſes. Viterbo lyeth in a large, and a fine plaine, having behinde it the hills *Cyminia*, it is built with foure ſquare ſtones, with many turrets, among ſome of the ſtructures, there is a brave ſpringing Fountaine, much admired. The Soile round it, is good and fruitfull, abounding in corne and wine. In Tuſcany are many Meeres or Lakes, as *Lacus Traſumenus*, but at this day *Lago di Perugia*, becauſe the towne of *Perugia* lyeth not farre from it. *Antonnes Aprilis Lacus*, is now called *Fanhoſa Palude*. *Marinus Lacus*, which is otherwiſe called *Salſus*, is now called *Lago d'Orbitello*, the other Lakes are *Lacus Vadimonis*, *Ciminius*, *Volſinienſis*, *Sabatus Palus Bientina Ciana*. The chiefeſt Rivers, which waters *Tuſcany* are the *Laventia*, *Frigidus*, *Ancer*, *Arvo*, *Cecinna*, *Cornia*, *Alma*, *Brung*, *Vmbra*, *Oſa*, *Allengia*, *Floris*, *Martha*, *Minio*, *Erus*, *Vacina*, *Sanguinaria*, *Aron*, and others, all of them abounding in fiſh. There are alſo moſt wholeſome, & healthfull bathes, beſides ſome other ſprings endowed by nature with an excellent vertue. The principall Mountaines are *Mons Climinius* well known to *Livie*, *Virgill* and *Vbius*. Plinies *Soractes* is called at this day, *Monte de S. Silveſtro*. In *Tuſcany* alſo lye the *Oroſy*, *Feſulani Montes*, and the *Cortonenſis*, to the Northward of *Lacus Traſumenus*. Among the woods and Foreſt, the chiefeſt are *Lucus Volſimenſium*, *Sylva Cominia*, *Maſia*, &c. There are alſo in *Tuſcany* three excellent Univerſities, namely at *Piſa*, *Siena* and *Perugia*, beſides divers famous Libraries, as at *Piſa* in the Dominican Fryers Monaſtery, at *Luca* in the *Franciſans* Cloiſter. In Florence there are 6. one at *Siena*, and an other at *Perugia*. Livius and Diodorus, it is ſaid, that the *Etruſci* were much addicted to armes, and riches, and given greatly to ſuperſtitions & ceremonies, which appeares by ancient writers, as having been firſt the authours thereof, for the Romans learned of them Divinations and ſoothſayings, as yee may read in *Cicero* touching Devinations.

Mercatour ſaith that in Italy are theſe Biſhopricks following, *Epiſcopatus Nepeſinus*, *Caſtellanenſis*, *Montis*, *Falconis*, *Viterbinenſis*, *Suamenſis*, or of *Soano*, *Caſtellanus* and *Vulteranus*. The Arch-Biſhops of *Siona*, *Fuſulanus*, *Zazanenſis*, *Sutri*, *Ortanenſis*, *Cornetanenſis*, *Tuſcanenſis*, *Cluſinus*, *Aretinus*, *Pientinenſis* or *Pontito*, *Piſtorienſis*, *Binenſis*, *Corthonenſis*, *Civalenſis*, *Balneorigenſis*, *Vrbevetanus*, *Caſtrenſis*, *Puruſinus*, *Groſſilanus*, *Lucanus*, *Florentia* an Arch-Biſhoprick, *Lunenſis* and *Piſa* an Arch-Biſhoprick, unto whome are Suffragans the Biſhops of *Meſſanenſis* and *Civatenſis*, as alſo ſome other Biſhopricks in *Corſica*.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DVTCHIES OF PARMA. AND PLACENTIA.

Name.

Bounds.

THE Dukedome of *Parma* taketh its name from the chiefe towne thereof, which is ſo called from the river *Parma*, it is bounded on the Weſt with *Placentia* and *Millaine*, on the North with *Cremona* and the Dukedome of *Mantua*, on the Eaſt with *Modena* & *Regio*, and on the South with the *Appennine Alpes*, and the Seigneurie of *Genoa*.

Fertility.

This Countrie is very pleaſant and fruitfull in Paſtures, & all kind of fruits, abounding in healthfull & Phiſicall Bathes and Waters, and fine Paſtures, where they make excellent Cheeſes called Parmaſans, and ſheare excellent Wool, which in every Countrie is much commended. Martiall praiſeth the Wool in ſaying thus:

Fondit & innumeros Gallica Parma greges.

And making a Comparaiſon of the Wool, ſaith:

Velleribus primis Apulia, Parma ſecundis
Nobilis Altinum tertia laudat Ovis.

Parma. The antient Inhabitants & Princes.

The citty of *Parma* is built as other townes are within the Confines of *Tuſcany*, and was firſt maſtered by the *Boies*, & afterward in tract of time taken in by the Romans, who planted a colony in it, Anno 1570. *Cicero* lamenteth much the miſery & deſolation of it in his *Philip.* which *L. Antonine* brought it to. After the Authority of the Romiſh name was decayed, then with the adjacent townes it became free; yet ſo that nowe they put themſelues under the Emperours, and then under the Popes obedience, but alwaies continued good frends with thoſe of *Boulogne*. It once endured a hard ſiege by the Emperour *Frederick* the Second about the yeare 1248. becauſe they ſided with the Pope, & afterward being humbled, had diverſe Lords, as the *Correggi*, *Scaligeri*, *Ateſtini*, *Vicecomites*, *Galeatii*, *Sforcii*, & the *French*, with whome the Popes of Rome often contended for the ſuperiority, & at laſt were driuen out of Italy by *Charles the Fifth*, who became ſole maſter of it: this towne having felt the diverſity of Fortune, being alſo ſome times under the *Venetians*, & otherwiles under the *Millanois*, came finally under the Roman Prelates. For *Paul the Tird*, gaue the reuenue thereof to his Sonne *Petro Alvigi Farneſis*. Anno 1549. adding in recompence to the Church the *Signorie* of *Camerine*, which he had taken from *Guido Maria* Duke of *Vrbine*. This *Petro Alvigi*, or *Levves Farneſis* (as Mr. Heylin ſaith) was of a moſt villanous behaviour, and among other crimes committed an unſpeakable violence on the Perſon of *Coſmus Charius* Biſhop of *Fanum*, and then poyſoned him, for which deteſtable action, he received no other chaſtiſement of his Fathers Chriſts-Vicar then, *Hæc vitia me non commonſtratore didicit.* At laſt behaving himſelfe ſo inſolent, he was ſlaine by Count *Iohn Auguzzolo*, & *Placentia* was yeelded up to *Ferdinand Gonzaga*, the Spaniſh Vice-Roy in *Millaine*. *Parma* being fortified by the Pope, was given to his Nephew *Octavian Farneſis*. Yet could not this donation aſſure the eſtate, but that *Octavian* had quite loſt it, if *Henry the Scond* of France had not taken him into his protection. For the Emperour *Charles* fully determined (notwithſtanding that *Octavian* had marryed his baſe Daughter) to haue made himſelfe Lord of the Towne, & the French King was loath to ſee ſo great a ſtrenght added to the Emperours poſſeſſions in Italy. When the warre had now laſted foure yeares, *Phillip the Second*, which ſucceeded *Charles*, conſidering how neceſſairy it was for his affaires in Italy, to haue this *Octavian* his frend, reſtored into him againe *Plaiſance*, or *Placentia*, and ſo withdrew him from the French faction, Anno 1557. yet becauſe he would be ſure to keepe this houſe in a perpetuall dependance on Spagne, he reſtored it not abſolutely, but onely for foure generations, and to oblidge them the more, he made *Alexander Farneſis* Generall of the Netherlands, (one of the beſt that euer he had in the Low Countries) therein giving that famely ſome ſmall ſatisfaction for ſtepping betweene them, and the Kingdome of *Portugall*: his ſonne alſo ſucceeded him.

Without this towne (as *Agaſtius* witneſſeth) was an *Amphitheater*. It hath many faire houſes, large & broad ſtreetes, furniſhed with abũdance of all things needefull for the ſuſtenance and delight of man, famous for the multitude of Nobility, and Gentrie, which dwells in it: is ſeated in a plaine ground & enjoyeth a wholeſome aire: in ſo much that *Plinie* writeth, that there were three Burgeſſes in *Parma*, which liued 120. and two 130. yeares. The Winter and Summer there is milde & temperate. It hath a ſtronge Caſtle, & many Princely Palaces, Noblemens & Gentlemens houſes

PARTE DEL LODESANO.

PARTE DEL C

PARTE DEL STATO DI MILANO

PARTE DEL PRENCIPE DI GENOVE

PARTE VESE DEL Val de Tidone

Val di Trebia.

Val di Prino.

Val di Nura

Val di Chiauenna

Val di Taro

Piacenza

Cremona

Milliaria Italica communia

Milliaria Germanica communia

DVCATO DI PARMA ET DI PIACENZA

Amstelodami, Sumptibus Henrici Hondii.

of good deſcent. There is a delicate Fountaine ſtanding in the Markett-place, which adminiſters delight to the ſight. The Cathedrall Church is built in the ſame forme as *S. Peters* is in *Rome*. The Belfry being ſupported with three huge pillars in the ſteeple juſt like to that of *Bologne*. The river *Parma* abouesaid runneth betweene the citty and the *Suburbs*. It is alſo an Epiſcopall Seate, there dwells many ancient families of Noblemen, there are good Souldiers, & the people are of a good nature, & a merrie diſpoſition. Whereupon Scaliger verſifieth thus:

Inventum mediis præclarum nomen in armis,
Prædita quo ſit gens ignea Marte docet.
Ingenium rapidum facili flammatur ab ira,
Sed viget in patulo pectore purus amor.
Magnanimo pretium eſt non diſplicuiſſe pudore,
Hoc ſatis officio cedere turpe putat.

Leſſer townes. The leſſer townes in this Dutchie are *Guandaſana, Belvidero, Pizano, Berzeto, Carona, Belforte, Caſale, Borgo, S. Domino, Guelfum, Soragna*, the Marquiſate of *Gibello*, & *Buſſetto*, which was wholly deſtroyed by the *French*, and 1520. *Firenzola*, and *Vizolenga* &c.

Rivers. There are in it alſo diverſe rivers, as the *Po, Parma, Larda, Stirona, Parro, Henza, Ceno, Tarro* and others.

Mountaines. The *Appennine* Mountaine lies on the South ſide of it like a huge wall.

The Dukedome of PLACENTIA.

THis Dukedome of *Plaiſance*, taketh its name from the chiefe Citty of Placentia, and as *Parma*, is

Bounds. bounded on the South with the Mount *Appennine*, on the Weſt and North with the Dutchie of Millaine, & on the Eaſt ſide with the Dukedome of *Parma* aforeſaid, and is of a greater circuit then that. In this territoire are many Saltpits, out of which are made exceeding white Salt. Here are alſo yron mines, neither want they pleaſant woods & groues to take their plea-

Rivers. ſure in hunting.

Fertility. Beſides the *Po* there are in it theſe rivers, namely the *Parma, Tidone, Trebbia, Nura, Chiavena* &c. It is a fertill countrie where they make abundance of excellent cheeſe, which is much commended for the delicateneſſe thereof, and is tranſported into many parts of the world.

Placentia. The principall towne in it is *Placentia*, which giveth denomination to the whole Countrie. Some affirme that it had this name from *Troye*, formerly called *Placentulus*, but it is more likely, that it was ſo named from the Latin word *placido*, which is pleaſing. It lyeth about ſome thowſand paces from the *Po*, in a very pleaſant ſite, being a fatt ſoile for corne, and having many gentile Burgeſſes. It hath new walls, faire Bulwarkes, and is well fortified, having alſo in it a magnificent Monaſterie, founded by *Philip the Second* King of Spagne, & a very ſtrong Caſtle begun by the firſt Duke of it, & was finiſhed by the Emperour *Charles the Fifth*. It is a Biſhops Seate, and a famous Vniverſity for all arts, and ſciences. This Citty ſuffred many ſpoyles and much dammage. For when as *Hanniball* came into Italy, then the Romans ſent into it a colonie of ſixe thowſand men, and afterward that, & other circumjacent places were burnt and deſtroyed by the *Gaules*, and then was reedified and came under the Romane Subjection, whoſe name and power then declining, with their neigbouring townes, it came under the yoake of the *Gothes*, and *Longobards*, whoſe might at laſt being broken, the Emperours gott it, and afterward getting Liberty, was partly by her owne Burgeſſes diſcordance, and partly by forraine Lords diſtreſſed and ouermaſtered by the *Palavacinii, Landrii, Scotii, Galeatii*, and *Sfortii:* & having endured many great miſeries and calamities, after diverſe alterations, came under the French Gouvernment, and ſometimes under the Popes, and then againe under the French, who being driuen out of Italy it was reſtored againe to the Popes, with Parma, and ſo got a new Lord the Sonne of Pope Paul the Third, *Petro Alvigi or Levves Farneſis* before mentioned. This Countrie is exceeding *Fertility.* faire & fruitfull in Wine, Oyle, Corne, & all kind of fruits, cauſed by the abundance of water fountaines, and brookes, which makes good paſturage and fatt meddowes.

Leſſer townes. The leſſer townes are *Ponté Nura, Borgo val di Taro, Rivalgan, Ponizza, Arvia, Riva, S. Gionani. C. Arquato, Bardo, C. Zizi*, and others.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DVTCHIE OF MODENA AND REGIO.

Name & Bounds.

THis Dukedome as the others borroweth its name from the Chief towne called *Modena* and *Reggio*. It hath on the North ſide of it the *Po*, and the Dukedome of *Mantua*, *Mirandula*, and *Ferrareſe*, on the Eaſt *Bologneſſe*, on the South the Mount *Appennine*, and on the Weſt is ſhutt in with the Dutchie of *Parma*.

Modena.

The towne of *Modena* lyeth upon the River *Panara*, heretofore ſeated neerer the *Appennine*, as the ancient ruines of houſes demonſtrate. It once belonged to *Ferrara*, and was giuen by *Clement* the eight, with her ſpacious territoires unto *Caeſar d'Eſte*, naturall ſonne unto *Hercules d'Eſte*, laſt Duke of *Ferrara*. It is now by marriage alied to *Mantua*. This towne was of old called *Mutina*, & is famous for the firſt battel fought betweene *Antony* and *Auguſtus*: this latter being by the Lords and People of Rome made head of the league againſt *Antony*, the common Ennemy. *Auguſtus* was then aged but 18. yeares, and therefore referred the mannaging of the warre to *Hirtius* and *Panſa* then Conſuls. The fortune of the day was ſo equally ſhared, that *Antony* loſt the field, and the Conſuls their liues: leaving *Auguſtus* a headleſſe army, into whoſe favour, when he had wrought himſelfe, he preſently poaſted to *Rome* & made himſelfe Conſul. It is a very fine and a hanſome towne, being alſo an Epiſcopall Seate. It is a braue Vniverſity, wherein that famous Lawyer *Azo* liued. There are many noble famillies in it, among the reſt the *Rangony* are accounted the chiefeſt. This towne as the former, hath endured many alterations & ſhrod brunts, aſwell by the *Gaules*, as by the *Boii*, coming alſo under the Subjection of the *Romans*, who planted a Colonie in it, and like wiſe ſuffred great ſpoiles by *Conſtantinus Magnus*, becauſe it ſided with *Maxentius*. It was alſo pillaged, and ſaked by the *Gothes*, but by the *Vandals* wholly ruined and all things turned topſie ſurvie.

See Mr Heylin.

Afterward ſome Citizens began to reedifie it a litle further from that place, where it once ſtood, and at laſt after many changes, acknowledged the *Ateſtini* for her Lords, anno 1312, then the *Mirandulani*, afterward the *Bonacolſi*, then the *Pii* & the *Ateſtini* againe, till that Pope *Iulius* the Second tooke in this towne by force, and ſurrendered it ouer to the Emperour *Maximilian* the Firſt, by whome it was afterward morgaged to *Pope Leo* the Tenth, for ten thouſand gold gilders. But when Pope *Clement* anno 1527. was beſieged in the Caſtle of *Adrian*, by the Emperour, the *Ateſtini* watching their oportunitie became againe maſters of this towne, who enlarged it much with houſes & girt it about with ſtrong walls & deepe ditches, that now ſhe beginns to flouriſh againe & to gett up her crummes. This territoire is wonderfull fruitfull in wheate, Beanes, and diuerſe fruits, and yeeldeth excellent wine. *Fertility.*

Reggio.

Next followes *Reggio*, lying in a plaine Countrie having (as it ſeemes) taken its name from a riveret called *Cruſtula*, heretofore named *Regium Lepidum*. It is a noble, a faire, and a populous towne, lying in a moſt pleaſant and a fruitfull ſoile, which (as they ſay) was firſt built by the *Tuſci*, who being choſed out of it by the *Gaules*, and the *Gaules* by the Romans, when

DVCATO DI MODENA REGIO et CARPI Col Dominio della Carfagnana

PARTE DEL PARMI

Piacentino.

Stato del Prenci pe

La n di

M. Ap en ni no

VESATO.

GENO

PARTE DEL G.

DVCA DI

TOSCANA

Monte

Parte del Cremo nese.

PARTE DEL MANTOVANO.

St at o

di Co:

Luche: V

al di

fag:

nana

Parte del Lucheſe.

Stato di Mazza et di Carrara.

Lune giana.

Magra.

Valle di

Occidens

30

20

10

44

50

40

RTE DEL MANTOVANO.

Parte del Mirandolano.

PARTE DEL FERRARESE

PARTE DEL BOLOGNESE

Stato di Reggio

Modena

Bologna

PARTE DEL DVCATO DI Lucheſe

Parte del Lucheſe

TOSCANA.

AMSTELODAMI.
Sumptibus
Ioannis Ianſſonii.

Milliaria Italica communia

Milliaria Germanica communia

Oriens

when as Æmilius Lepidus (whence it tooke the ancient name) was ſent thither with a *Colonie*. It was alſo deſtroyed by the *Longobeards*, but about the yeare 800. rebuilt, and having bene free for a long time, afterward came under the Gouvernment of ſome new Lords and Princes, as the *Canoſſarii*, *Ateſtini*, the *Emperours*, *Kings of France*, the *Popes*, and then under the *Folionarii*, *Scaligerii*, *Conzagii*, *Galeatii*, and *Ottobonii*, then againe under the *Ateſtini*, and afterward under the Popes, and at laſt againe under the *Ateſtini*: for the poſſeſſion of this Country hath cauſed many diſcontents, and open warre betweene the old Duke of *Ferrara*, & the Popes of Rome. It is a Biſhops Seate & is now fortified with many horneworkes, ſpurs, & other fortifications: hereabouts growes great ſtore of Wheate, Beanes, Oates, & here is made excellent white Wine.

Seuerall Princes.

Fertility.

Lesſer Townes.

The leſſer townes in this territoire are *Carpi*, *Correggio*, *Pantana*, *Spilamberto*, *S. Felice*, *Vignuola*, *Medola*, *Buſana*, *Montagnana*, *Caſtelli*, *Breſello*, *Novellare*, and others.

Rivers.

The Rivers which water it, are the *Criſtolo*, *Secchia*, *Panara*, and *Dardagna*.

The principall Mountaines are the *Appennine*, lying upon the South-ſide of this Countrie.

Mirandula is a ſmall Lordſhip, honored with the name of a *Principate*, lying betweene the Dutchies of *Mantua*, *Modena*, and *Reggio*, ouer againſt *Ferrareſe*, and *Bologneſe*. It was firſt built by *Manfredus*, who married *Eurida* the daughter of the Emperour *Conſtantine*, who fled heither ſecretly, and built the Caſtle in it, and gaue it the name *Miranda*, from admiration. This houſe in a ſhort time did ſo encreaſe, that in a few yeares there were fortie fathers living at one time. The *Pici* gouverned here a longe while. It hath in it a fatt ſoile, which yeeldeth much corne and wine. The Inhabitants are civill, gentile, and kind-hearted, and make good ſouldiers. Within this Lordſhip lieth the Caſtle of *Concordia*, which the *Pici Mirandulani* gouverned a longe time. *Boulagneſe* and *Romagna* yee ſhall finde deſcribed in an other Map, and therefore is it needleſſe to make any mention of them here.

Mirandula.

Concordia.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PAPACIE, OR THE STATE & LAND belonging to the CHVRCH.

Name. THE *Dominium Eccleſiaſticum*, or the *Popiſh Lordſhip* comprehendeth the greateſt part of *Latium* in *Etruria*, & extendeth

Bounds. North & South in breath from the *Adriatique* to the *Tyrrhenean* or *Tuſcan* Seas. It is deuided into two parts: the one containeth all *Romandiola*, with the Princedomes of *Bononi* & *Ferraria*, & is bounded on the North with the Signorie of *Venice* and the river *Po*: on the Weſt with the Dukedomes of *Mantua*, *Mirandula* and *Modena*; on the South with the Signorie of the Great Duke of *Florence*, & with the Duke of *Vrbins*; Eaſtward it ſhooteth to the *Adriatique* Sea, or the Gulfe of *Venice*; the other part comprehendeth theſe territoires following, as *S. Peters Patrimonie*, a great part of *Etruria*, as alſo the greateſt part of *Latium* and the *Anconitan Marca*.

Romandiola, *Bononia* & *Ferrara*, lie according to the ancient calculation in *Regione Octava Italiæ*, having a part of *Gallia Ciſpadana*, and of *Gallia Togata* under it, where the *Veii*, & neere to *Ariminum* the *Senones* dwelt. The name *Romandiola* or *Romanula* was giuen to this territoire by *Charlemaigne* and the Pope of *Rome*, by reaſon of the loyalty, which the Inhabitants thereof alwais bore to the Papall Seate, & was in ancient times called *Flaminia*, from *Via Flaminia*, which was a high way, made from *Rome* to *Ariminum*, through all *Etruria* and *Vmbria*, which the Romane Conſull *C. Flaminius*, made to eaſe his ſouldiers upon their marches after he had vanquiſhed the Ligures.

Bounds. *Romandiola* reached from the *Rubicon* Eaſt, to the *Venetians* on the Weſt: from the *Appenine* South to *Padus*, and the *Adriatique* on the North, and ſhooteth farre beyond *Flaminia*, the limits whereof were leſſe in

Fertility. times paſt. *Leander* ſaith, that this Countrie hath the beſt fields in *Italy*, being furniſſed with all things, not onely for neceſſity, but alſo for delight: for there are many plaine, large and pleaſant fields in it, which are ſett and planted with all kinde of fruitfull trees. The hills and mountaines moſt pleaſantly couvered with Vines and Grapes, Oliue and Figg-trees, as alſo the Woods full of all kinde of Deere, neither want they fine Paſtures for the feeding of Cattell. Moreouer, it hath in many places diverſe freſh & healtfull waters, and by the Sea ſide there is made great ſtore of Salt, being endowed with many rich commodities beſide.

Townes. Rimano. *Rimano* anciently called *Ariminum*, lying upon the *Adriatique* coaſt and by the river *Rubicon*. In former times it was a braue Haven, but is now dãmed up with ſand banks, ſo that no ſhipping can come into it, but ſmall Veſſells & Barkes. When yee are paſſed ouer the ſtone bridge neere *Ariminum*, then ye come to *Via Æmilia*, where the three riverets *Pluſa*, *Butrius* and *Rubicon* meete together. This *Rubicon* was famous in the Romane Hiſtories, in regard of the prohibition which was made, that none of the Romane Commaundors, without the Conſent of the Senate of Rome, ſhould

Cervia. dare to come ouer the *Rubicon* with his men. *Cervia* is alſo a Sea towne, but not ſo ancient, which *Blondus* mentioneth aboue all. Within the Countrie lie *Ceſena*, *Ceſnadigo* or *Ceſna*, & *Sarſina* a very ancient towne, juſt under the beginning of the *Appenine*, where the famous Comedian *Plautus* was borne. *Forli* is a rich, a fine and a pleaſant towne, which lieth betweene *Roncon*, where Old *Bedeſis* ſtood, & the river *Montona*. *Forum Cornelii* now called *Imola* is watered by the river *Santerno*. The Arch-Epiſcopall citty of *Ravenna*, lying *Ravenna.* on the further ſide of the Mouth or outhell of *Bedeſis* hath exceeding ſtately and well built houſes & Churches, eſpecially the Cathedrall called *S. Athanaſius*, & is ſeated in a very pleaſant place, with goodly Paſtures & Meddowes round about it, ſo that every yeare they make abundance of delicate Butter & Cheeſe in theſe parts. The Arch-Biſhop of *Ravenna* hath Superiority ouer theſe Biſhops, namely, the Biſhops of *Farent*, *Imola*, *Modena*, *Bononia*, *Parma*, *Forti*, *Forlimpopoli*, *Fille*, *Barcina*, *Cervia* and *Ceſena*, &c.

Bologne or Bononia. The Signorie of *Bologne* or *Bononia* taketh its denomination from the citty of *Bononia*, which lieth upon *Via Æmilia*, under the foote of the *Appenine* to the South, betweene the river *Reno*, wich runneth on the Weſt ſide of it, and the river of *Saveno* or *Sapina* which taketh his courſe on the Eaſt ſide. It is ſo adorned with moſt ſumptuous and magnificent Palaces, that fewe townes in *Europe* can compare with it. At the firſt it was not very great, but now the circuit of it is 7. Italian miles. In *S. Dominicus* his Cloiſter there is a very braue Librarie, beſides it is one of the chiefeſt Vniverſities of *Italy*, & the retyring place of the Popes. The civill law is much ſtudied here. Neere unto this towne (in ancient time) was that meeting, betweene *Auguſtus*, *Antony* & *Lepidus*, wherein they agreed on the *Triumvirat*, deviding the Empire & city of Rome amonge them three. This Combination was confirmed by the enſuing proſcription, wherein, that they might be revenged on *Cicero*, *Lepidus* proſcribed his Brother, and *Antonius* his Vncle.

Ferrara. *Ferrara*, whoſe territories ſtretch in lengh 160. miles, & in breath 50. containe alſo the worthy citties of *Modena* and *Reggio* ſpoken of before. The chiefe city *Ferrara* was at the firſt but a village, ſo called from the yron Mines about it, is ſeated on the banke of *Po*, which by reaſon of his breath, depth and ſwiftneſſe is a ſufficient Rampare on that ſide, on the other ſide it is fortified with a ſtrong Wall, & a ſpacious Moate, & was enlarged by the Emperour *Theodoſius* Anno 433. *See Mr. Heylin.* & girt about with walls by *Smaragdux Exarchus* in the yeare 595. The Aire by reaſon of the Moores & Pooles about it, is very groſſe and unhealthfull. Anno 1570. it had like to haue periſhed by an Earthquake, which did great harme in it. In the midſt of the towne is a faire greene, into which doe open on all ſides about 19. Streets, moſt of them are halfe a mile in length, & ſo euen, that the ends may be ſeene: the whoole compaſſe is fiue miles. This towne, after the ruine of the *Longobardian* Kingdome, belonged to the German Emperours, till the yeare 1107. in which time the Counteſſe *Malthida* or *Maude*, tooke it together with *Mantua* & *Parma* from the Emperour *Henry* the Third, & dying without iſſue, gaue her whole eſtate both by conqueſt, & inheritance to the Church of *Rome*. The Emperour *Frederick* the Second, to ſpite thoſe of *Bononia* made it an Vniverſity. In the *Carmelitan* Cloiſter, there is a famous Bibliotheca, with many ancient manuſcripts in it.

The other part of the *Papacie* containeth (as is ſaid) *S. Peters Patrimony*, a great part of *Hetruria*, the moſt part of *Latium*, and the *Anconita Marca* is bounded on the Weſt with the Dutchie *Di Caſtro*, & the Signorie of the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, on the Eaſt it bordereth upon the Kingdome of *Naples*, and on the North hath the Dukedome of *Vrbine*, and a part of the *Venetian* Gulfe, and on the South with the *Tyrrhenian* or Mediterranean Sea.

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

STATO DELLA CHIESA.

DOMINIUM ECCLESIASTICUM IN ITALIA.

PARTE DEL DOM: VENETO.

Septentrio.

Occidens.

Meridies.

MARE TOSCO

Ó TIRRENO.

Gorgona

Meloria

Caprara

Elba Isola

Pianosa

Formiche

Monte Christo

Giglio Isola

Formiche

Zanone

Milliaria Italica communia.

Milliaria Germanica communia

Amstelodami. Sumptibus Henrici Hondy.

Humaniſſimo, fideliſſimoq; viro Domino Giſberto Teulinck, Vrbis Amſtelodamenſis mercatori eximio; hanc, totius Dominii Eccleſiaſtici in Italia, novam tabulam, in amicitiæ teſtimonium dedicat conſecratq;. Henricus Hondius.

GOLFO DI VENETIA.

Septentrio. 35 | 36 | 37 | 38

Meridies. 35 | 36 | 37

Orients. 44 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 20

Amſtelodami. Sumptibus Henrici Hondij.

S. Peters Patrimony.

That part of *S. Peters Patrimony* which lieth South along the Mediterranean Sea, is shutt in on the North and East sides with the *Tiber*, & on the West with the Dukedome of *Castro* & the Signorie of *Siena*. Within this Signorie lie these townes following, not farre from the river *Pagha* is *Aquapendente* a long towne standing upon a Mountaine, just in the way, as yee goe to *Rome*, betweene *Lacus Vsineus*, and the river *Prile* or *Palia*. Moreouer a litle beneath the confluence of the rivers *Palia* & *Chiana*, *Orvieto* presenteth it selfe. This towne is seated upon a high hill with a plaine upon it, which serues as walls unto it. It is a very pleasãt towne, and enjoyeth a wholesome aire. *Lacus Vulsinus* lying hard by it, abounds in fishe: close to it also lieth *Bolsena*, built up out of the ruines of *Volisinus*. The whole Countrie is very fruitfull, and yeeldeth excellent Wine and delicate sallet Oyle. *Monte Fiascano* is Old *Mons Faliscorum*, & not farre from thence, lieth *Lucus Etruscorum*, commonly called *il bocco di Monte Fiascone*. At *Catio* ends the confines of *Etruria*. *Viterbo* is the chiefe towne of all *S. Pieters Patrimony* and lieth on the foote of the long and euen Mountaines of *Cimony* in a plaine field. In *S. Peters Patrimony* are also the Mountaines called *Gallicani*, in which *Anniball* that Father of warlike Stratagems, frighted that publick & wary Captaine *Fab. Max.* with 2000. Oxen, carrying fire in their hornes, while he passed ouer these Mountaines.

Bounds.

Orvieto.

Fertility.

Viterbo.

Not farre from *Viterbo* lie the old ruinous walls of *Tarquinia*, in which two Romane Kings were borne, *Tarquinius Priscus* & *Tarquinius Superbus*. To the Southward of *Viterbo* lieth *Sutri*, where a great Battell was fought betweene the *Vmbri*, *Etrusci* and the *Romans*. A litle neerer unto Rome are *M. Rosa*, *Galera* & *Formille*, where once stood the chiefe citty of the *Veii*. *Castra Nova* upon the way as ye goe to *Rome*, hath very ingenious & laborious inhabitants, which gett their living by selling of Woll, Wine & Corne, so that they haue reasonable doings, being a plaine, and an euen soile, where there are abundance of all things in it, needfull for the sustentation of man. *Civita Vechia* is a principall Haven, where the Popes Galleis had wont to lie.

Sutri.

Castro Novo.

Civita Vechia Campagne di Roma.

On the other side of the *Tiber* lieth *Campagna di Roma*, or Old *Latium*, which as *S. Peters Patrimony* shoots out likewise with a tract along the *Tyrrhenean* Sea, on the West it is parted from *S. Peters Patrimony* by the river *Tiber*, on the Nortside lieth the territoire of *Sabina*, & the Kingdome of *Naples*, which likewise bordereth upon it, to the Eastward. This Country is every where very fruitfull, except in some few places, which are barren and stonie, & some are waterish filled with Moores and Pooles, which makes the aire very unhealtfull. The Inhabitants of this Countrie (saving in the townes) haue bene blockish, clowniish, and headie having had great hands, strong and bigglimmed men.

Site.

Rome.

The Metropolis of this Countrie is *Rome* (as Mr. Heylin saith) once the Mistresse of the *Vniverse*, famous for the triumphs & antiquities, is seated on *Tiber*, now well growne by the receit of 42. rivers, and is distant from the Sea 15. miles. This Citie when it was built first by *Romulus* was in circuit about two miles, and contained 30000. Inhabitants, but in the flourishing of that common wealth, the men encreased to 463000. and the compasse of the towne to 50. miles, there being on the walls aboue 740. Turrets. There were in it (saith he) besides womẽ, children & seruans by 463000. men, able to beare armes, free Denizens, and such as were enrolled into Cense. To these if wee add their Children, Wiues and Seruants which could not be fewer then 3. or 4. millions: and so *Lipsius* in his Tract. *De Magnitudine Romana* is of opinion.

In this citty vvas the *Capitoll* saued from the fury of the *Gaules* by the cackling of *Geese*. *Tacitus* called this house *Sedem Iovis Optimi Maximi auspicato à majoribus pignus imperii conditam*. It vvas tvvise burnt, once in the civill vvarres of *Sylla* & *Marius*, & againe in the vvarres of *Vespasian* and *Vitellus*, and a third time fired in divers corners by *Nero*. In the third building of it *Vespasian* carryed the first basket of Earth, after him the nobility did the like, to make te people more forvvard in the service: as also the bridge called *Pons Sublicius*, on vvhich *Horatius Cocles* resisted the vvhole army of King *Porsena*, *Tarquin* & the *Tuscans*: till the Citizens behinde had broken dovvne the bridge vvho receiued him svvimming to the banke vvith joyefull acclamation, & saved their city from present ruine. Here liued the famous Warriers, here flourished the exact Martiall discipline so memorized by ancient Historiographers; and finally here vvere layd up the Spoiles and Trophies of all *Europe*.

But *Rome* as it novv standeth lovver on the banke of *Tiber* upon *Campus Martius*, vvhere it vvas built after the Invadation of the *Goths* and *Vandalls*, (for it vvas first taken in and pillaged Anno 410. by *Athalaricus* King of the *Goths*, and againe in the yeare of Christ 455. by *Gensericus* King of the *Vandalls*) is novv in compasse 11. miles. The Inhabitants are about 200000. tvvo parts vvhereof are clergie men and *Curtesans*, the latter being seldome under 40000. of vvhom the Pope receiueth the yearely tribute of 30000. Ducats, not saith (M. Harding) to tolerate them in their sinne, but to punish their purses. The most vvorthy places are the Church of *S. Peter*, vvhich if it vvere once finished, vvould be the rarest building in the World, then the Castle of *S. Angelo* impregnable, unlesse by famine, next the Popes Palace called *Belvidere*, and lastly the Library of the hill *Vatican*. This Librarie vvas founded by *Sixtus* the Fourth, vvho not onely stored it vvith the choisest bookes he could pick out of *Europe*: but allovved it also a large revenue for the perpetuall augmentation of it. *Bibliothecam Palatinam in Vaticano toto Terrarum Orbe celebrem, advectis ex omni Europa libris, construxit: proventusque certos* saith *Onuphrius*. When the Duke of *Bourbon* sacked *Rome* Anno 1527. it vvas much defaced and ransacked, but by the succeeding Popes it hath ben againe recovered to its former fame & beautie.

Rome as it is now.

Rome vvas ruled 1. by *Kings*, 2. by *Consuls*, 3. by *Decemviri*, 4. by *Tribuns*, 5. by *Dictatours*, 6. by *Emperours*, & 7. by *Popes*; vvho first vvere raised by the Christian Emperours to that dignity, but often vvagged vvarre against them. For it is recorded (as Mr. Heylin noteth) that in the quarrells betvvene *Frederick* the II. & Pope *Innocent* the IV. the Emperour sent the Pope these Verses:

Roma diu titubans, variis erroribus acta
Corruet, & mundi desinet esse Caput.
Fata volunt Stellaque docent, aviumque volatus,
Quod Fredericus ego malleus Orbis ero.

That is,

Rome tost vvith diverse errours dovvne must fall,
And cease to be the Soveraigne of all
The birds fore tell, te Starrs and fates decree,
That I a terrour to the VVorld shall be.

Ostia lieth in the mouth of the *Mediterranean* Sea, built by *Ancus Martius*, seated in an unvvholsome aire, the Haven hath long since bene dammed up to stop the passage of enemies ships to *Rome*. Next *Ardea* lieth *Antium* at this day called *Neptuno*. *Terracina* is a small tovvne but is vvell inhabited, it is a Bishops Seate, lying in the Confines of *Territorium Romanum* and the Kingdome of *Naples*. Within this Countrie are *Villetri*, *Sermoneta*, *Albono*, *Citta di Friscate*, round about vvhich are many of the Cardinalls Courts and Houses of pleasure.

Ostia.

Ardea.

Neptuno.

Sabina is environed vvith *Campagna di Roma*, vvith a part of the realme of *Naples*, & vvith *S. Peters Patrimony*. It hath a very fruitfull soile, vvhich yeeldes Wine and Oyle, and is very good for the feeding of Cattell. The chiefe tovvne of it is *Reate* novv *Rieti*. *Narni* lieth upon the river *Nar*.

Sabina.

Next followveth the Territoire of *Vmbria* (novv called the Dukedome of *Spoleto*) from the river *Vmbria*, & lieth betvveene *Sabina* and the *Anconita Marca*. The Mountaines *Appenine* embrace the most part of this Countrie, & therefore is of diverse natures, being covered here & there vvith Mountaines: but here & there upon the lesser hills grovves Vines, Oliue & Figgs-trees, & other fruits, & some fine plaines, for to feede their Cattel in. The Inhabitants thereof haue alvvaies bene held for the best souldiers in *Italy*. The chiefe city is *Spoleto*, being a gallant ancient tovvne, vvherein the *Lombardian* Princes held their Courts.

Vmbria.

Spoleto.

Next *Vmbria* lieth the *Anconita Marca* or *Ager Picenus*, this Countrie is much more in length then in breath, & hath a very fruitfull soile, as vvel for fruitfull-trees, as for Seeds & Corne. At *Sirolo* they make excellent Wine. The river *Truentus* or *Tironto* separateth this territoire from the Kingdome of *Naples*, in the mouth vvhereof upon the Golfe of *Venice* lieth *Porto d'Ascoli*, and by the outlet of *Torsinus* lieth the Castle *Grotta*. Then follovves the rivers *Asone* and *Tenna* betvveene vvhich the *Appenine* Mountaines are exceeding high. There is also *Firmanorum Regio*, the chiefe tovvne vvhereof is *Fermo* a Bishop Seate. The Sea Coast from *Fermo* to *Ancona* is but shallovv. A litle aboue the heath of the River *Chiento* is the old tovvne of *Camerinum* or *Camerino*. A litle further is the Episcopall tovvne of *Macerata*, vvhich is an Vniversity. Then ye shall see *Lauretum* a very strong tovvne, in vvhich is *S. Maria di Laureto* her Church. This place is full of Inns and Alchouses for the entertaining of Pilgrims, vvhich comes thither in abundance. A litle further lies *Sirolo*.

Marco d'Ancona.

Sirolo.

Porto d'Ascoli.

Finally, under the Promontoirie *Cumero* lieth the braue Marchant Tovvne *Ancona*, vvhereunto many Marchants resort, especially, becaus it hath an excellent Haven, vvhich may be accounted one of the best and safest in the World. Not farre from the river *Fiumesino*, lieth *Sasso*, vvhere that Learned Lavvyer *Bartholi* vvas borne.

The deſcription of the Kingdome OF NAPLES.

Name. THIS Kingdome of Naples containeth almoſt the one halfe part of Italy, conſidering what a tract of land lyeth betweene the River *Liris*, the Appenine Mountaines, the River Tronto, the upper and Nether Seas. The Kingdome of Naples taketh its name from the capitall Citty of Naples. The length of it from the mouth of the River *Tronto*, to the promontorie *Brutium*, called by the Italians *Capo Spartinento*, reacheth 270 miles, and from Promontorium Athenæum or Minerva, called in Italian *Capo Maſſa*, lying not farre from Naples, to the foote of Mount Gargani, named by the Inhabitants *Monte de S. Angelo* is ſome 90 miles in breadth, and in compaſſe 1468 miles. This Kingdome is partly full of hills and Mountaines, and partly ſtretcheth out in Plaines and Vales, being bleſſed with a moſt healthfull aire & with an exceeding rich Soile, which yeeldeth all things neceſſarie for the uſe of man.

Site and bounds.

This Kingdome is at this preſent divided into 12 Provinces, namely, *Terra di Lavoro*, *Principato Citra*, *Principato Vltra*, *Calabria inferior*, *Calabria Superior*, *Terra Hydrunti*, *Terra di Barry*, *Abruzzo Citra*, *Abruzza Vltra*, *Contado di Molize* and *Capitanata*. *Terra di Lavoro* was anciently called by the Romans *Campania Felix*, in regard of the ſuperabundant fertilitie, whereby this region excelled all other Countries. It hath on the weſt the River *Liris*, on the North the Sannite Mountaines, on the Eaſt the River *Silatus*, & on the South the Tyrrhen Sea. This Countrie may truely be called happy *Campania*, for the exceeding fruitfulneſſe thereof, right ly therefore did the ancients name it *Certamen liberi cereriſque*, ſeing there is a ſtrife betſteene the Vine, and the other fruits of the Earth, who ſhall beare moſt: for here are made diverſe ſorts of curious wines, whoſe Vines grow upon the hills and Mountaines, known to the ancients by the name *Falerni* and *Maßici*. This Countrie alſo enjoyeth a healthfull and a pleaſant aire, which cauſed this land to be very populous, and is inhabited by a great many noble men and gentrie. The ancient River *Liris* is now called *Gariglian* from Mount *Gauro*, which lyeth not farre from the outlett of it. The River *Vulturnus* retaineth his old name: not farre from thence is the ſmall River of *Glavis*, now *Glamo*: the *Sarno* disburdeneth himſelfe into *Golfo di Napoli*. At *Maſſa* the land ſhooteth out farre into the Sea, and maketh the Golfe of *Naples*, which in the utmoſt point maketh the Promontoire or Capo di Minerva. Over againſt it lyeth an other Promontoire, called *Capo Miſeno*, which ends the other part of the Golfe of Naples. Neere unto the Citty of *Cajeta*, lyeth the Cape of *Cajeta*, from whence the land crookleth with a nooke, & maketh *il Capo Cajeta*. *Cajeta* was ſo called either of *Cajeta*, the Nurſſe of Æneas here buried, or from *Vro*, becauſe the Troyan Ladies, being here arrived out of Africa, and fearing their Husbands would againe put to Sea, burnt their ſhips, and ſo forced them to ſettle againe in this Countrie. It is a towne commodiouſly ſeated on the Sea-ſide, and ſeemeth to be a place of great importance, in ſo much, if King Charles the VIII of France had but onely fortifyed it, and the Caſtle of Naples the Realme had never bene loſt. Round about the mouth of the *Garigham* lay heretofore theſe towns, *Auſonia*, *Veſtino*, *Minturna*, alſo *Trifanum*. *Sueſſa* now *Seſſa*, ſtandeth upon the hill *Maßico* and *Coleno*, not farre from *Carinula*, where they make excellent wine. *Galatia*, now *Cajazza*, lyeth not farre from the River *Vulturno*, being but eight miles from *Capua*, & 24 from Naples, and was in former ages a very famous Citty. Upon the Vulturno lyeth *Capua*, a very ancient Citty. whoſe pleaſures enervated the victorious Army of Hannibal. *Florus* ſaith that ſhee might be accoũted one of the 3 great Citties, and to be raunged with Rome and Carthage. This Citty ſecht downe the pride and braverie of the Romans, for Cicero writeth, that the Campani, eſpecially thoſe of *Capua*, in regard of her unſpeakeable fertility, & the abundance of all things, would alwayes exalt themſelves above others: but their combes were cutt, when Hannibal invaded Italy, for then Hannibal and his Souldiers ruined it. Afterward Genſericus, King of the Vandals tooke it in and razed it, and though Narſetes built it up againe: yet a hundred yeares after it was againe utterly deſtroyed by the Longobards, and at laſt from her decayed walls and ruinous heaps *Capua* was reedifyed. Averſa lying betweene Naples & Capua, was built out of the ruines of the towne of *Attila*. To the Northward a litle beneath *Nola* lyeth Avella, from whence the Avella man haſell-nuts tooke their name. Cuma neere which is *Sybillæ antrum*, by which Æneas (as the Poëts faine) went downe to Hell, to talke with his Father, and not farre from thence is the Lake called *Lacus Avernus*; the ſtinke of which killeth birds as they fly over it: it ſtood in ancient times upon a high hill neere unto *Capo Miſeno*, which lyes now in heapes, and yet by the ruines thereof one may eaſely conjecture, what a large and a ſpacious towne this hath bene in former ages.

Fertility.

Rivers.

Townes.

Betweene Mount *Miſeno*, and the Citty of Naples lay the lands garden and Paradice, of that rich Citizen of Rome *Lucullus*, where he built many ſtately houſes, and made diverſe fiſh ponds, which coſt him an infinite ſumme of money. *Baiæ* famous for the warme bathes, where the chiefeſt Citizens of Rome had their houſes of pleaſure. But the beautie pleaſantneſſe and fecunditie of this place lyes vaſt at this day, and is become rather a haunt for wilde beaſts, then a recreation for man, yet the hott bathes are there to this day. The Romans heretofore taking their delight in this place, were here given to laciviouſneſſe and uncleanneſſe, & therefore it is noe mervell, that God hath deſtroyed this place, & made it deſolate. *Putelois* is a ſmall towne, ſtanding on a creeke of the Sea oppoſite to *Baule*, from which it is diſtant three miles and a halfe, & lyeth betweene the Cape Miſeno, and Mount Pauſilypo. Theſe townes are famous for the bridge, built betweene them by *Caligula*: it was compoſed of ſundry veſſells, compacted together in that ſort, that there was not onely a faire and a large paſſage, but divers tents and victualing houſes ſet up on both ſides. *Cajus* in triumphall habit marched and remarched over this bridge: praiſeth himſelfe with his Souldiers as men, to whoſe heroick enterpriſes, neither earth nor ſea was an obſtacle. This he did to keepe in awe Neptune, and to exceed the like acts of Zerxes and Darius, memorized in old hiſtories. *Antrum Caninum* is a wonder, being a deepe cave in a Mountaine, for if ye caſt a dogg or any other beaſt into it, it lyes as though it were dead, but if ye

GOLFO

D

VE

MARE

TYRRHENO.

Mare di Puglia.

Golfo di Napoli

Golfo di Eufemia

Golfo di Squillacci

Amstelodami,
Sumptibus Henrici Hondii.

GOLFO DI VENETIA.

Mare di Puglia.

Golfo di Taranto

Golfo di Squillacci

Golfo di S. Eufemia

Faro di Meßina

Golfo Cataro

Golfo de Lodrin

Bocca del Golfo di Venetia

Ragosi nuovo

Ragosi vecchio

Cataro

Antinari

Doleigno

La Medea

Lodrin

Stulsi

Guribar

PARTE DI ALBANIA.

Durazo

Papadales

Vnito Castro

Croia

Arzenta f.

S. Iuet

S. Zorzi

Spinarza f.

Vrego

Clodiana

Pirgo

Polina

Spinarsa

Polina f.

Vdegrade

Coriani

Calina

Salnich f.

Ramina

Valona

Belurat

Antigonia

Orso

Chimera M.

Chimera

Zoponzo

PARTE DI EPIRO.

Orchimus

Lemito

S. Spirito

Corfu

Mola

Gardichi

Casali

Gudia

Oriens.

Miliaria Italica communis.

Miliaria Germanica communis.

Miliaria Gallica communis.

NEAPOLITANUM REGNUM

take it up and caſt it into the next Sea, it revives and comes to it ſelfe againe. Through Mount Pauſilypo there is a hollow cave cutt, which is twelve foote broad and 12 foote high, & from the mouth of it to the further end it is above a thouſand paces in length, throw which one may goe from *Naples* to Puteolis, otherwiſe one muſt clime over this Mountaine with a great deale of difficulty and paines. Miſenum, where Auguſtus keeping one Armada, and an other at Ravenna awed the whole Roman Empire. Here is alſo in this Countrie the famous Mountaine Veſuvius, that caſteth out flames of fire, the ſmoake of which ſtifled Plinie Iunior coveting to ſearch the cauſe of it: the flame hereof brake forth cruelly alſo during the reigne of Titus, caſting out not onely ſuch ſtore of ſmoake, that the very Sun ſeemed to be eclipſed, but alſo huge ſtones, and of aſhes ſuch plentie, that Rome, Africke, Ægypt & Syria were even covered, and Herculanum & Pompejus, 2 great Citties in Italy were overwhelmed with them. Naples the Metrapolis of this Kingdome, is a faire and a famous Citty, lying upon the Golfe of Naples: it is of a large circuit, lying betweene hills and dales, fortifyed with brave Bulwarks, towers and Caſtles, and with a dry ditch 80 foore deepe, having eight Gates, large & broad market-places, many Fountaines and conduits made very ſumptuouſly. This Citty lyes in the forme of a halfe Moone, the compaſſe whereof was heretofore three, but now is five miles about. Touching the foundation thereof Authours agree not, but concurre all in this, that it is a very ancient citty, being before the time of the Romans, counted one of the Grecians chiefeſt townes in Italy. Here Virgill ſeing it was a quiet place (as other famous men did) chooſe to write his Georgicks, whoſe tombe is yet to be ſeene upon Mount Pauſilypo, as the Inhabitants affirme. It hath a very pure, cleare, and a ſweete aire, in ſo much that ye can ſcarcely feele any winter there, wch makes this Citty to be inhabited by a multitude of Noble men and Gentle-men. Here they have a great many moſt magnificent Palaces and houſes. In Saint Claras Church the Kings lye entombed. Among all other things here is a Hoſpitall the revenewes whereof is 60000 Crownes: wherewith beſides other good deeds, they nouriſh in diverſe parts of the Kingdome 2000 poore Infants. In this Citty the diſeaſe called *Morbus Gallicus* or *Neopolitanus*: the French poxe was firſt knowne in Chriſtendome. This Citty is ſeated on the Sea ſhore, and fortified with foure ſtronge Caſtles, viz: Caſtle *Capodna*, where the Kings Palace was *Ermo*, *Caſtello del Ovo*, Caſtle *Novo*. Next followes *Principato Citra*, and *Principato Vltra*. *Principato Citra* on the Weſt bordereth upon *Terra ni Lavoro*, reaching along the Sea-coaſt, as farre as the Province of *Baſilicata*, with which as alſo on the North-ſide, and further is bounded with *Principato Vltra*. Not farre from *Salerno* is the Epiſcopall towne of *Nuceria*, whoſe circumjacent territoire is very fruitfull, having many pleaſant Villages about it. *Salerno* is a brave town, lying upon the Golfe, which borroweth its name from it, and is called *Golfo di Salerno*. It is a principalitie and an Arch-Biſhoprick, and a Univerſity, where a certaine Phyſicall booke was printed, called *Schola Salermtana*, dedicated to our Henry the eight. The Countrie round about it, is very fertill, eſpecially in Apples. *Evoli* not farre from the River *Silaro*, is a wealthy place, and a pleaſant towne. *Policaſtro* is both a Princedome & a Biſhopricke. *Principato Vltra* lyeth within the Countrie, betweene *Principato Citra*, and the Province *Capitanata*, upon which it is bounded on the North, on the Weſt with *Terra di Lavoro*, and on the Eaſt with *Baſilicata*. Next to *Principato Citra* lyeth *Baſilicata*, which by *Golfo Policaſtro* toucheth the Sea with a nooke, where on the South-ſide it is bounded with *Calebria Citra*, and reacheth on the other ſide, Eaſtward to *Golfo di Taranto*, it is a craggie and a hilly Country, heretofore not well inhabited. In the greateſt part of this Province, as likewiſe that of *Principato Citra*, inhabited heretofore the *Lucani*, and therefore is called by ancient writers *Lucania*. The Rivers in theſe parts are the *Smo*, *Agri*, *Salandrella*, *Baſiento*, *Bradan*, which diſcharge all their waters into the Golfe of *Taranto*. Not farre from the head of the River *Bradan* lyeth Venoſa, honored with the birth of Horatius.

Calabria Citra hath on the North *Baſilicata*, and on the South *Calabria Vltra*, on the Weſt it is ſhut in with the *Golfo di Taranto*, and on the Weſt with the Sea, & is called in Latine *Calabria ſuperior*, or *Magna Græcia*, from diverſe colonies of Græcians that there where planted, where alſo dwelt Architas, Pythagoras, Parmenides, Zeno, with diverſe others, famous men, & among the reſt the Poët Ennius. Next followes *Calabria Vltra*, or *Inferior*, on the North-ſide of it lyeth *Calabria Citra*, all the reſt of it is environned with the Sea. In the Weſterne parts of theſe two Provinces the Brutij inhabited. The Rivers in *Calabria Citra* are the *Laſno*, *Racanella*, *Cochilo*, *Crate*, *Trunto*, *Neeto*, *&c*. Conſenſia or Coſenza, is the prime Citty of this Country, and an Epiſcopall Sea. On the other ſide of Crate is *Sybaris*, where there had wont to dwell great Drunkards & Gluttons. Roſana (where there growes Roſes thrice a yeare) is a ſtrong towne and a Biſhoprick, having many ſuffragan Biſhops ſubject to him. In Calabria Ultra are theſe Rivers, Amato which runneth into Golfo di Euphenna, Angetola, Meſſuna, Cems and Alece, which parteth Magna Grecia from the Brutii, as alſo the Apenne Mount, which runneth through the midſt of Calabria. In the Weſt end of Calabria, lyeth Regio oppoſite to Meſſina in Sicily, where in the opinion of ſome ancient Authors, Calabria was by an Earth-quake rent from Sicill. Not farre from Capo di Burſano lay *Locris* upon Jonian Sea, where the famous Temple of Proſerpina was, and where lived the Law-giver Zaleucus: who ordering adulterie to be puniſhed with the loſſe of both eyes, was compelled to execute his Law on his Son the firſt offendor. Therefore to ſhew the love of a Father, and ſincerity of a Judge, he put out one of his Sonnes eyes and one of his owne. Next followes Sinus Sciliaticus or Golfo di Squilacci, and the towne of Squilace. About 150 furlongs from Capo della Collone, called by the ancients Lacinum Promontorium, lyeth Crotona, the men whereof were ſo active: that at one Olympicke game all ſeven, that overcame were Crotians. But their glorie much decayed in a battle againſt the Locrians, where 12000 of them were overcome by 15000 of the Ennemy. And thus much for the Kingdome of Naples.

The deſcription of the Kingdome OF SICILIE.

THE Ile of *Sicilia* or *Sicily* is the moſt renowned of all the Iſlands lying in the Mediterranean Sea, called by *Thucidides Sicania* from Sicanus, who in the opinion of *Solin* & *Capella* came to inhabite there before the ſeige of Troy with the troopes of Iberians. It was alſo called *Triangular* from the figure, becauſe it ranne out with three points, or Capes into the Sea, in the forme of a Greeke *Delta*. It is bonnded on the North with the Tyrrhenean, on the Eaſt with the Adriatique and the Jonian, on the South with the African, and on the Weſt with the Sardinian Sea. It is in compaſſe not much leſſe then eight dayes journey to ride about it, which containes 700 miles, and though it be of ſuch a greatneſſe, yet it lyes not above twentie furlongs from the continent of Italy.

For a healthfull aire, a fertill ſoile, and the abundance of all things, for the ſuſtentation and delectation of man, it is highly commended. It is ſituate under the fourth climate the longeſt day being thirteene howres and a halfe, and ſo excelleth other Countries for the mildeneſſe and goodneſſe of the aire. There growes ſuch abundance of Corne, that the Inhabitants reape a hundred buſhels for one, for which cauſe they call it in Italian *Campo dallo cento Salme*. What ſhall I ſay of the delicate, ſavourie, and odoriferous wines? *Plinij* taſting diverſe wines, was curious to finde out the goodneſſe of them that in deſcribing all ſorts of moſt excellent wines gives a particular commendation to the wines in this Iland above all others, he ſets downe *Vinum Balnicium*, which taſteth like honey wine, which is called *Methegline*; ſo that it is thought, that this *Vinum Balincium*, becauſe of the ſweetneſſe thereof, is *Muſcadell*: for the grapes which the Bees deſires ſo much to feede upon, are called Apianes or Bee-graps, which Bees and flies ſeeke much after, and therefore are called Mouſcatelles a Muſca, from which they make ſuch ſweete and pleaſant wine, that they call it Muskadell, though ſome imagine it is made, & mingled with muſke. This Iland alſo aboundeth in Oyles, Sugars, Safran, Honey, Salt, Mineralls and fruitfull trees, which beare excellent fruits, alſo in Cardoons or Arringoes, and abundance of wild Date-trees. They have ſtore of all kind of Silkes. This Ile produceth likewiſe precious ſtones, as Emeraulds, Agaths, Berils, Iaſpers. There is alſo Porphiries of two ſorts, the one mixed with white, the other with greene, and a kinde of red Diapre more precious then porphirie. There are Quarries of black marble, and of other ſorts interlaced with veines of diverſe colours. There is Alablaſter and likewiſe ſome mines of gold, ſilver & yron oare, and Diamants: alſo Alume; a number of goodly Oxen, and many great heards of other Cattle. There is brave hunting at Staggs, Hindes, fallow Deere, wilde Boares, and hawking at Partridges Phеſants, & Heathcocks. Here are taken your Faulcons ſaker, gentle & outlandiſh, Ennemies to the fowle, which comes out of Barbarie and other Countries to pray here.

The firſt Inhabitants that we finde to have dwelt in this Countrie, were the huge and cruell Gyants ſo often mentioned in the Odyſſes of the Devine Poët Homer, called Leſtrigones and Cyclops, of which laſt ranke was the ſo much famouſed Poliphemus, that with ſuch humanity entertained Ulyſſes, and his companions. Theſe were rooted out by the Sicani, a people of Spaine, who called it *Sicania*, but the truth is, the laſt name came from the *Siculi*, who being by Evander and his Arcadians driven out of *Latium*, came and ſetled themſelves in this Iland, and having overmaſtered the *Sicani*, called it after their owne name. Now in ſucceeding ages, this Iland once known to the Greeks, there came from all part of Greece colomes to inhabite it, as from *Athens*, *Sparta*, *Corinth*, *Sheſena*, *Mogaris* and the reſt, who gaining upon the natives, planted themſelves in this Countrie. In tract of time here was mannaged a great part of the Peloponneſian warre, the Athenians ſiding with the Leontines, & the Spartans with the Syracuſians: in which the whole power of Athens was broken by Sea and Land, and their two Captaines Nicies and Demoſthenes murdred in priſon. Famous was this Countrie of old, for the Tyrants Dionyſi the elder and the younger: for Hieron and Hieronymus, in whoſe time broke out the firſt Punick warre, for the Sicilians calling in the Romans to expell thence the Carthaginians, became maſters of a great part of this Iland: ſo then the Greekes firſt, and then the Romans ruled over them. After the diviſion of the Eaſterne and Weſterne Empire, it was ſubject to the Conſtantino Politans, well nigh 2 hundred yeares Afterward in the time of the Emperour Juſtinian, the Gothes ſeized upon it, who within 17 yeares after were beaten out of it by Beliſarius. Then the Saracens gott it under Michel the Stutterer, and kept it 400 yeares, who were likewiſe expulſed by the Normans, and afterward gott new Lords, as the Longobards, Suevi & Germans, who were driven out of it by *Clement* the 4. After the Tyrants had bene rooted out, and this Iland conquered by Marcellus: it alwayes followed the Fortune of Naples: and together with it was offred to Richard Earle of Cornewall, brother to our Henry the third, a man of that riches, that he was able to ſpend for ten yeares a hundred markes a day: according to thoſe times was noe ſmall ſumme. The conditions by the Pope propoſed, were ſo impoſſible for the Earle to performe, that his Agent tould the Pope, he might as well ſay to his Maſter, I give thee the Moone, clime up, catch it, and take it. The Earle thus refuſing it, it was offred to the King his brother for his ſecond Sonne Edmund, who was inveſted by the gift of a ring, and in his name the Pope coyned money with the inſcription of *Aimundus Rex Siciliæ*. But the King being overburdened by his Barons warres, and the Pope having ſucked no ſmall ſtore of treaſure from him, it was in the yeare 1261 given to Charles Earle of Provence & Anjou, brother to Lewes the tenth. Under him thoſe Countries jointly continued ſubject, till the yeare 1281, in which time his Competitour *Peter of Arragon* promiſſing him to fight a ſingle combate before our King Edward the firſt at Bourdeaux, faild of word, and in the meane time ſo contrived it, that at the ſound of a bell touling to Prayers, all the Frenchmen in Italy were cruelly maſſacred: this exploit masketh now under the name of *Veſpiri Siculi*. Since which time this Iland hath belonged to the houſe of Arragon, & now to the King of Spaine. The revenews of this Kingdome are as ſome ſay but 800000 ducats onely, but as others

SICILIAE Regnum.

Septentrio

Occidens

Meridies

MARE TYRRENO

MARE AFRICO

Per Gerardum Mercatorem,
Cum Priuilegio

Miliaria Italica communia

1 5 10 15 20 25 30

40 Septentrio 38 20 40 39 20 40 40

38

40

20

37

Orient

20

36

40

40 Meridies 38 20 40 39 20 40 40

Miliaria Italica communia

10 15 20 25 30

lay a million of Ducats. It is divided into three litle Provinces. *Vallis de Noto* is ſituate on the South-Eaſt of it, the chiefe Citie of it is *Siracuſa*, once containing in circuit 22 miles, and was the Metrapolis of the whole Iland, and a moſt ſtrange and flouriſhing Commonwealth. It was built by Archias of Corinth, who being for an unnaturall rape committed on a young Gentleman, baniſhed his Country together with his frend & companion *Miſcellus*. This Citie contained in it foure townes, viz. *Asradine, Neapolis* and *Tyche*, together with the Fort *Hexapyle*, commanding all the reſt. It was the cuſtome of this towne, when any of them began to grow too potent among them, to write his name in an olive leafe, which being put into his hand without baniſhment was called *Petaliſme*. The City *Syracuſa* is ſo great, that it is ſaid to be compacted of 4 large towns, whereof one of them is the Ile whereof I ſpake even now, which being girt in with two havens enlarged by the Mouth, and entrance of the one into the other: in which King Jeroms Palace ſtood, w^ch^ the Pretours now make uſe of. Shee hath many Temples, but 2 which puts downe all the reſt, the one dedicated to *Diana*, the other to *Minerva*, brave ſtructure before *Varro* entred into them. At the end of the Ile is a Fountaine of freſh water called *Arethuſa*, full of abundance of fiſh, which would be overwhelmed with the waves of the Sea, were it not for the great piles of ſtones, which lyes before it. In the other town of Siracuſa called Acradine, is a brave Market-place, fine gates, & pleaſant walkes, a ſtately Senate-houſe, a large Court, and the moſt excellent Temple of *Iupiter Olympia*: The other parts of the Citty, having long and ſtreight ſtreets, are adorned with many particular houſes belonging to the Inhabitants. The third is the City it ſelfe, where the Temple of Fortunatus ſtands, called Tyche; in which there is a great Schoole & many Temples, is very populous, and much frequented. The fourth part, becauſe it was laſt built, is called *Neopolis*, wherein there is a great Theater, and two famous Temples, the one dedicated to *Ceres*, the other to *Liberus*, and the ſtatua of *Apollo*, called *Tennites*, being large and very faire.

Secondly *Mazzara* containeth all the weſt corner of this Iland. The Cities are Morreall, properly Monreall, famous for the Church and Arch-Biſhops Sea, alſo Gergenti, once Arigentum, where Tyrant Phalaris lived, who tortured Pirrillus in the brazen Bull, which he made for the deſtruction and torture of others.

Palerno, formerly called *Panormus*, a Colome of the Phenicians, and now the chiefe City of Sicily, and the ſeate of the Spaniſh Vice-roy, is a very ancient towne, as appeareth by the Epitaphs written in Chaldean characters, which is thought was built in the time of Abraham, being ſituate in the weſt Cape of the Iland, in a moſt pleaſant and fertill place over againſt *Sardinia*, beautified with large ſtreetes, delicate buildings, magnificent houſes and temples, and girt about with high and ſtrong walls, by King Fredericke, and by the Sea ſide ſtands a brave Caſtle, repaired and lately fortifyed in our time called the Sea-Caſtle. There are three old gates in the City & faire walls made of free-ſtone, adorned with fine towers and turrets. *S. Peters* Church was founded by Roger King of *Sicily*, a moſt ſtately ſtructure wrought with networke, & layd with freeſtone poliſhed, wherein are divers pictures, & images made by Gualterus the ſecond Arch-Biſhop anno 1185, where in are all the Sepulchres and Tombes of the Kings, Queenes, Dukes and Princes of *Sicily*.

Mona lyeth towards the North-eaſt of the Iland, oppoſite to *Vallis de noto*. The chiefe townes of it are *Nicoſia* in the Midland, *Milaſo* on the North promontoiry, and *Meſina* a gallant City, lying in the ſtreight juſt oppoſite to Rheze in Italy, a towne whoſe haven and entrances are ſo ſtrongly ſconced and bulwarked, that the people let their gates ſtand continually open. It is alſo an Arch-Biſhops Sea. *Catina* a famous towne ſo often vexed by *Dyoniſius* the Tyrant of *Syracuſa*. And *Erix* where *Venus* was worſhipped, and from hence called *Ericina*. The *Meſſenians* called afterward the *Memartins* were famous in the time of the Punicke and Atticke warre. *Tornua*, heretofore *Tauronimium*, is an ancient towne built by the Zancleans. *Leontium*, now *Leontini*, where the Sophiſt *Gorgius* was borne. *Auguſta* heretofore *Megaris*, *Caſtrogia*, formerly *Enna*, *Drepa*, *Heraclea* and others. This Iland is watered with a number of Rivers & Lakes, which abounds in fiſh, as Mullets, Shads, Eeles, Tenches and Trouts. All the Seacoaſt as well by *Pachina* as *Palermo*, along the Tyrrhenean ſea is Tunne fiſh, Congres, Murenes or Toungleſſe fiſh, Lampreys and others. The chiefe Rivers are *Sanſo*, *Taretta*, *Accatuis*, famous for its Corall and precious ſtones. And fourthly *Arethuſa* memorized by the Poëts: into which the Grecian River *Alpheus* having received 140 leſſer ſtreames, and making his way under ſo great a part of the Sea, is thought to riſe againe. In this Countrie is the hill Hybla, ſo famous for Bees and honey, & the hill Ætna, now named Mungiball, which continually ſendeth forth flames of fire from the abundance of Sulphure, and Brimſtone contained in the boſome of this hill, which is blowne by the winde, driving in at the chaps of the Earth, as by a paire of bellowes. Through theſe chinkes alſo, there is continuall more fuell added to the fire, the very water adding to the force of it, as we ſe that water caſt on coales in the Smiths forge doth make them burne more ardently. *Erix* was much renowned for the temple, which Æneus dedicated upon it to Venus. There are ſome other Mountaines, namely, *Nebroda* & *Neptunius*, upon which there ſtands a watch-tower to looke into the Tuſcan ſea. The abundance of Does and Hindes, which are upon it in great heards, gave the name to Nebroda. The *Sicilians* are for the moſt part of an ingenious ſpirit, eloquent, wittie and accute, but great talkers, ſuſpitious, jealous, malicious, rude and ruſticall, but good Souldiers, full of ſpleene, & thirſting after revenge. They follow the Religion of the Romiſh Church, and uſe the Italian language, but very much impaired, and falne from his true elegancy, as having commixture of the Greeke, Saracen, Norman, Spaniſh & French tongues. The totall number of the Inhabitants is about one million and 300000 Soules.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE ILAND OF CORSICA and SARDINIA.

CORSICA is so called from one *Corso*, who was Lord of this Iland, or according to some mens opinion, in regard of the qualitie, and propertie of a point or top of a hill. The *Grecians* named first this Iland *Cyrnus*, after the name of *Hercules* sonne: *Ovide* calls it *Teraphone*, as *Villanovanus* writeth. Others *Teracina*, now *Corsica* from a woman so named, who following her Cow hither, first discovered it, as *Maginus* witnesseth. *Name.*

It stretcheth out West & Northward to the *Genoish* Sea, and Eastward to the *Toscan* sea, and on the South side bordereth upon *Sardinia*. *Bounds.*

It is in length not aboue 120 miles, though *Strabo* makes it to be 160, and Plinie 150 miles. And Plinie makes it to be 50 miles in bredth, & *Strabo* 60, which is soo indeed, according to the measure of the Compasse. The circuit of this Iland by Plinies calculation is 320 miles about. Others say but 305, or 309 at the most: but *Maginus* writeth, that he himselfe measuring it exactly, found it to be 325. miles in compasse. There is very hard comming into this Iland on all sides; by reason of the loftie and steepe Clifts and rocks, being within very montainous, and therefore unfit to beare corne and fruits, which grow but in some fewe places, where the land is levill, and open, and where it is watered, and moistened with rivers. That part which lieth towards *Tuscanie*, is reasonable plaine, and hath a fertill soile, which produceth noble and delicate fruits. *Length & Bredth.*

This Iland affordeth excellent and choise wines, which were in great esteeme amonge the ancient Romans, & therefore were called *Corsican VVine*. It yeeldeth also abundance of honey, oyle, figgs, reasons, & rossin. *Servius* saith in his 4. booke of the Georgicks, that the honey of Corsica is bitter, & unwholesome; because the Bees feed much upon the leaues of Yewe-trees called in Latin *Taxus*, which is venenous and causeth this bitternesse, for *Ovide* did verely beleeue, that the honey in this Iland was poyson. *Fertility.* *VVines.*

The precious stone called *Catochites*, being clammy like gumme, is onely found in this Iland, which *Democritus Abderites* used in the battle he fought against the *Magy*; Rhennius writeth thus of *Corsica:*

In Corsica and Sardinia is found alone (as men say) the precious Catochitan stone, which like bird-lime cleaues to ones bodie.

The like *Plinie* speaketh off lib. 37. cap. 10. and *Solinus* cap. 9. but *Plinie* is in doubt, whether it be true or no. Here is found also good store of Allome, and in the Countie of *Nebio*, neere unto the river of *Bivinco*, are Yron mines, and not farre from *Saint Florences* hauen are Salt-pitts, commonly called by the Inhabitants *della Roia*. Neere unto *Niola* are very deepe vallies, allwaies covered with snow, under which it is said lies abundance of Cristall. In this Iland, as *Plinie* and *Diodorus* affirme, grovves a great many Boxe-trees and venomous Yewe-trees. *Mines.*

This Countrie yeeldeth also excellent hounds for hunting, exceeding great good mettled horses, fierce Mastifes, & the Beast called *Musoli*, not found in Europe, excepting this Iland and *Sardinia*. They are horned like Rammes, & skinned like stags, whose skinnes are of such an incredible thickneese, and hardnesse, that this beast falling headlong downe a rock 50 foote high, takes no hurt, but flies nimbly away from his ennemie, to his Denne. It is of the bigneese of a Hart, and runns very swift, and the flesh is very good and savourie: besides there are in this Iland good store of Cowes, Oxen, and Sheepe. *VVilde Beasts & Cattle.*

This Iland was first inhabited by the *Phoscians*, then by the *Ligurians*, and afterward by the *Romans*, who planted two Colonies in it, to wit, *Mariana*, and *Alleria*, now *Galleria*. The other parts were in those daies inhabited by barbarous and sauvage people, which when the *Romans* became masters of this Iland, they carryed abundance of those Ilanders slaues to Rome, but receiued litle good or benefite by them, though they bought them very cheape, because they were so currish, dogged, and brutish. After the *Romans*, the *Saracens* domineered in this Iland, till the *Genovvaies* chased them out of it. Afterward the *Pisans* turned them out of it: but at last the *Genovvayes* expulsed them againe out of it, and so continues at this daye under the *Signorie* of *Genoa*. *Ancient Inhabitants.*

It is now devided into two parts, *Cismontanum*, and *Vltramontanum*, that part which shooteth Eastward, is called by the Inhabitants *Banda di Dentro*, and the other *Banda di Ivori*. *Devision.*

Plinie rekoneth in *Corsica* 33 Citties, or Castles rather as *Strabo* writeth. The chiefe whereof at this day are 1. *Bastia*, seated on the North-East part of the Countrie, upon a Commodious hauen, where the Genoensian Governour keeps his residence, and a strong garnison. 2. *Nebbio* (being also a Countie) called by Ptolomy *Chersunum*. 3. *Mariana* now *Marian*. 4. *Alleria* now *Galleria* both ancient Romane Colonies, the last being situate on the Westerne shoare of the Iland, just against *Bastia*. 5. Pila. The principall havens hereof, are *S. Florence* in the Northerne part: in the midway betweene *Marian*, and *Nebbio*, is *S. Boniface* called by *Ptolomy Portus Syracusanus*, just opposite to it in the South corner: both of good safety, and capable of the greatest Vessells, that frequent the *Mediterranean*. *Townes.* *Havens.*

The chiefe rivers which water this Iland, are the *Golo*, *Travignano*, *Sagona*, *Bavona*, *Tegiamo*, & some others. *Rivers.*

The principall mountaines are these which the Inhabitants call *Illia Orba*, also *Mount Chepartono*, *Tenda*, *Gualango*, and *Russus*. In the sea betweene *Corsica*, and *Sardinia* is found good store of Corrall. *Mountaines.*

The people (as they were in ancient times) are churlish, dogged, stubborne, which their very countenance bewraies. They are also poore people, given to stealing and lying, very ignorant, and blockish in learning of any sciences, arts or handicrafts. Their language is a corrupt Italian. They are said to be the progeny of the 52 daughters of King *Thespias*, who being gotten with child by *Hercules* in one night, were by their father put to the mercie of the Sea, which brought them into this *Iland*, & which they and their posterity peopled, till the comming of the *Tyrians*. *Manners.*

The Bishopricks of *Corsica*, which are under the Archbishop of *Pisa* are these of *Ajacensis*, *Alariensis*, *Sagonensis*, *Civitatensis*. The Bishop of *Nubio*, or *Nebiano* is under the Archbishop of *Genoa*. Et thus much of *Corsica*. *Bishoprickes.*

SARDINIA.

THe Iland of *Sardinia* tooke its name from Sardus the sonne of *Hercules*. *Timæus* named it *Sandaliotes*, because it resembles a pantofle, or the soale of a mans foote. *Mirsilus*, and *Chrysippus* calls it *Ichnusa* from the print of a footestepp. It is now named at this day, *Sardegna*; & is bounded on the East with the *Tuscan* sea, on the South with the *Adriaticke*, on the West with the *Sardinian*, & on the North with the *Corsican* sea, which parts it from *Sardinia*. *Name.* *Bounds.*

The aire in this Iland is very unhealthfull, for which reason also *M. Cicero* doth warne & admonish *Q. Frater*, to take heede to his health, and to call to minde, when he had his health best, that he was in *Sardinia*. He saith further in one of his Epistles, that one *Tigellius* *Temperature.*

descriptio
CORSICÆ
Insulæ.

Septentrio

Punta Marone
Capo Corso
Nisluschi
C. Bianco
Cinturi
Canellate
S. Colu mban
Camera
Fischi
Mare
Capo
Coßa d Agneldo
Mentecla
Sysine flu.
Magniaco
C. Sagri
Lauacena
Marinagic
Mori
Erba longa
Pino
Loto flu.
Riuela
Rossa insula
Le Margini scopuli
Mariano
Monti della Serra
Arsta
Branoli
S. Nicolo flu.
Capo Riuelata
Cina
Golfo
S. Fiore nzo
Noza
Morian
Bastia
Porto Cardo
Spano
Lumela
Chiurlino Stagno als Stagno di Brigoglia
Largaiola
Lora
P. Gallera
Calu
Gallera
Farinola
Aucentara
Pachina
Vmca
Ligorne
Rapale
Nebbio
Rati flu.
Viuaro
S. Damiano
Stantella
Rogna
Balogna
Teli
Sparagio
Cinque Pieue
Stagno de Diana
Tyr:
rhe:
num
Deserto
Valle di Tallini
Vasi: na
Verba
Aleria
Sino
Iesse
Colinella
Orbino Stagno
Orbo
Traualca
Viuaro
Balsta
Lope
Petragio Fiorentino
Coarim
Lecona
Sino
Mascherugio
Antisano
Carre
Corte
Case lurche
Castagno Verdo
Luco
Frane
Pie morle
Stagno
Accia
Solenzara
La Pieue
Gisoni
Carogia
Sacra
Ceruiani
Castello
Pietra
Marignano
Canale
Porta Eroßo
C. et Piaggia di Lere
Cosi
Faon als S. Cyprian
Sulenza
Asanaio
Aranci
C. Mezzano
Poburoso
Fieruggia
Poggio
Pietra pola
Roßi
Trana flu.
Che partene mente
Concas
Ornam
Selenara fl.
Vrbiana
Caputa
P. Vecchio
S. Cipriano
Golfo Arsiano
Cigli Insule
La Chiapa
Pittenare insule
Ville neue
Mont lato
lica
Perto neuo
C. Rondauanara
Sagona
Saliti
Sorchia
Golfo Aiazzo
Sagonare insulæ
Curso
Matra
Cruzzana Pieue
Barcgin
Sari
Sistri
Peloporto
Golfo de Talabo
Leggie
Loretto
Besugen
Pacenia
Labadia
Tozzano
Basti
Istria
Carleoni
P. Freta
Matiggi
Pila
Senfa
Cagnareli
Muca
Castel le:
Fmarella
S. Amansa
C. S. Amansa
Scalogna
Arsura
Coya
Bribe caggia
Laguia
Cruuana Pieue
Ruenza
Ucataggie
Vert
Portofolou
Ile
Scarlo
Talabe flu.
Cuizza
Pegno
Fiuminale fl.
Ulsena Pieue
Celane flu.
Dogie
Scarlasti.mo
Corbione
Masco
Pagomia mons
Viazo
Sannico
Boßaia flu.
Genarca
Falcone
Lacra
Lacra fl.
Golfo de Genarca
Villa noua
Simerea
Ciuenca
Bauona flu.
Bastilia
Baregine
Meneta
Tarti
Vico Pieue
Peconia Pieue
Restimachio
Causagno
Porte di Sia
Sag: ona
S. Seruace
Laguia
Planello flu.
Bribe caggia
M.te Roßo
Sagonare insulæ
Paomia
Golfo Aiazzo
Grauono flu.
P.d Afelella
Cruzana Pieue
S. Lucia
Sari
Sistri
Pezza
Peloporto
C. Negro
P.o Sagano
Golfo de Talabo
Leggie
Loretto
Labadia
Erose flu
Figari
Rocca Piana
Istria fl.
Istria
Belia
Talaro fl.
Elisse
Honnara
S. Spirito
Menagui insula
Sanguinare
C. de Ferra
S. Bonifacio
Selenfara
Lice
Longeria
Sardiniæ pars
Cast. Ra.
Miliaria Italica Co:
3 6 9 12 15
Occi:
dens
Meri: dies
31 20 32 20

descriptio
SARDINIÆ
Insulæ.

Zauara alias Asinara insula
Corton Porto de torre
Saßari
Sanguino
Torre
M. fort
Osolo
Saßari
Argentur
S. Torramo
M. Arogon
Villa Oselo
Falcone
Olmedo
Moraco
Bresso
Thomas fl.
Lange
Algeri
Surulla. ruin:
C. de la Caßa
P.o Conte
Marazo
Thyrse fl.
Beßa
Pisanco
Villa Pic: euoro
Oseo
Maxon decra
Rosari
Girapala
C. Neapoli
Neapoli Oristagni
S. Austra
Ciuita di Chiese
Nera
Sacre
Villa funim
Argentera prom.
Villa de Orexia
S. Petro
Palma de Sale
Mare
Noliaria Italica Co:
4 8 12 16 20
31 20

descriptio SARDINIÆ Insulæ.

Mare Tyrrhenum

Mare Africum

Per Gerardum Mercatorem Cum priuilegio

Miliaria Italica Co:

Sep tentrio

Meri dies

Ori ens

lius a Natiue of this Iland, tould him that his *countrie* was a vile, and an unwholesome place.

Firtility. This Iland abounds in all kinde of Fruits, as wheate, wine, siluer-mines, cattle, and all other things necessairy for the use of man. Here are many horses, hot, headstrong, and hard to be broken; they are of a lesser size then ours, but very well knitt, swift, and generous. In the woods and mountaines there are also wilde horses, which belongs to no man. There is also *Game & Cattle.* such store of game, as Deere of all kinds and other wilde beasts, that the Countrie men gett their livings with hunting. The Bullocks here doe naturally amble; so that the Coũtrie pezants use to ride familiarly here upon them, as they doe in Spaine upon mules and asses. Here also is the Beast *Musoli*, which wee euen now described, of whose skinne carryed to *Cordua*, & there dressed, is made our true Corduan leather. Wolues and such ravenous Beasts here are none, neither are there in this Iland any Serpents, or Adders upon which *Silius* verifieth thus:

Serpentem tellus pura ac viduata veneno,
Sed tristis Cælo, ac multa viciata palude.

But in stead of snakes they haue a kind of a pernicious animall, called *Solipunga*, it is but a litle creature about the bigness of a spider, *Lucanus* cals it *Salpiga*, Plinie *Solifuga*, because it shunes the light, and liues for the most part in silver mines, (for this countrie is rich in silver.) It creepes slowely forward like a slouw worme; and if one sitts upon it unawares, it sendeth forth a most banefull and pestilent poyson. Finally, here is the *Sardonian* herbe, which *Pausanias* in *Phocaicis* saith is like Parsley or Smallage, called by the Grecians Βατρώγιον, and by the Latins *Ranunculus*, and *Strumea*, which if one eate of it, is said he shal dye with laughter, whence came the proverbe *Risus Sardonicus*. This herbe being of a poysonous nature, causeth men to dye with such a convulsion, or contraction of their sinewes, that they seeme to grinne, or laugh.

The Manners & nature of the people. The people are small of Stature, laborious, given to hunting, prone unto rebellions, wherefore the Spaniards, as Ortelius obserueth, permitteth neither Smith nor Cutlar to liue there, and therefore neither weare they sword, rappier, or poniard: yet are they indifferent peaceable amonge themselues, and in some measure curteous to strangers. In matter of religion they are litle curious, going to Masse on Sundaies, & Saints daies, which once done, they fall to dauncing in the midst of the Church, singing in the meane time obscene songs too immodest for an Alhouse. Nay it is thought (as Mr. Heylin saith) that their clergie it selfe, is the most rude, ignorant and illiterate of any people in Christendome. The language they speake is a corrupt *Catalonian*. Their dyet and meates common, and grosse: their apparell in the townes (especially that of the women) gorgious, & that in the villages clowniſh, and base.

Devision. The Countrie is devided into two parts, viz. *Cape Lugudori* towards *Corsica*, and *Cape Caghary* towards Africke. Of these, when this Iland was jointly under the *Pisans* and *Genovvaies*, the first being the least, & withall so mountainous, & barren belonged to *Genoa*: the last being the larger, and besides levill, and fruitfull appertained to *Pisa*: the inequality of which devision, caused often discontents and warrs betweene them.

Townes. The principall cities are 1. *Caliaris* now called *Cagler*, built by the *Pisans*, standing upon the top of a hill, by the Sea side, just opposite to *Africke*, enjoying a goodly hauen, and much frequented by Merchants: adorned with a beautifull Temple, stately Turretts: the seate of the *Vice roy* & an Archiepiscall seate. This Cittie hath many fine priviledges, and haue two Majours or Bourrough masters of their owne, which the Citizens themselues elect, who haue power themselues also to punish malefactours besides the Kings lawes, as likewise to statuate, and enact new lawes, with the consent of the Communaltie. In this Citty rested the bones of *Saint Austin* a long time, till *Heliprando* King of the Longobards tooke them up and carryed them to *Pavia*. Here also the kings *Viceroy* keepes his residence, together with many Earles, Lords, Barrons, and gentlemen of quality. *Mela* and *Plinie* placeth hereabouts the Cittie of *Sulchitana*.

Lesser townes. Next unto *Calaris* are these townes, as *Oristagnum*, being a capitall cittie seated in a plaine, a litle way from the Sea side. The Countrie about it was heretofore called *Arborea*, but now the *Marquisate* of *Oristagno*. Here was in ancient times a colonie of the *Romans*, called *Turrita*. The towne of *Sasaris* lyeth in a pleasant soile, full of sweete springs, and having abundance of all manner of fruits, but it is ill fortified. *Algher* is a new small towne, but very populous and stronge, adorned with many fine houses and buildings, whereof the most of the Inhabitants are *Arragonians*. There is also *Bossa* on the West side an Archbishops residence, also *S. Raparata* on *Corsica* side, and lastly *Aquilastro* one the East side. *Sardinia* hath besides diverse other lesser townes, and Villages, which for brevitie I will passe over. *Rivers.* There are many faire and pleasant rivers in this Iland, but in Summer season are so shallowe that one may easely wade over them.

Here are in diverse places of this Iland the Remainders of sundry towers and Forts, which the people call *Norackes*, from *Nora* one of the sonnes of *Gerion*: who as they thinke came into this Countrie, and built the first mansion in it. It was first under the *Iolatenses*: secondly frõ them taken by the *Carthaginians*; Thirdly by the *Romans*; Fourthly by the *Saracens* Anno 807. From these last it was recovered by the *Genoys*, and *Pisans*; and because they could not agree about their bounds, *Boniface* the eight putting his finger into an other mans pye, gaue it in fee to *Ieames* King of *Arragon*, and his successours, who driving thence the *Gerovvaies* made themselues absolute Lord of it, Anno 1324. *Policie & government.* The Spanish *Viceroy* hath (as we now said) his residence in *Caliaris*, and rules al'most with a great power and authority as a king, and no man must of necessity mannage this place; but he must be a natiue Spaniard, under whome are two *Deputy Governours*: also Spaniards, one for *Capi Caliary*, and the other for *Cape Lugudovi*. The *Viceroy*, hath also an *Assessor*, appointed him by the King who must be an Atturny at the law, he is also termed the *Kings vicegerent*, having likewise other Counsellours under him, by whose advise he disposeth of all things, & his sessions or Bench is called the *Royall audience*. Every third yeare a newe one was sent into this place, but now they stay longer, at the kings pleasure.

There are in this Iland three Archbishops & 15 Bishops.

BODLEIAN

The Generall Deſcription and Mapp OF ASIA.

The name Aſia and hence.

NExt to *Europe* followeth *Aſia*. *Varro* ſaith, that ſhee taketh her name from *Aſia* a Nymphe, of whome & of *Iapetus Prometheus* was deſcended: of which opinion *Lycophronus* and *Herodotus* were, who thought that theſe three parts of the World had tooke their names from three women. This fable of the women was rejected by others: which ſaye, that ſhee was ſo called, either from *Aſius* the Sonne of *Artis*, or from *Aſius* a Philoſopher, who gaue the picture of *Pallas* to *Tros* for the Gardian and Safetie of this Citie, and that he in the acknowledgment of this favour, called all his Countrie *Aſia*, which before was called *Epyrus*; & that ſince all the reſt of *Aſia* was ſo named from the nobleſt part thereof. Nowe as they called *Lybia*, aſwell the third part, as a part thereof: ſo was it obſerved that this word *Aſia* ſignifieth all the continent & parts thereof, which reacheth betweene Mount *Taurus*, wherein dwelt the *Lydians*, *Cares*, *Lycaones*, *Paphlagons*, *Ionians*, *Æoles* & others, which part for diſtinction is called *Aſia* the *Leſſer*. The Turcks call it *Natolia*, *Varro* in his 4. Booke *de Lan.* ſpeaketh thus thereof: *Aſia*, which is not *Europe* in which *Syria* lies, but this *Aſia* is called a part of the firſt *Aſia*, wherein *Ionia* and our Province lieth. All *Aſia* is called in the holy Scripture *Semia*. She is ſited almoſt all in the Northerne part of the World, from the *Æquator* to the 80. degree of the *Boreall latitude*; ſaving ſome Iles, which are in *Aſia*: whereof ſome of them extend themſelues beyond the Equinoctiall, whence ariſeth a great diverſitie, touching the length of artificiall dayes throughout all *Aſia*. For in her fardeſt parallel, which reacheth not farre from the Equinoctiall, and runneth through the laſt Coaſt of the Kingdome of *Malaca*, the longeſt daye is well nigh twelue howers long. About the midſt of the parallel of *Aſia* it is 15. and in the ſame parallel which is next to the Pole Arctike, there is a continuall light in Summer almoſt 4. Months. But according to the latitude, which extendeth from the Meridian of the 52. degree, to the Meridian of the 196. degree according to the opinion of ſome. Now if wee followe the deſcription of *Mercator*, the moſt Weſterne Meridian paſſeth the 57. degree, in the laſt Weſterne Coaſt of *Aſia Minor*: and the moſt Eaſterne by the 178. degree, from that part which lieth moſt towards the North, and were ſhe is conjoyned to *Europe*. Lower the river *Tanais*, the Lakes & Moores of *Meotis*, the Pont *Euxine*, & the Propontide ſeparate her from *Europe*. She hath on the North the *Scythian* Sea, on the South the *Indian*, on the Eaſt the *Eaſterne* Sea, on the Weſt the *Arabicke* Gulphe or the *Red-Sea*, the *Mediterranean* and Pont *Euxine*. And as toward the North, or higher part, ſhee bordereth upon *Europe*: ſo towards the South ſhee is joyned to *Africa* by an *Iſthmus*, or a ſpace betweene the *Meriditerranean* and the *Arabicke* Seas. Nevertheleſſe *Plinie*, *Strabo* and ſome others ſtretch her out to *Nilus*, and make all *Egypt* to be in *Aſia*. For the Aſiatike ſhore, doth not extend a right lyne from the laſt entrance of the *Red-Sea* towards the Eaſt, as *Mela* thought; but is cutt in the midſt by a ſhore, which hath many turnings & Gulfes. The principall whereof are theſe. The *Perſian*, which now is called *Elcatiue* & *Meſendine*: The *Argaricke* heretofore called the Gulph of *Benigala*, and the great Gulph which *Ortelius* imagineth to be the ſame which *Plinie* calleth *Chryſus*, named at this day *Mare Cin*. *Aſia* hath a Temperate aire very healthfull, ſweete and pleaſant. Yet ſhee enjoyeth not this temperature a like in all parts: for the right and left climes are according to *Marius* his opinion, malignant and intolerable, in regard of the extremity of heate & cold, which they are ſubject unto. The delicacies of this Countrie are ſo great, that they are become a Proverbe. The Soile is ſo noble for her fertility, diverſitie of Fruicts, abundance of Paſtures, and the multitude of commodities, which are carryed out of her, that ſhe excelleth eaſely all other Countries. There groweth abundance of Fruicts, Spices, Mettalls, Pearles and precious Stones. Here is Balme, Galanga, Incens & Myrra, Caſia, Cynamon, Cloues, Saffrã, Pepper, Sweete-woods, Vines, Grapes, Muſke & Pearles of all ſorts. Here are alſo a great varietie of Beaſts, & an infinite number of Elephants, Camels, Lyons and many other Animals, both tame & wilde. Wee muſt note alſo the ingenious ſpirits, riches & power of her people. For here God created the firſt Man in Paradice. Here was the firſt ſeate of the Church of God. Here were Arts firſt of all invented. Here the Law was firſt given, & here the doctrine of the Goſpell was preached to poore ſinners, with hopes of a bleſſed & an everlaſting life by Ieſus Chriſt the Sõne of the Eternall God. Here was the diverſity and the confuſion of Languages, which God ſent as a puniſhment upon man kinde for raiſing the proud Tower of Babel. In fine, here was firſt introduced and impoſed the domination & commaunds of the mighty over the weake. Here *Nimrod* the great Hunter began to domineere and raigne over miſerable men, ſpoken of in Geneſis. For the firſt Monarcks of all *Aſia*, were the Aſſyrians. The laſt whereof was *Sardanapalus* a Prince wholly addicted to luxurie, and giuen over to all laſciviouſneſſe, among the crue of his whores, who being a while after vanquiſhed in a Battaile, by *Arbactus* was burnt with all his riches, in a fire that he had prepared for his luſts, and cauſed this verſe, as an Epitath, to be engraven upon his Sepulchre:

Fertility.

Diverſitie of Beaſts.

Hæc habeo quæ edi, quæque exſaturata libido
Hauſit, at illa manent multa & præclara relicta.

After that, there began the Empire of the *Perſian* Monarchie, among whome *Xerxes* the Sonne of *Darius*, ſpent fiue yeeres in making his preparations for warre, which his Father had begun againſt the *Greciãs*, & brought out of *Aſia* into *Europe* ten hundred thouſand men, having layd a bridg expreſly over the *Helleſpont* for to paſſe over his men, accompanyed alſo with ten thouſand Ships provided with all equipage & neceſſairies. But all in vaine, for he that durſt threaten God, menace the Sea, would lay *Neptune* by the heeles, ſought to obſcure the Heavẽs with darkneſſe, to cutt and playne his way through Mountaines, and to haue made the earth to quake; after his army was defeated, could ſcarcely gett a Cock-boate to eſcape into *Aſia*, when his bridge was broken by the violence of tempeſts in Winter. *Darius* being the laſt Monarck of that Empire, was vanquiſhed & overcome by *Alexander*, who traced out a way to the *Macedoniã* Monarchie, & brought the firſt Empire out of *Aſia* into *Europe*.

Aſia may be commodiouſly divided according to her ſeverall Kingdomes and the great States which gouverne her. The firſt part is under the obeiſſance of the Turkiſh Empire, whereof the firſt was *Mahomet*, who had a large extention: for he poſſeſſeth all thoſe ſpacious Countries, which lye betweene Pont *Euxine*, the *Ægean* Sea, the *Mediterranean*, *Egypt*, and the Gulph of *Arabia*, the *Perſicke*, the *Tyger*, and the *Caſpian* Sea. The great Duke of *Ruſſia* & *Moſcovia* hath alſo a great part of *Aſia*, encloſed by the frozen Sea, the River *Oby*, the Lake *Kitaja*, from the line, which runneth from

Deviſion.

Bounds.

The aire and Temperature.

ASIA
recens summa cura delineata
Auct. Henr. Hondio.
1631.

EUROPÆ PARS

ASIÆ PARS

AFRICÆ PARS

Lapia

Nova Zembla

Mare Tartaricum

Insula Zanata hic usquam a Plinio ponitur

Samoiedora

Obdora

Molgomzaia

Ieda

Baida

Colmak

Cavona

Tartar

Tangut

Naiman

Desertum Belgian

Annibi lacus

Desertum Lop

Tumen

Ioughoria

Kithas

Astracan

Nagaia horda

Kalmucki

Kalki Tartari

Tarkithay

Tashkent

Turgh

Muxentus

Mare de Sala vel Bachu seu Chualēsko more

Zagathay

Iesselbas

Tacastan

Remaier

Cabul

Guzarata

Sangarata

Sigistan

Persia

Farsia

Arabia Deserta

Arabia Felix

Ayaman olim Arabia

Caldea

Diarbeck

Assyria

Media

Mesopotamia

Armenia

Curdi

Turcomania

Natolia

Graecia

Mare Mediterranei pars

Mare Rubrum

Mare Arabicum et Indicum

Golfo di Bengala

Gangeticus Sinus

India extra Gangem

India intra Gangem

Abissinæ

Oceanus Orientalis

Æquator

Euxinus sive Mare Magiore

Severiensis ducatus

Crimea

Cyprus

Candia

Morea

Alexandria

Damascus

Aden

Mecca

Zocotora

Magadoxo

Mombaza

Pemba

Zanzibar

Monsia

Melinde

Quiloa

I. do Natal

I. do Arco

Baixos do Pátram

Baixas de p.o banhos

Ilhas do Mascarenhas

I.as do Almirante

I. de S. Francisco

Abrolhos

Os tres Irmanas

Os sete Irmanas

Onde se perdeo a nao S. Pedro

Ilhas das Chagos

I.a de Diego Roiz

Maldiva

I. de Gamo

Pommaluco

I. de Nassoro

I. de Dio Gratiosa

Baixos de S. Miguel

Ilhas de Cosmoledo

Ioan de Nova

As doze Ilheos

I. de Gallo

Ceylan

Gangetica Sinus

Taprobana

Ilhas de Andeman

Nicubar

Sumatra

Java

Borneo

Celebes

Moluccæ

Philippinæ

Nova Guinea

Terra Australis

Lucho

Raiba

Barbanda

Ahna

Elsium

Melinde

Mombaza

Pemba

Zanzibar

Monsia

Quiloa

Mozambique

Sofala

Terra de Natal

Cabo de Gado

Cabo de Corrientes

Cabo de Buena Esperança

Cabo Falso

Cabo de Agulhas

Cabo de Diniz

Cabo de Bona Esperança

Cabo de Boa Esperança

Cabo

MARE TARTARICUM

Arcticus Circulus

AMERICA PARS

OCEANUS OCCIDENTALIS

OCEANUS

CHINENSIS

Viro Clarissimo, et in omni disciplinarum genere exercitatissimo, D. Eylhardo Lubino S.S. Theologiæ Doctori, ejusdemq; in Academia Rostochiensi, Professori, hanc Asiæ Tabulam benevolentiæ ergò, dico et consacro. Henricus Hondius.

Mongul

Loxa

Cavona

Colmak

Annibi

Mare Rubrum

Mecca

Aden

Ormus

Persia

Turcia

Tartaria

Arabia

India Extra Gangem

Cauchin China

Quancii

Borneo

Philippinæ Insulæ

Mindanao

Celebes

Ceiram

Iava Maior

Zeylan

Gangeticus Sinus

Golfo di Bengala

Archipelagus S. Lazari

Ilhas dos ladrones

Tropicus Cancri

Aequinoctialis

Malacca

Sumatra

Pegu

Siam

Cambaia

Deserta Arabiæ

Deserta Lop

Mare del Zur

Mare del Sur

thence to the *Caſpian* Sea and the *Iſthmus*, a partition of this Sea and Pont *Euxine*. The third part is held by the Grand *Cham* Emperour of the *Tartarians*, whoſe Limits ſtretch Southwards towards the *Caſpiã* Sea, the River *Iaxartus*, Mount *Imaus*, & Eaſtward and Northward is bounded with the *Ocean* Sea, and Weſtward with the Kingdome of *Muſcovie*. The *Sophie* King of the *Perſian* holdeth the fourth part, who on the Weſt hath the great *Turke*, on the North the *Tartarian*, on the South the *Red*-Sea, & on the Eaſt ſide the River *Indus*. The fifth part conteyneth *India*, aſwell on this ſide as beyõne *Ganges*, which is not commaunded by one alone as the others, but by many petty Kings: for almoſt every one of theſe Provinces hath his owne Prince, whereof ſome of them are tributaire to the Great *Cham*. The ſixth is poſſeſſed by the great King of *China*. The ſeuenth conteyne all the Iles in the *Indian Ocean*, Eaſtward, diſperced here and there: among which are *Taprobane* called *Sumatre* & *Zeilan*, the two *Iaves* diſcouvred in over dayes by the *Portugals*. *Borneo*, *Celebes*, *Palohan*, *Mindanao*, *Gilolo* with the *Spiceres* of the *Molucques*. The *Iapan* & *Guinea* called the *Nevv*, becauſe it was lately diſcouvered, & is not yet knowne, whether it be an Ile, or part of the continent of the Countries *Antarticke*. The ancients as *Strabo lib.* 11. & *Arian lib.* 5. divide *Aſia* into many parts. *Ptolomy* into 47. Provinces, all which he repreſented in 12. Mapps in the 5. 6. & 7. bookes of his Geographie. Nowe the Regions which *Ptolomie* ſetteth downe are theſe, *Pontus* and *Bithania*, *Phrygia* the Great, *Lycia*, *Galatia*, *Paphlagonia*, *Pamphylia*, *Capadocia*, *Armenia* the Leſſer, *Cilicia*, *Sarmatia*, *Aſiatica*, *Colchis Iberia*, *Albania*, *Armenia* the Greater. The Ile of *Cyprus*, *Cæloſyria*, *Phœnicia*, *Paleſtina* of *Iudæa*, *Arabia Petræa*, *Meſopotamia*, *Arabia Deſerta*, *Babylonia*, *Aſſyria*, *Suſiana*, *Media Perſida*, *Parthia*, *Carmania* the Deſert, the other *Carmaniã*, *Arabia* the Happie, *Hyrcania*, *Margiana*, *Bactriana*, *Sogdiana*, the Region of the *Saces*. *Scytia* betweene *Imaus*, and *Scythia*: without *Imaus*, *Serica*, *Aria Paroponiſus*, *Drangiana*, *Arathoſia*, *Gedroſia*, the *India* on this ſide, and beyond *Ganges*, the Kingdome of the *Sines*, the Ile *Taprobana* with others adjacent.

Ptolomies deviſion.

Cities.

Babell.

She hath had three Cities famous throughout the vvhole World, *Babell*, *Ninive* and *Ieruſalem*. *Babylon* the Capitall Citie of *Aſſyria* or of *Babylonia*: the greateſt (according to *Pauſania* in his Arcadicks) of all the Cities that ever the Sunne ſhone upon, but novv their is nothing remayning of it, but the vvalls. *Ariſtotle* calleth it not a Citie but a Province. *Dion Pruſeus* in his 6. Oration ſaith, it vvas 400. furlongs in compaſſe. *Oroſius lib.* 11. *c.* 6. addeth 80. more to them. *Herodotus lib.* 1. *Curtius lib.* 5. Alſo *Philoſtratus lib.* 1. deſcribes it exactly. *Thevetus* calleth it *Boughedot*, *Caſtaldus Baldach*, *Barrius Baggadad*. But that vvhich *Strabo* vvriteth thereof, and after him *S. Ierome*, is, that *Babylon* the great Citie, is novv become a great Wilderneſſe or Deſert.

Nineve.

Nineve is called by the Hebrevves *Rahaboth* as *Arias Montanus* vvriteth. *Ptolomy* nameth it Νῖν & Νινηνὴ, vvho placeth it in *Aſſyria*. *Ammianus* doth the like, & ſaith it lay in *Adiabena*. Shee is called by ſome *Muſſula* & *Moſſa*, according to the teſtimonie of *Marius*, *Leo* nameth her *Moſſall*. She laye upon the river *Tigris*, & vvas built by *Ninus* ſonne of *Belus* the firſt King of the *Aſſyrians*, as *S. Auſtin* vvriteth in his 15. booke of the Citie of God. Theſe are his vvords, *Ninus the Sonne of Belus vvas the Founder of the great Citie of Nineve, vvhich being derived from his name, that is from Ninus, vvas called Nineve.*

Ieruſalem.

Ieruſalem vvas the moſt famous Citie, according to *Plinies* opinion, not onely of *Iudaa*, but alſo of all the Eaſt. Heretofore it vvas called *Hieroſyla* aftervvard *Hieroſolyma* as *Lyſimachus* vvriteth, vvitneſſe *Ioſephus* againſt *Appion*. She is alſo called *Ieruſalem*, from *Salem* and *Iebus*, in the holy Scripture: *Solyma*, and *Solyma* by the Poets: *Ptolomie* teſtifyeth that ſhe vvas called in his time *Ælia Capitolia* from *Ælius Adrianus* Emperour her reſtorer, as *Dion Caſſius* relateth.

Lakes.

Aſia hath a great manie Lakes, abounding in fiſhe, and a Sea called *Caſpia* in the forme of a huge Lake: vvhich notvvitſtanding diſcarges it ſelfe not into the *Ocean*.

Rivers.

She hath many Rivers, vvhereof the moſt famous are *Tygris* *Euphratus* ſpoken of by *Moſes* in Gen. Alſo the *Iordan*, the *Indus* and *Ganges*.

Mountaines.

She hath alſo many marveillous & high Mountaines. Among vvhich Mount *Taurus* is the chiefeſt, beginning from the Eaſterne Coaſts, and cutteth through all *Aſia*, being vvith his ſeverall bendings in & out 6250. miles long, & 375. broad. It is very high, and inhabited vvith an infinite number of people. There it riſeth from the *Indian* Sea, it hath the North on the right, & the South on the left ſide & ſo turning tovvards the Weſt preſſeth through many Countries, till the Sea meetes it, as if Nature vvith a deliberate purpoſe vvould ſtopp & appoſe it vvith other Seas as here the *Phœnician* & there the *Pontick*, novv the *Caſpian* & then the *Hyrcanian*, & on the other ſide the *Meotidian Marſhes*, vvhere it is then crouded up, and ſhocked on the one ſide & on the other betvveene the ſtreights & encloſſures: nevertheleſſe it broaketh out at laſt vvith ſinovves bending backvvard victorious, & riſeth like the topps of the *Riphean* Mountaines, having manie diverſe & nevv names, & notable markes in every place, being ſometimes called *Imaus* then *Emodus*, *Paropaſimus*, *Circius*, *Cambades*, *Pharphariades*, *Chroates*, *Oreges*, *Orontes*, *Niphates* & *Taurus*. Likevviſe there vvere it overtoppeth *Caucaſus*, & there vvere it ſtreatcheth out oftentimes vvith Armes, as if it vvould ſound the Seas, is called *Sarpedon*, *Coraceſius*, *Crage* & *Taurus* againe. But vvhere it openeth and ſpreadeth out, & taketh the names of divers places and Portes, vvhich are called there the *Armenian*, here *Caſpian*, and in other places *Cilician*. The largneſſe of it in many places is three thouſand furlõgs, the length equalleth that of *Aſia* to vvit 45. thouſand furlongs, that is, from the Coaſt of *Rhodes* to the furdeſt Confines of *China* & *Tartaria*. To come novv to the publick vvorkes, the magnificent Buildings vvhich *Aſia* hath had, deſerue to be ſett dovvne, for one of the ſeuen vvonders of the World. The firſt vvhereof vvas the lofty Walls of *Babyll*, vvhich being falne vvere made up againe, and repared by Queene *Semiramis*, lyned vvith burnt bricks, faſtned together vvith a glevvie lyne like pitch being tvvo hundred feete high, & 50. broade, that foure coaches might meete upon it, and turne at their pleaſure, having 300. Turrets to defend them in. There ſhould haue bine more, if the mooriſh grounds, in ſome places had not encloſſed it as a Wall. Three hundred thouſand men vvere employed in the Conduct & finiſhing of this prodigious vvorkemanſhip. *Herodotus* vvriteth, that the Walls of *Babyll* vvere 50. Royall Cubits thick, & that this Citie had a hundred brazen Gates. Then the Temple of *Diana* of *Epheſus*, vvhich never had the like: for all *Aſia* vvas 220. yeeres a building of it in a mooriſh place, to preventh Earthquaks and the rents, and openings of the Earth, and to the end the foundation of ſo hughe a vvorke might not be layd in a unſteddie and an infirme place. They ſtrovved firſt of all coales upon it, and aftervvard fleeces of vvoll. There vvas in it 127. Columes or Pillars, 60. feete high. Every King made one for himſelfe, and 36. of them vvere carved vvith a marvaillous ſkill & cunning. The vvhole Temple vvas 450. foote longe, and 220. broade. The Architectour thereof vvas *Cteſiphon*. One may putt alſo into the ranke of the vvonders of *Aſia*, the ſumptuous Sepulchre, vvhich *Artemiſia* Queene of *Caria* cauſed to be built in the memorie of *Mauſola* her deceaſed huſband being 25. cubits high, encompaſſed vvith 36. Pillars, & vvas from the South to the North ſide 63. feete. *Scopas* built the Eaſt, *Briax* the North, *Tymothy* the South, and *Leocares* the Weſt ſide. The Queene dyed before this vvorke vvas finiſhed: Nevertheleſſe the Artiſans left not the vvorke, till it vvas fully perfected. Theſe things are numbred among the miracles of the World. There vvas likevviſe the Temple vvhich *Solomon* begann to build in the fourth yeere of his raigne, vvhich vvas alſo magnificent and deſerved to be accounted amonge one of the ſeuen vvonders of the World. Thirty thouſand men vvere employed to hevv dovvne Cedars and Cipres trees in Libanon. Then to fetch, cutt & to doe other maſonnerie of ſtones foureſchore thouſand. The breath vvas 20. cubits: the lenght 60. and the height from the Arches and vaults ſixeſcore. The ſtuff of the lovver building vvas vvhite ſtone. The largneſſe of the entrance into the Temple vvas ten cubits. The Chambres in it vvere 20. in number, opening one into another, & anſvvering one to another, and ſome others lovver under-neath them. The rafters vvere of Cedran, and the Seelings all gilt over, & all the Walls. The Holy place vvas ſeparated from the reſt of the Temple by a partition, vvhereof the Gates vvere engraven, & the vales fine and thinne, enriched vvith curious flovvers and rare compartments, vvith many interlacings and excellent figures, vvith tvvo Cherubins of pure gold, the ſtepps & ſquares of the pavement gilt. The Gates 20. cubits high, ſhyning vvith the gould vvhich embelliſhed them. At the entrance into the porch of the Tẽple ſtood 2. brazen pillars, 18. cubits high, and 12. in circumference. There vvas a brazen veſſell ſo great and large, that for the reſemblance thereof it vvas called a Sea: ſupported by 12. Oxen, vvhich bare it up, three & three on a ſide, according to the foure regiõs of the World, tovvards vvhich every one of thẽ locked. He kept 3000. Builders. There vvere many other figures, vvhich vvould be too long to repreſent. The Altar vvas of Braſſe ten foote highe, and tvviſe as long. A Table of gould, and 10000. Cupps and potts of gold, and foure times as many of ſilver. Ten thouſand candleſticks made of gould and ſilver; next to the Temple, there vvas a large hall in vvhich the people ſtood. This vvorkemanſhipp vvas finiſhed in the ſpace of ſeuen yeares, & this may ſuffice for this part of the World: lett us come to *Africa*, the third part thereof.

The ſeverall names according to the Regions & Countries through vvhich it paſſeth.

Publick vvorkes.

The Walls of Babyll.

The Temple of Diana.

Solomons Temple.

Nota Bates.

The deſcription of the
TVRCKISH EMPIRE.

Name.

BEING come into Aſia, the Turcks Empire preſenteth it ſelfe firſt of all to our view. Chalcondilas ſheweth, that the word Turck betokeneth a man, whoſe manner of life is ſomewhat auſtere & ſauvage. Poſtell affirmeth, that the Hebrews call them *Togarma*, and alſo Benjamin of *Tudele* doth the like. But they themſelves name one another *Muſulmans*, that is, *Circumciſed*, or as ſome interpret it *right Beleevers*. They cannot endure to be called Turcks, having this terme in *deteſtation*, as ſignifying in Hebrew banniſhed men, or according to ſome mens opinion Deſtroyers, which ſpoile and ruine all. This Empire of the race and familly of the Othomans or Oſmanides is veryly moſt puiſſant, and of a very large extent, embracing many Provinces in Aſia, Europe and Africa. In Europe it reacheth unto the Coaſt of the Adriatick Sea, from thence unto the confines of Epirus, now called *Raguza*, and ſo running all along the Ægæum Sea, and the Propontide, with no ſmall part of *Pontus Euxinus* unto *Theodoſia*, a Citty in *Taurica Cherroneſus*, now called *Caffa* for the ſpace of 8000 miles. For the inward or midland parts, his dominion extendeth it ſelfe from Javarine, a Citty in Hungaria, which the Natives call Rab unto Conſtantinople, ſituated upon the utmoſt ends of Europe. Then in Africa he holdeth all the Sea-coaſt, from *Bellis de Gomera* unto the Arabick Gulph or Redd Sea, ſaving ſome few places ſubject to the Spaynard, & reacheth very farre into Aſia. The Countrie is for the moſt part fruitfull in graine, as Wheate, Barlie, Oats, winter wheate, Beanes, Peaſe, and all manner of Pulſe. It aboundeth in Rice, Flaxe and Cottons. They have Vines, whoſe fruit they make uſe of after divers manners. The Chriſtians make wine of them, & the Turcks prepare a kind of ſweete meate, by mingling honey & grapes together, which ſeemeth allwayes freſh, both to the ſight & taſt, this they call *Vſum Turſi*. The ground beareth alſo great ſtore of Pompions, Musk-Melons, Cucumbers, Nutts, Peares, Peaches, Oranges, Citrons, Chesnuts, Figgs, Cherries, but not in all places alike: for in certaine places as in Cappadocia and Armenia the leſſer, no ſuch fruits will grow there by reaſon of the extremitie of the great colde. They have Veines of Gould, Silver, Yron, Copper and Alum, diverſe kinde of Beaſts, as a great number of Camells, Mules and other Cattaile. The Turckiſh Horſe and Doggs are full of mettle, & be in great account. Their firſt chiefetaine was Othoman a Tartar, a Souldier ſerving under the *Grand Cham*, a ſtrong bodied man, and full of courage, who upon ſome diſpleaſure received, retyring himſelfe with ſome 40 Horſemen from the Tartarians, lay upon, and kept the ſtreights and narrow paſſages of *Cappadocia*, unto whome ſhortly after reſorted diverſe others, partly for hope of Boote, and partly to eſcape the puniſhment due unto the inſolences and violences, which they had committed, whereby he tooke courage to put into execution his intended deſſigne, which was to make himſelfe maſter of *Cappadocia*, *Pontus*, *Bithynia*, *Pamphilia* and *Cilicia*, moſt rich Countries, which came to paſſe about the yeere of our Lord 1300. After him his Son Orchanes ſucceeded, he maintained and encreaſed this Empire by the ſame meanes as his father had left him, but with greater forces, and riches then he had received: making uſe of the diſagreeances & quarrells, which were among the Chriſtian Princes: in ſuch ſort, that he ſeized upon *Myſia*, *Lycaonia*, *Phrygia* and *Caria*, beſeiged and tooke in *Nicea*, and ſtretched out his Empire as farre as *Helleſpont*. Amurath ſucceeded him, a moſt excellent man in feigning, and diſſembling his conceptions, but very laborious and couragious, & well practiſed in the Art militaire, no wiſe inferiour to his predeceſſours. In the yeere 1363 ſeized upon Callipolis in the Cherſoneſus, after which the moſt part of *Thracia* followed. Then he ſubdued Myſia, Beſſes & Triballes. After that having taken in Adrianopolis by force, would have fell upon Servia and Bulgaria: but was ſtabbed by a Servian, heretofore Vaſſall or Servant unto Lazarus Deſpote of Servia, whome he had committed priſoner. He left for heires Soliman and Baiazet, who after he had put his brother to death, was acknowledged Lord, & fell upon the conqueſt of *Thracia*, a perſonage of a high ſpirit, aſpiring after great matters, couragious in his enterpriſes, deliberate in managing them, exceeding laborious, ſubtill and diſcreete in laying hold upon all occaſions, and conſtant in the execution of his deſſignes: in ſuch ſort, that having ſubdued all *Thracia*, eer he attempted *Conſtantinople*, reſolved to make himſelfe maſter of *Theſſalia*, *Macedonia*, *Phocide* & *Attica*. Then brought under his ſubjection the *Myſians*, called at this day the *Servians*, the *Illyricks* and *Triballes*, which are named the *Bulgarians*, and put to death the Prince of *Bulgaria*. His Children were *Calepin*, *Moſes*, *Mahumet* & *Muſtaphus*. They murthered *Calepin*, and his Sonne *Orchanes* was ſlayne by his Uncle *Moſes*, whome afterward alſo *Mahumet* put to death. He ſubdued *Valachia* and *Macedonia*, and advanced his Turckiſh ſtandards as farre as the Coaſts of the Ionick Sea. And eſtabliſhed *Adrianopoli* for his Court and reſidencie, and 17 yeeres after dyed in the yeere 1422. After him *Amurath* the ſecond obtained the Empire, who by ayd and favour of thoſe of *Genes*, defeated in *Thracia* his Grand-father *Muſtaphus*, whome the Grecians did favour and helpe, ruined *Theſſalonica*, an ancient City, & in thoſe dayes very famous for the greatneſſe, beautie, riches & commodiouſneſſe of the ſite, whereof the Venetians were Lords: tooke in *Cyprus*, *Epirus* and *AEtolia*. Then deeming that the amitie and confederation of George Deſpote of Servia would much availe him, as well for the advancement of his affaires, as for the weakning of the Chriſtians, did perſue it in ſuch ſort, that he obteyned his deſire, and afterward marryed his daughter: ſo that with the helpe of his owne forces, and thoſe of his Father in Lawes, he undertooke the ſeige of Belgrade, where he loſt 7000 Turcks. Mahumet the ſecond ſucceeded him, who having ſetled the Empire upon himſelfe by the death of his brother, tooke in Conſtantinople an. 1453, upon the laſt day of May. Two yeeres after he beſeiged Belgrade, where he loſt ſo many men, and where himſelfe was ſo wounded, that he was forced to quit the ſeige: then he fell upon *Bulgaria*, *Dalmatia*, *Crocia* and all *Raſcia*. Beſeiged and tooke *Trapezunte*, otherwiſe called *Trebizonde* and *Mytelen* with ſome other Iles of the Ægean Sea. Tooke *Eubea* and *Theodoſia*, now called *Caffa*, a towne belonging to the *Genois*, he reigned 32 yeeres. *Baiazet* the ſecond made warre againſt the Venetians, from whome he tooke *Naupacta*, *Methon* & *Duras*, heretofore called *Dyrrachium*. Then having overrun & ſpoiled all *Dalmatia*, he was poyſonned. His Sonne *Selim* tooke the ſcepter upon him, who having beſeiged *Caira*, became maſter of it. The chiefeſt City of *Egypt*, and put to death the *Sultan*, and ſo made

Site and bounds.

Fertility.

SEPTENTRIO

Ducis Moscoviæ siue Magnæ Russiæ confinia

PONTUS EUXINUS
qui & Mare Majore, Græcis Mare Nigrum, Turcis Caradeniz, cujus aqua semper in Propontidem confluit. hujus aqua salsa, piscibus abundat—

MARE MEDITERRANEUM

AFRICAE PARS

AEGYPTUS

ARABICUS SINUS

Mare Rubrum

Mare Tyrrhenum et Inferum

Mare Adriaticum

Mare Occidens

Mare Caspium

Mare Maiotis palus

Mare Nigrum

Mare Mortuum

Mare de Mecca et Bo

Nilus fluv.

Nubia fluv.

Tanais fluv.

Dan. flu. ol. Tanais

Euphrates flu.

Tigris flu.

Indus flu.

Danubius flu.

Tabolt Arabia

Elfocat des.

Arabia Deserta

Libyæ Deserta

Deserta Zues

Deserta Arabia

Deserta Nubiæ

Deserta Gueve

Deserta Egypti

Deserta Barcæ

Deserta Barcæ

Deserta Barcæ

SEPTENTRIO 70 80 90 100

TARTARIAE PARS

Russiæ confinia

ASTRACAN ab hac parte Moscovitici dominij terminus est, ab anno 1494. a Tart. captum

MARE DE BACHU olim CASPIUM MARE ET HIRCANUM. Vocatur & alijs nominibus à regionibus scilicet & locis vicinis. Maximus totius Orbis lacus dicitur, salsus, magna et copia piscium abundare—

PERSICI REGNI PARS. Hujus Imperator hodie Sophy appellatur, qui imperium à Saracenis & Turcis jamdudum ablatum, strenuè quotidie recuperat, continua inter eos atrocia bella sunt.

ORMUS Regnum, peculiarem habet Regem Lusitaniæ Regi tributarium: continetque totam Arabiam littoralem ab Euphratis fluvij ostio usq; ad C. Rasalgati, nec non partes Regni Persidis, quæ adjacet freto Bassorg atq; insulas fere omnes sinus Persici, cujus Metropolis est urbs Ormus in insula, quæ dicitur Geru sita, emporium celebre.

ORIENS 30 40

MERI 70 IES 90 10 20

Mare Rubrum pars

made himſelfe Lord of *Alexandria* and of all *Egypt*, tooke in Damas. *Soliman* his onely Sonne ſucceeded him, who tooke in *Belgrad*, not onely the Bulwarke of Hungarie; but alſo of all Chriſtendome. *Rhodes*, *Strigonia*, *Buda* and other Citties, beſeiged *Vienna*, and afterward dyed at the ſeige of *Zygeth*, having reigned 47 yeeres. Selim the ſecond ſucceeded him, who made a truce with the Emperor Maximilian for 7 yeeres. He bereft the Venetians of the Ile of Cyprus, ſeized upon *Tunis* and the *Gouletta*, and dyed anno 1575. Amurath ſucceeded him, and after him came *Mahumet* the third, who began to reigne by murthering of his bretheren: the Emperor of the Turcks then hath great and large Dominions. In Europe *Hongaria* and *Thracia*, with all *Grecia*, that is, *Macedonia*, *Epyrus*, *Achaia*, *Peloponneſus*, with the Iles belonging to the Ægean Sea: beſides a part of the *Illyride*, or of *Sclavonia*, then *Boſna*, *Servia*, *Raſcia* and *Bulgaria*, which regions are all deſcribed in the Maps of Europe. In *Africa* he hath *Algiers*, *Tunis*, *Tripoli*, all Egypt from *Alexandria* unto the Citty of *Aſna*, which is *Syena*. But in *Aſia* he hath *Natolia*, which is *Aſia minor*, *Cyprus*, *Palæſtina*, and beſides theſe, *Cæloſyria*, *Babylonia*, all *Arabia* with *Armenia*. He hath in his Dominions 4 moſt famous and rich Cities, to wit, *Conſtantinople*, *Alcairo*, *Aleppo* & *Taurus*. *Conſtantinople* heretofore called *Byzantium*, which for the multitude of people ſurpaſſeth all the Cities of Europe: for it is reported, there are more then 700000 men in it: containing three German miles in circuit, and is rightly and truely called a world of the world, & the royall Seate of the Turckiſh Emperors. *Aleppo* is the greateſt Citty of *Syria*, and the moſt famous place for traficke, and is as it were the center, nnto which all wares and Marchandiſes are brought out of Aſia. It is watered with a braunch of the River of Euphratus, which one of their Sultans led thither. *Tauris* or *Tauriſium* was heretofore the greateſt Citty of the Perſian Empire, which the Turcks have razed. The circuit whereof was well nigh 16000 paces, wherein it is verely thought, there lived 200000 Citizens. *Alcairo* is the moſt renowneſt of all *Africa*, and doth ſurpaſſe all others: the circuit thereof is above 8 miles. And is not onely as it were the Garner & Store-houſe of Egypt, & a great part of Africa: but alſo of India, whoſe Treaſures are brought thither by the Red-Sea, and from thence are carried upon the backs of Camells unto *Cairo*, and ſo are diſtributed along the Regions, which lye upon the Coaſts of the Mediterranean Sea. The Turcks delight greatly in building of Moſquees or Temples, *Carbarſara* or Hoſpitalls, Bathes, Stoves, Conduits, Bridges, Highwayes and other publick workes, which are very remarkeable among the Turcks, and make a faire ſhow. The Temple of S. Sophia in *Conſtantinople* is the faireſt edifice, that is to be ſeene yet ſtanding, and in the opinion of Bellon ſurpaſſeth by art the *Pantheon* of Rome. For all the inward parts of this Temple is built with arches, which are open in the upper part to give light unto it, ſupported with pillars of divers coulours: this temple hath as many doores to it, as there be dayes in the yeere. The Othomans Government is wholly deſpotique: for this Emperor is ſo abſolute a Lord of all whatſoever is in his Empire, that his ſubjects dare not call themſelves Maſters or Lords of any thing, but account themſelves Slaves of the grand Seignor, ſo that noe man is maſter of himſelfe, much leſſe of the houſe wherein he dwelleth, or of the lands which he poſſeſſeth, ſaving ſome few famillies in *Conſtantinople*, to whome Mahomet the ſecond, out of favor gave ſome rights and priviledges in acknowledgement of their merits. Among his Miniſters the Interpretor of the *Alcoran* called *Muffli*, like to the Pope of Rome, taketh the firſt place. The *Cadileſquers* have the ſecond, which are as chiefe Juſtices in all cauſes, and as Patriarcks, to whome they appeale for all ſuits and cauſes. Heretofore there were but 2 throughout the whole Empire: the one ordained for the adminiſtration of *Rumelie*, that is Romania, or of Europe, the other for *Natolia*, but the third was added by Selim the firſt, whoſe juriſdiction over all Egypt, Syria, Arabie, and a part of Armenia: theſe have commaund over the particular Iudges of every Province, who are called *Cadis*. After theſe *Cadileſquers* the *Veſire-Baſſes* follow in order: theſe are the Emperors Councellors, and are at this day about nine, whereof the chiefeſt of them is called *Vezirazem*, theſe adminiſter the ſole Government with great power and authority, with whome for the moſt part the Emperor adviſeth of ſerious affaires. Next nnto them are in very great authority three *Beglerbegs*, whoſe office anſwere to the dignity of him, who is called Generall of the Campe: the firſt is *Rumeli Beglerbeg*, that is, of Romania: the ſecond *Anatoly Beglerberg*, that is, of Anatolia or Aſia: the third *Demzi Beglerbeg*, that is, Admirall of the Sea. The *Turcks* are ſevere Executors of Iuſtice, for if any man ſheds an other mans bloud, he is puniſhed with the ſame penaltie. He which is taken in adulterie, is ſtoned to death with the adultreſſe, without any mercy, remiſſion or delay. He which is found to have committed fornication, is to endure 800 ſtrips with a whipe or a cudgill. A theefe for the firſt or ſecond time is beaten with as many blowes, if he be taken the third time, he hath his hand cutt of, if the fourth his foote. It would be too tedious to relate all their Lawes and cuſtomes. They have divers ſchooles, wherein many are taught in their civill Lawes, given by the Kings for the adminiſtration of Iuſtice, and the defence of the Realme, whereof ſome afterward are advanced te Eccleſiaſticall functions, others to ſecular. They are dull ſpirited, blockiſh and laſie: curteous to one an other, but cruell to Straingers, great boaſters, arrogant and proud: they ſhunne all play of hazard, but delight in tables. In ſtead of Religion their falſe doctrine Mahumitiſme and ſuperſtition beareth ſway among them, which was firſt invented and forged by Mahomet about the yeere 623 when Heraclius reigned. In the Law of Mahomet all things are abſurd & rediculous, as touching the creation of the world, and the end thereof, of Paradice, Hell, Heaven, Earth, the creation of man and Mahomets voyage into Paradice. Nevertheleſſe he ackowledgeth one God, and commaundeth alſo to honor Chriſt, as a great Prophet, as alſo Moſes and himſelfe. He will have them count the yeere not by the courſe of the Sunne, but by the Moone: the Huſbandmen which dwell in Villages, till their lands by their ſervants: the Handiecrafts-men mainteyne themſelves by mechanicall arts: they trade diligently in Merchandiſes: they eate three times a day, lying upon the ground, laying their leggs croſſe one upon an other: their victualls is rice, fiſh and fleſh, but no porke: they uſe a kinde of bread, which hath no ill taſt, called *Echmech*, both white and browne as ours is. In dreſſing of their meate they uſe divers arts and ſundry ſauces: they drinke no wine, becauſe it is forbidden them by their Law, but in ſtead thereof, they mingle water, honey, ſugar or juleb together. *Opium* is in great uſe among them: they are all cloathed in long rayment: they weare a white Tulban upon their heads, but thoſe of the race of Mahomet is greene.

Cities.

Publicke workes.

OF ASIA THE LESSER, OR ANATOLIA.

Names.

HIS part of *Asia* vvas called by the Romans *Asia Minor*, to distinguish it from *Asia Major*, vvhen they made it a Region. It is novv called *Anatolia*, & corruptly by the Turkes *Natolia*, for the Easterne situation frō the Greeke vvord ἀπὸ ἀνατολῆς, according to *Bellonius* his opinion in his most learned observations. Some of our Modernes names it *Turkie the Great*. Wee *Nevv Turkie*, and the Barbarians *Rom* as *Marius* noteth, to vvit, that part vvhich containeth *Bithynia*, *Galatia* & *Capadocia*, to the Northvvard, and that quarter vvhich lieth Southvvard, as *Lycia*, *Cicilia*, & *Pamphilia* is named by them *Cottomanidia*.

Limits.

Anatolia is bounded on the East vvith the river *Euphrates*, on the South vvith the *Mid-land* Sea, sometimes called by the name of the Region through vvhich it passeth, as the *Lycian*, the *Pamphilian*, the *Cilician* or *Caramanian* Seas: On the West vvith the *Ægaan*, or *Archipelagus* of Greece: and on the North vvith *Pontus Euxinus*, & *Mare Major*, comprehending all that part of *Chersonesus*, vvhich reacheth from *Mare Majus* to the *Cilician* & *Pamphilian* Seas. According to *Plinie* it is 200000. paces in bredth, or thereabouts, to vvit, from *Sinus Issicus*, or the Gulph *Laiazza* and Ports *Amanicks* to *Trebizond*, vvhich lieth upon the Coast of *Pontus*, agreeing therein vvith *Herodotus*, vvho saith, that the *Isthmus* of *Asia Minor* is fiue daies journey for a good Traveller.

Site.

This Countrie (as *M. Heylin* noteth) is situate under the fifth & sixth Climates of the Northerne temperate *Zone*, the longest day being 15. hovvers and a halfe. It is adorned vvith many commodious Havens, & vvas once of great fertility: but is novv layd vvast and desolate, greeveously lamenting the ruines of 4000. Cities & Tovvnes.

Fertility.

These people vvere once valiant and industrious, novv so much addicted to a luxurious effeminacy, that the Turkes (unlesse constrained by urgent necessity) never inrole their children in the number of *Ianizaries*. Here once flourished the faith of Christ, sealed by the blood of many of this nation. Here vvere the seuen Churches, to vvhich *Iohn* dedicated his Revelation. 1. *Ephesus*, 2. *Pamphilia*, 3. *Thyatyra*, 4. *Laodicea*, 5. *Pergamus*, 6. *Philadelphia*, 7. *Sardis*. All vvhose Candlesticks haue bene long since remoued, & novv cursed *Mahumetisme* hath so farre encroached on them, that fevve Christians remaine, and they vvhich are of the Church & communion of Greece.

Temperature.

Touching the mildenesse of the aire, & the goodnesse of the soile heretofore, *Cicero* vvriteth thus: *The Annuall tributes & revenevves of the other Provinces* (ô Romans) *are so litle, that they vvill scarcely defray the charges of mainteyning them. But Asia is so fatt & fertill, either in regard of the revenevves of the Lands, or the varietie of Fruits. The great Store of Pasturage, & the abūdance of all things, vvhich are trāsported out of it, that one maye truely say it surpasseth all other Countries.* Formerly then it vvas rich in fruitfull fieldes, fatt Pastures, Meddovves and Rivers, vvhich yeelded Gold. Once it vvas content vvith its ovvne blessings, and had enough to maintaine a happie and a blessed life, vvithout any neede of others. For Wine and Oliues it came short of noe other Countrie. But herein it vvas unhappie, in that it vvas more subject to Earthquakes, & svvallovving up of tovvnes, then any other Countrie in the World, as *Plinie lib.* 2. in the raigne of *Tiberius Cæsar* relateth: so that 12. tovvnes in one night vvere svvallovved up. The Turkes vvhen they travell, accustome to assemble themselues in troups and bands, vvhich they terme *Carvans*, that they may travell vvith the more safetie, every one of them cloathed according to their fashion, having the Grand *Signors* pasport and an Interpretour & a Guide to shevve them the vvaye: and maye goe vvhich vvay he pleases, but onely through the Deserts, & fardest borders of the Countries as *Bellonius* vvriteth.

The ancient gouvernment & Princes.

In *Asia* there vvere heretofore many large Kingdomes, as that of the *Troyians*, of *Cræsus*, *Mithridates*, *Antiochus*, of the *Paphlagons*, of the *Galatians*, of the *Cappadocians* and others. It vvas first taken in by *Cyrus* King of *Persia*, aftervvard by the *Macedonians*, and vvith *Syria*, *Egypt* & *Babylon* strangly shared amonge *Alexanders* Captaines, & then saccaged by the *Romans*: & being brought to destruction by them, vvas at last miserably lost to the *Turkes*, and reduced to that thraldome and extremitie, that novv there is nothing of moment left in it; being all under the Seigneurie of the Turkish Emperour, vvho hath rooted out all the nobilitie and blood Royall, to make them all alike, as Slaues of the grand Signor, over vvhome he hath placed *Sanziacks* & *Beglerbeys* in every Province.

Devision.

Natolia comprehendeth the Regions of *Pontus* and *Bythinia* (vvhich Province is properlie named *Asia*) *Lycia*, *Galacia*, *Pamphilia*, *Cappadocia*, *Cilicia* & *Armenia Minor*.

Pontus.

Pontus & *Bithynia* vvere heretofore separated by the river *Sangar*, vvhich ran through the midst of it, and vvere both reduced into one Province, vvhich is named at this day *Bursia* or *Becsangial*. This vvas heretofore the Kingdome of *Mithridates*. The most famous Cittie vvas *Trapezus*, environned vvith a great Mountaine, formerly the Royall Seate of the Emperour of *Trapezoncia*, built out of the ruines of *Constantinople*, vvhere *Georgius Trapezuntius* vvas borne, vvhose learned vvritings giue sufficient testimonie of his knovvledge. 2. *Calcedon* situated opposite to *Constantinople*, famous for the 4. Generall Councill, assembled by the cōmaund of the Emperour *Martianus* to repell the heresie of *Nestorius*, vvherein vvere 350. Bishops. 3. *Nicomedia*, an ancient tovvne seated upon a pleasant hill, vvhose name declares the Founder: hereabouts are many svveete springs, famous for the Baptisme of *Constantine* the *Great*. 4. *Prusa* novv *Bursa* a great citty situated neere unto Mount *Olympus*, once the chiefe cittie of *Bithynia*. This Cittie vvas founded by *Prusias* King of *Bithynia*, vvhich betrayed *Anniball*, vvho fled to him for succour. This *Prusa* vvas a long time the seat of the *Ottoman* Kings till *Mahomet* the First began to keepe his residencie at *Adrianople*, and tooke *Constantinople*. 5. *Nice* formerly the capitall citty of *Bithynia*, vvhere the first generall Councill vvas held Anno 314. to vvhich there assembled 318. Bishops, to beate dovvne the *Arian* heresie. 6. *Heraclea Ponti*. *Herodotus* maketh an exact description of all these parts, and saith moreover, that the tovvnes of *Tium*, *Psyllum*, *Diopolis*, *Calpa-port*, *Artaca*, the Temple of *Diana* & *Chrysopolis* lay all upon *Pont Euxine*. *Asia* is properly called novv *Sabrum* or *Sarcum*, being bounded on the East side vvith *Galatia*, on the North vvith *Pontus* and *Bithynia*, the rest is eaten up vvith the Sea. It comprehendeth *Phrygia* and *Lydia*, both the *Mysca's*, *Caria*, *Æolis*, *Ionia* and *Doria*. There are tvvo *Phrygiæ*, *Phygria Minor* and *Phrygia Major*. The Greater lieth Eastvvard: there are in it fevv tovvnes; but many villages. Amonge the rest. 1. *Midæum* seated neere the river *Sangar*, the Royall Seate of *Midas* Sonne to *Gordius*. 2. *Appanna* the greatest citty of *Phrygia*, lying not farre from the river of *Meander*. 3. *Docymeum* is a small tovvne. 4. *Colosse* vvhere dvvelt the *Colossians* to vvhome *S. Paul* vvrote one of his Epistles. 4. *Synnada* & *Pessinuns*, vvhere the Goddesse *Cibele* being vvorshiped vvas called *Dea Pesinuncia*. In *Phrygia* the Lesser or *Troade* stood. 1. *Illium* or *Troy*, a famous cittie, reedified by *Pryamus*, vvho suffred his Sonne *Paris* to ravish *Helena*, vvife to *Menelaus* King of *Sparta*, vvhose rape caused the Greekes to sitt dovvne before it, and after ten yeares siege, forced the tovvne, having lost of their ovvne men 860000. and of them 6660000. A. M. 2783. so as that of Ovid may truely be inferred.

The greater Phrygia.

Troy.

Corne fit for Sithes novv grovves, vvhere Troy once stood
And the Soyle's fatted vvith the Phrygian blood. Againe,
So rich, so povverfull, that so proudly stood,
That could for ten yeares space spend so much blood,
Novv prostrate, onely her old ruines shovves
And tombes that famous Ancestors inclose.

This cittie is renovvned asvvell by the verses of *Homer* as in *Virgils Æneades*. 2. *Pergamus* vvhich King *Attalus* of a Castle made a faire and a large cittie, by enlarging it vvith nevv edifices and buildings. This vvas the birth-place of the Oratour *Apollodorus*, and of *Galen* the *Physician*. *Bellonius* vvitnesseth, that amonge the rubbish & ruines of *Troy* there are yet remayning some Tombes, and Sepulchres of *Marble*, & the stumpes of some Towers, and the ruines of the Walls. Here is that famous promontorie of *Sigeum*, & a small towne honored with the sepulcher of *Achilles*: which Alexander (visiting it in his *Asian* expedition) covered with flowers, and ran naked about it, as then the custome was in funeralls, sacrificing to the Ghost of his kinsman, whome he reputed most happie, that had such a trompet as *Homer*, to resound his vertues.

Lydia.

Lydia called also *Mœonia*, renowned for the birth place of *Homer*, who is therefore named *Mœonius Vates*, the chiefe cittie is *Sardis*, the Royall Seate of King *Cræsus*. *Mysia* upon *Hellespont* bordering upon *Troas*. Here stood *Lampsacus* a towne & people of the *Pavians*, where the beastly God *Priapus* was worshipped in as beastly a manner and forme, also *Abida* and *Cizias*.

Mysia.

Caria.

Caria lyeth betweene *Ionia* and *Lydia*, whereof the *Metropolis* was heretofore *Miletum*, which is thought to be at this day *Malaxo*, but erroneously: for this same was *Mylasse* amonge the ancients, which *Plinie* calleth lib. 5. cap. 29. *Villa Franca*. There is also at this day *Magnesia* neere unto *Meander*. But touching these

50 55 60 Septentrio 65

BULGARIA

ROMANIA

PONTUS EUXINUS

MAIUS Turcis CARA

Beroe
Stagnana
Philippopoli
Adrinopoli
Drenalè Turcis
Chiorlichi
Constantinopolis
Maximianopoli
Trajanopoli
Philippi
Caridia
Samandrachi
Taſſo I.
Archipe
Lembro
C. de monte santo
Palo castro
Chino
Castri
Stalimene
Stalimini
Scala
Pelara
Lastiti
lago
olim
Metellino
Triagnisi
Drio
Saraquino
Marc Ae
gæum
Foia uechia
Foia nouua
Sarabat fl.
Lauro
Scio
Stelar
Passagio
Pigrino
Smyrna
Burnoa
Althoboco
Sinopoli
Samo
Titto
Macronisi
Zuda
Lea
Sirna
Palmossa
Fermana
Serphino
Siphano
Parco
Nisia
Mandria
Cero
Pergolo
Nio
Zinara
P. S. Zorzi
Namphio
Gierra
Scyro
Sigri
Escopia
Carchi
Saria
Cassio
Ephesso
Demonare
Amiso
Gippo
Melasso
Myndus
Termeri um
Halicarnassus
Statca
Anconiton
Gironda
Patera
Iviſſi
Setiacatti
Rhodus
Lindo
Tranquillo
Polselle
Caſtellagrorusco
Strongalo
Lezornie
P. di Cauino
C. Chelidoni
Cos
Gnidus
Filerno
Malfetan
Stanchia
Volpe
Largo
Iudai
Sancti quaranta
Pergama
Traianopolis
Landimiri
Asßum
Girmastia fl.
Girmastia
Mostena
Caristo
Foit
Stinga
Andromita
Mugla
Sarabat fl.
Lauro
Ancora
Burnoa
Smyrna
Chiai fl.
Vlganli
Tiria
Althoboco
Magnesia
Alinda
Amiso
Gippo
Melasso
Statca
Halicarnassus
Ephesso
Demonare
Sinopoli
Samo
Scio
Pigrino
Stelar
Passagio
Scyro
Sigri
Escopia
Carchi
Saria
Cassio
Foia nouua
Foia uechia
Sarabat fl.
Lauro
Ancora
Nissa
Burnoa
Smyrna
Chiai fl.
Vlganli
Tiria
Althoboco
Magnesia
Ephesso
Demonare
Amiso
Gippo
Melasso
Statca
Halicarnassus
Myndus
Termeri um
Anconiton
Gironda
Patera
Iviſſi
Setiacatti
Rhodus
Lindo
Tranquillo
Polselle
Caſtellagrorusco
Strongalo
Lezornie
P. di Cauino
C. Chelidoni
Cos
Gnidus
Filerno
Malfetan
Stanchia
Volpe
Largo
Iudai
Sancti quaranta
Pergama
Traianopolis
Landimiri
Asßum
Girmastia fl.
Girmastia
Mostena
Caristo
Foit
Stinga
Andromita
Philadelphia
Magnesia
Marmara
Culla
Balichsteria
Agasar
Arcovia
Bila cidotoman
Noman
Deſgniſi
Saibeacaraiſare
Gamara
Castichu
Nisa
Satina
Calburgi
Lissa
Girmastia
Iubat
Agasar
Romitori
Tencido I.
Quinquencas
Cadi
Anagul
Bosinge
Chiutaie
Bardachi
Decassa
Cogiase
Saur
Chiongon
Catagri
Cibelen
Andres
Nigdia
Pert
Tarpigin
Acsara
Cabri
Abiach
Cunla
Drati
Arade
Iacanco
Aconis
Acrioteri
Azili
Barach
Sari
Bosueh
Cogna
Chuino
Chiarsamba
Laranda
Bogas
Aßar
Sanda
Aladichia
Eliopoli
Selechia
Azar
Polopoli
Spurie
Dragati
Scalemura
Antiochia
Caristi
Nuca
Versageli
Olbis
Antiochia
Siurasar
Sipea
Seleſtria
Praspa
Buga
Chiay
Apanis
Alaſer
Laudichia
Nicilichi
Paiaz
Sanis
Aidinelli
Alabanda
Alepia
Suieriſar
Gasso
Mentzeli
Gasena
Termes
Perga
Querpaſton
Aratia
Prepia
Culat
Coni
Macre
Tiſchali
Famaſtra
Chio
Rossia
Gerede
Castromea
Borli
Bollin
Mudurin
Congi
Tabaton
Coina
Cogalla
Emisegia
Otmagiuch
Otmagiuch fl.
Nicsara
Cagria
Serueri
Zama
Nida
Rastia
Chaſsiranach fl.
Pesenke
Augori
Obri
Guiendenda
Gurnise
Chebres
Burech
Begbasar
Giurnuch
Tuscheli
Gensai
Campasari
Erme
Bosuchi
Anas Baibassan
CHIANCARE
Viranueser
Guiopoli
Am aasari
Castelle
Cragelas
Calipo
Caroſa
Mudili
Castan
Guiopoli
Carimi
Girapetrino
Castamoi
Tatachiborli
Sinopi
Stephano
Iesli
Comana
Trihuali
Famaſtra
Chio
Rossia
Gerede
Castromea
Borli
Bollin
Mudurin
Congi
Tabaton
Coina
Cogalla
Emisegia
Otmagiuch

Septentrio

65

70

75

US EUXINUS vel MARE
US Turcis CARADENIZ

MENGRE
SIA

Santina
BAIBURT

45

Oriens

40

Meridies

65

70

RONI

AMASIA

NECH

PEGIAN.

SUVAS

CHIANCARSE

ANADOLE.

BOZOCH

CAR
MANIA

PARIS

ERRANEI

RIS ME

CYPRUS INS.

Golfo de Lajaz

Mare Syriacum

NATOLIÆ
SIVE ASIA
MINOR

Tabaton
Cogalla
Tahaton
Dasia
Nicsara
Toria
Tocato
Chemach
Suuas
Chiorme
Gianich
Diuergi
Caisaria
Segian
Com
Culcisar
Tabacasan
Tisaria
Saustia
Nida
Zama
Serueri
Cägria
Rastia
Otmagiuch
Otmagiuch fl.
Pesenhe
Chasselirahach fl.
Auguri
Olm
Erme
Guiendenda
Gurnise
Chebres
Cibelen
Andres
Nigdia
Pert
Iacanco
Aconis
Acrioteri
Azili
Bosueh
Cogna
Chuino
Chiarsamba
Taspda
Laranda
Bogas
Durgoteli
Eroali
Guinelech
Sarali
Sis
Paiasso
Adena
Pargeper
Bacrasda
Tachia Guinluch
Gaualach
Giansu
Bogdin
Sepheta
Cantbel mons
Mons Barrar
Guilch mons
Vrsiv
Gerger
Codona
Beschisa
Arsingan
Cosbas
Chieiz
Chiri
Chiabatur
Garga
Arsur
Ascor
Arana
Feleechedin
Loberiacgh
Mangolich
Saricara
Vardara
Carpiar
Acsar
Malatia
Carpurt
Chiatirburti
Caracaia
Almalech
Maraz
Elbustan
Gensuf fl.
Anamir
Zilio
Sumiscasach
Zeugma
Ra
Frat fl.
Euphrates
Antep
Antap fl.
Afrin fl.
Sachium
Bira
Cafracata
Gobidara
Creſenud
Paiazo
Laiasso
Alexandreta
Filabes
Iesm
Iagra flu
Bagras
Soldan flu
Candelona
P Bomel
Soldino
P. Valo
C. Gangir
Golfo de Lajaz
Provencal
Vadolive
Giambrussia
Satalia vecchia
Satalia
Cadelora
Fortz
Aratia
Querpaston
Coni
Culat
Perga
Termes
Olbis
Nuca
Carist
Antiochia
Seleſtria
Sipea
Siurasar
Versageli
Gasena
Buga
Chiav
Apanis
Prasspa
Sanis
Acsar
Gal
Gamara
Saibeacaraisare
Saur
Cogisa
Ducasa
Sacha
Bardachi
Chiongon
Caragri
Tarpigin
Cabri
Acsara
Caraysar
Arcdlach
Sobar
Ginzen fl.
Abiach
Arasar
Arade
Drati
Cunla
Tarsus
Nisi
Hors
Laso
Coten
Sarmusada
Pluſor
Lucania
Lauuna
Onitrio
Lario
Ignio
Mazuan
Auarzuan
Aczara
Auoim
Giuluazar
Midili
Castanon
Platæa
Sinuso
Calsmach fl.
Iatli
Calipo
Caroſa
Cragelas
Viranueſer
Castelle
Tirbicli
Famastro
Partemi
Chio
Agula
Carpi
Rossia
Gerede
Castromen
Borli
Bollin
Mudurin
Congi
Otmägiuch
Tatachiborli
Stephanio
Sinopi
Guiopoli
Carimi
Girapetrino
Castamon
Comana
Lesti
Amaſia
Emiſegia
Am aasari
Guiopoli
Tabaton
Cotta
Delias fl.
Midili
Lauuna
Schiffi
Vatiſa
Homidie
Avarzud
Lauatiſa
Tripoli
Cosalo
Chiriſtonda
Trebiſonda
S Vrgeni
Baiburt
Mazingil
Bunich
Panbec
Cirasonte
Scnaſtro
Giro
Tegini
Araſeg
Carpet
Chigi
Pally
Amadia
Maraſt
Argina
Chiorme
Gianich
Caisaria
Chieiz
Arsingan
Cosbas
Codona
Beschisa
Frat fl.
Gerger
Tegini
Araſeg
Chigi
Pally
Amadia
Maraſt
Argina
Chiorme
Gianich
Caisaria
Chieiz
Arsingan
Cosbas

people of *Aſia*, it will not be amiſſe to cite here that excellent paſſage of *M. Cicero*, in his Oration to *L. Flaccus*. *As I thinke* (ſaith he) *your Aſia conſiſteth of Phrygia, Myſia, Caria & Lydia. This Proverbe then is it yours or ours*, that *Phrygia* is accuſtomed to amend themſelues by the whipe? what of all *Caria?* Is not this divulged by your Speech? If thou wilt make tryall of any thing with danger, make experience of it in a *Carian*: now what is more commun and more commended in the Grecian language, then if any one be diſpiſed, or is of noe worth, he is ſaid to be *Myſiorum poſtremus*.

Ionia. Vpon this Coaſt lieth *Ionia*, neere unto the Ile *Chios*, in which ſtood the famous cittie of *Epheſus*, whereof *Timothie* was Biſhop, to which people the Apoſtle *S. Paul* directed one of his Epiſtles. This Cittie was firſt founded by the *Amazones*, renowned alſo for the Temple of *Diana*, which for the ſpaciouſneſſe, furniture and workemanſhip was accounted one of the ſeuen wonders of the World. It was 200. yeares in building, contrived by *Creſiphon*: being 425. foote long & 220. broad: ſuſtained with 127. pillars of Marble, 70. foot high, whereof 27. were moſt curiouſly graven, & all the reſt of Marble poliſhet. It was fired ſeuen times. Here was held alſo a generall Councill. Alſo *Smyrna* and *Colophon*, both which ſtroue for the birth of *Homer*, and fiue others beſides, cited by *S^r. Georg Sandys* in this *Diſtichon*.

Seven Cities ſtriue for Homers birth: Smyrna, Iös,
Rhodes, Colophon, Salamis, Athens & Argos.

Aolis. *Æolis* lieth betweene it, and *Lesbos*, watered with the river *Caicus*. The chiefe townes are *Mirina*, 2. *Hidra*, 3. *Erithro*. *Cuma* at this day *Caſtri* & *Phocea*, is now *Foghia Vecchia*. *Dorida* ſtretcheth out into the *Carpathian* Sea in *Cherſoneſus*, famous for the citie of *Guida*, and the Statua of *Venus*. Some place alſo in this Countrie *Halicarnaſſus* the natiue ſoile of *Herodotus* & of *Dionyſius* Hiſtoriographers. This whole Province, as *M^r. Heylin* noteth, is in ſome approved Authours named *Halicarnaſſus* & *Artemiſia*, who ayded *Xerxes* againſt the *Cretians*, is called the Queene of *Halicarnaſſus*. This is ſhee, who in the honour of her huſband *Mauſolus* built that curious Sepulchre, accounted one of the Worlds wonders, it being 25. cubits high, & ſupported with 36. curious pillars, of which *Martial*.

The Mauſolæa hanging in the ſkie
The men of Caria's praiſes deifie.

Gallatia. *Gallatia* otherwiſe called *Gallo-Græcia*, tooke this name from the *Gaules*, who here planted themſelues under the leading of *Brennus*, & who mingling themſelues amonge the *Greekes* dwelt heretofore in theſe parts, upon *Pontus Euxinus*, betweene *Pontus* and *Capadocia*. To the people of this Province did *S. Paul* dedicate one of his Epiſtles. The principall cities are *Gutia* or *Iuliopolis*. 2. *Ancyra* (now *Angouri*) famous at this preſent for the making of waued and unwaued chamlets, & in former times for a *Synode* holden here, called *Synodus Ancyrana*.

Paphlagonia. *Paphlagonia* ſo called from *Phaphlago* Sonne to *Phineas*, where ſtands *Sinope* upon a hill in the *Peninſula* neere *Mare Majus*, being a good haven famous for Braſſe, Lead & other Minerals. 2. *Pompeyopolis*, built by *Pompey* the Great. 3. *Tios* of old a *Colony* of the *Mileſians*. 4. *Curos* built & named ſo by *Citorus* the Sõne of that *Phryxus* of whom *Phrygia* tooke denomination. 5. *Amiſus* a Sea townе once of great fame, now called *Symoſo*. In this Countrie was borne *Mithridates*, who for that cauſe ſo loued it, that he here kept his reſidencie, and made *Sinope* his regall Seate. This litle Countrie according to *Maginus* was heretofore the Seate of 4. different Nations, viz. The *Tibareni*, the *Heptacometæ*, the *Moſſynoeci*, & fourthly the *Heneti* from whome the *Venetians* are deſcended.

Cappadocia. *Cappadocia* heretofore *Amaſia*, reacheth from *Gallatia* to *Antitaurus*, having *Cilicia* on the South & *Pont Euxine* on the North. It is 450000. paces in length. There, in the *Themiſcyrian* fields was heretofore the renowned Kingdomes of the *Amazons*, which *Tatianus*, as *Iſidorus* ſaith, ſurnamed *Vnimammes* from one papp. The leader of theſe people into *Cappadocia* were *Plinos* & *Scolpithus* two yong men of a great houſe, whome a cõtrarie faction had baniſhed. They held a great hand over the *Themiſcyrii*, who inhabited this region, & the nations round about them. At laſt they were all murdered. But their Wiues now doubly vexed, both with exile and widdowhood, and extremitie of griefe and feare, they ſett upon the conquerours under the conduct of Queene *Lampedo* and *Marpeſia*, and not onely overthrew them; but alſo infinitely enlarged their Dominions. The other *Amazon* Queenes were *Ortera*, *Antiopa* & *Penthiſilea*, who came with a troope of braue *Viragoes* to the aide of *Priamus* King of *Troy*, ſhe invented the battaile *Axe*, & was at laſt ſlaine by *Pyrrhus* Sonne to *Achilles*. The chiefe cities are *Trapezus* or *Trapezond*, the Imperiall Seate of the *Comneni*: for immediately after the *Latites* were poſſeſſed of the *Conſtantinopolitan* Empire, *Alexius Comneus* one of the blood Royall withdrew himſelfe to this townе, & raiſed here a new Empire contayning *Pontus*, *Gallacia* & *Cappadocia*, about the yeare 1205. & flouriſhed till An. 1461. when *Mahomet* the Great tooke it from *David* the laſt Emperour, whoſe name & progenie he quite extinguiſhed. *Erzyrũ*, ſituated upon the Confines of the Greate *Armenia*, is the *Rendevous* for all the Turkiſh Souldiers, when there is any expedition in hand againſt the *Perſians*. *Amaſia* is the place, where the Turkiſh Emperours ſend their eldeſt Sonns, immediately after their circumciſion, whence they never returne againe, till the death of their fathers. *Mazaca* called by *Tiberius Neo-Cæſarea*, where *Saint Baſill* liued. *Sebaſtia* in which, when *Tamberlaine* had taken it, he buried 12000 men, women and children, in ſome few pitts aliue together. *Nazianzum* whereof *Gregorie Nazienzenus* was Biſhop, & *Nyſſa* where lived an other *Gregorie* called *Nyſſenus* brother to *S. Baſill*.

The Amazons Queenes.

Lycia. *Lycia* is adjoyning to *Caria* watered with the river *Xanthus*, of which the people hereabouts were called *Xanthii*, who being to weake for *Harpagus* the *Perſians* Kings Lieuftenant, firſt burnt their wiues, children, ſervants and riches, and them made a ſallie againſt *Harpagus*. The chiefe townes are *Patræ*, *Iſaurus* & *Phaſetis* a notable towne for *Pirats*. *Pamphilia* is ſeparated from *Lycia* by the onely river *Cataracta*. The chiefe townes are *Seleucia*, built by *Seleucus* one of *Alexanders* Succeſſours. 2. *Perga* where *Diana* was adored. 3. *Faſelis*, the people of this Countrie and of *Cicilia*, were called *Soli*, from whoſe barbarous kind of pronounciation came the word *Solæciſmus*. In this Coutrie is the river *Eurymedon*, in and nigh unto which *Cinon*, the Sonne of *Miltiades*, Captaine Generall of the *Athenians* overthrew the Sea and Land Forces of the *Perſians* in one day. He tooke and ſunke no fewer then 40. Ships, and 3000. Gallies in the Sea fight: which ended he ſtowed the Perſian Ships with his beſt men, attired in the habite and waaving the coulours of the *Perſians*. Vpon the Approach the Campe was opened, and all prepared to entertaine their victorious Countrymen. But the Greekes once in, ſuddenly put them to the ſword, and tooke 20000. of them priſoners.

Pamphilia.

Cilicia. *Cilicia* lyeth on the South East of *Anatolia*: the *Metropolitan* citie is *Hama* or *Hamſa*, called by the ancient *Tarſus* the birth place of *S. Paul*, an ancient Schoole of learning, ſituated in a pleaſant valley. In this Province is the hill *Anti-Taurus* in the ſtreights of which Mountaine was fought that memorable Battaill, betwixt *Severus* and *Peſceninus Niger*, for the Monarchie of the World. Wherein the *Nigrians* being poſſeſſed of the entrance into the ſtreights manfully withſtood the *Severians*, till at laſt a ſudden tempeſt of rane and thunder, continually darting in their faces, the very heavens ſeemed to fight againſt them, they were compelled to leaue the paſſage, and the victorie to the Ennemie, having loſt 20000. of their fellow-Souldiers. Nigh unto this place *Alexander* the great with 30000. men, overcame the Army of *Darius* King of *Perſia*, conſiſting of 600000. men, whereof 110000. loſt their liues. The other chiefe Citties in thoſe parts are *Nicopolis* built by *Alexander* in memorie of his victorie, and *Pompeyopolis* (mentioned before) founded by *Pompey* the Great, after his victorie over the *Pirates*, who not onely lorded it over the Sea, but waſted and ſpoyled the villages of *Italy* it ſelfe.

Armenia. *Armenia Minor* reacheth to the river *Euphrates*, and is bounded on the West with *Cappadocia*. It is thought by ſome to be the Land of *Ararat*, on whoſe Mountaines the *Arke* reſted, the remnants whereof *Ioſephus* ſaith were in his time to be ſeene. The chiefe towne is *Malexena*, whoſe territorie is aboundant in Oile and Wine.

Lakes. Amõge the Lakes of *Natolia*, the Lake *Aſcanus* now called *Lago di Iſnic*, is the chiefeſt, through which the river *Aſcanus* runneth into the Sea.

Rivers. *Natolia* is watered with many rivers, the chiefeſt whereof are *Iris* now *Caſalmach*, *Halis*, *Ottomanquick*, *Parthenius* now *Dolap*, and *Sangar*, *Sangri*: all which diſcharge themſelues into *Pontus Euxinus*. Then *Aſcanus*, *Rhyndacius*, *Aeſopus* and *Granicus*, which diſburden themſelues into the *Propontide*, moreover *Simois* and *Scamander*, which is alſo called *Xanthus*, & falls into the *Helleſpont*: the other are theſe, *Caicus*, *Hermus*, *Caſtrus* and *Meander*, which hath in it 600. windings in and out.

Theſe rivers looſe themſelues all in *Archipelagus*: but *Calbis*, *Xanthus*, *Limyrus*, *Cataracta*, & others diſgorge themſelues into the *Mediterranean* Sea.

Seas. The Seas which embraſe, & beat upon *Leſſer Aſia*, are *Pontus Euxinus*, the *Aegean*, the *Pamphilian*, the *Propontide*, *Helleſpont*: thoſe of *Iſcarus*, of *Myrtoe* & of *Rhodes*, which are not onely moſt commodious for the bringing of all commodities into thoſe Countries: but alſo aboundeth in all kind of fiſhe, which they make great gaine. Eſpecialy the *Pontus* is full of fiſhe, becauſe it is ſo ſhallow, that no great Whales or Browne fiſhe can ſwime in it, but onely Sea Calues, Thornbacks & Daulphins, as *Iſidorus* obſerveth, for the greater fiſhes doe commonly devoure the leſſer, for here they gather partly together in ſhoales, to caſt their ſpawnes, and are partly allured thither, by reaſon of the ſweetneſſe & freſhneſſe of the waters, and by fiſhers are taken by making of hedges of wichers, bowred about when they come to ſport, coole & refreſh themſelues under them from the heate of the Sunne.

Mountaines. The moſt famous Mountaines are *Hominius* in *Pontus*, & *Myſius* called alſo *Olympus*. The *Synnadick Mountaines* are commended for their *Carreeres* and *Spinie* topps. *Ida* a Mountaine in *Phrygia*, famous for the ſtrife of the Goddeſſes, in ſpending their judgment about *Paris*. *Tmolus* in *Lydia* yeelding Gold. *Argeus* in *Cappadocia*, *Aman* now *Mount Nigro* in *Cicilia*, upon which growes tall Cedars. *Iuneperus* the Grand, & Mount *Sabina*, which produceth moſt excellent & phyſicall herbes. *Dindima* and Mount *Chimæra* in the topp whereof Lyons roared, in the middle Goates grazed, and in the Lower part Serpents lurked. Hence is Chimera, by the Poets fained to be a monſter, having the head of a Lyon, the body of a goat, & the taile of a Serpent.

This Mountaine caſt out fire as Mount *Gibel*, which as *Plinie* reporteth encreaſeth by the infuſion of waters. This is one of the higheſt topps of *Mount Taurus*. To conclude, through this Countrie runneth *Mount Taurus*, which reckoning his ſeverall bending in and out, is 6250. miles long, & 375. broad. For it beginneth about *Caria* & *Lycia* in *Anatolia*, and is in diverſe places called by diverſe names, as *Caucaſus*, *Parapomiſus*, *Niphates*, *Sarpedon*, *Penadres*, *Gordias*, and *Anti-Taurus*.

Marmers & Dyet. At this day in *Natolia* and the Turkiſh Commaund, there is no great matter to be ſeene, but their magnificent *Temples* & *Thermes*, and *Bathes*, which are all like great Palaces. They haue alſo many Hoſpitalls & Lazarus-houſes, called *Carbacara*. Throughout all Turkie, they haue no Inns or Alehouſes for travellers, but onely theſe common Edifices, built for divers ends and occaſions, eſpecially for this: The grand Lords, which are growne very rich, built theſe Edifices in their life time, as memorialls after their death. The Turkes are contented with homely fare, are filthy in their dyet, and not acquainted with ſuch delicacie as are amongſt us. They loue powdred meates, which having taken ſalt, ſtrow cummin powder upon it, and them hang it a drying like Bartholmæus beefe, or ſmookt fleſh in Dutch. They take Beefe, and the fatt of a mutton, and lord the leane with it, which they cutt into mammocks, ſalt it a little, and then drie it. The Turkes haue diverſe waies for the dreſſing of their meate, among the reſt a kind of a diſh called in Greeke *Stopides*. Which they make in this manner: they cut a great nutt into foure quarters, and draw a thred throw them the length of a bodkin and dipp them often into hott wine, juſt as chandlers doe their candles. Some ſtrowes meale upon them to thicken them the ſooner. Thus alſo they prepare their Almands, Nutts, and other hard fruits. Their Handiecrafts-men liue moſt by mechanick Arts, & occupations, and many of them reſort unto Markets and Faires very diligently, & thus much for leſſer *Aſia* or *Anatolia*.

The description of the

HOLY LAND,

Or the Land of

PROMISE.

Name. IN former ages this was one of the moſt famous Provinces of *Syria*, called firſt the land of *Canaan*, from *Canaan* the Sonne of *Cham*, who by his often chaſings was driven to poſſeſſe and inhabite the ſame. Secondly, it was called the land of *Promiſe*, becauſe the Lord had promiſſed it to the Patriarcks *Abraham*, *Iſaac* and *Iacob*, and their ſeed. Thirdly, *Iſrael* of the Iſraelites, ſo called from Iacob, who was ſurnamed Iſrael. Fourthly, *Iudea* from the Jewes, or people of the tribe of Iuda. Fifthly, *Paleſtine* by Ptol. & others, *quaſi Philiſtini*, the land of the Philiſtines, a potent nation, that dwelt there. Sixtly, the *Holy Land*, ſo named by the Chriſtians, becauſe herein was wrought by *Chriſt* the worke of our ſaluation.

This Countrie is ſituated in the midſt of the world, betweene the third & fourth Climates, the longeſt day being 14 howers & a quarter, betweene the Midland-Sea and Arabia, from which it is bulwarked beyond Jordan, with a continuall ridge of Mountaines, on the

Bounds. Eaſt lyes *Cœloſyria*, and *Arabia Petrea*, on the South *Idumea*, the wilderneſſe of Pharan and Egypt, on the Weſt a part of *Phœnicia*, and the reſt hath the Mediterranean Sea, and on the North are the Mountaines of *Libanus*, and a part of *Phœnicia*. It is diſtant from the line 31 degrees, extending unto 33, ſo that in length from Dan unto Berſheba, it containeth not more then 140 miles, where brodeſt not 50.

Temperature. This famous land was once commended above all Countries under the Sunne, eſpecially in regard of the ſalubritie and wholeſomeneſſe of the aire, being ſeated under a temperate clime, where the winter is not too

Fertility. colde, nor the ſummer too hot. And for fertility a land, that flowed with milke and honey, adorned with beautifull Mountaines & delightfull Vallies, the rocks producing excellent waters, and noe part emty of delight or profit, for the Soile yeelds abundance of all fruits, and encreaſe, having at once ſuſtained of her own thirteene hundred thouſand fighting men.

Cattell & Beaſts. This land alſo aboundeth in ſweete ſprings, & pleaſant Paſtures, where they fed a great many flocks of Sheepe, and Heards of Cattell & Bullocks, which gave as excellent milke as any countrie in the World. There is alſo brave hunting, & hauking, for Deere, Goates, Hares, Partridges, Quailes, and other Birds; likewiſe they have all kinde of Foule: alſo there are great ſtore of Wolves, Harts, Lyons, Beares & other wilde Beaſts founde there in abundance.

The land of *Canaan* was heretofore divided into 30 Kingdomes and Kings, when the Iſraelites conquered it, the moſt of the ancient Inhabitants, being for their ſinnes by God expulſed this land, and put to the ſword by the Iſraelites. The Iſraelites ruled this land about 450 yeares by Princes and Judges, till the time of the Prophet *Samuell*: theſe Princes or Judges were not all of one tribe, but the beſt graveſt and eldeſt were ſelected and choſen out of every tribe. Afterwards the Iſraelites growing weary of this Government, at their earneſt requeſt the Lord appointed them a King, & ſo their Government was changed into a Monarchie, which continued many ages: but in proceſſe of time, the Iſraelites endured many miſeries & afflictions, till at laſt they ſaw the utter ruine and ſubverſion of their Kingdome

What alterations hapned to this nation, & with how many ſeverall warrs they were plagued (either becauſe of their owne ſtifneckedneſſe, that they would not be obedient to their own Princes, or brooke any forraine Government, or that for their rebellion, and ſinnes the wrath of God was oftentimes kindled againſt them, or that forraine Princes were ambitious to incorporate this happy land) holy writ, and Hiſtoriographers witneſſe the ſame at large. For how oftentimes were they ſubdued and brought into ſlavery & bondage, becauſe of their ſinnes, and that they did not governe and behave themſelves well: for ſometimes their necks were brought under the yoake of their Neighbours. Otherwhiles udder forraine and remote Nations, as the *Egyptians*, *Chaldeans*, *Medes*, *Perſians*, *Macedonians* and *Romans*, yea, & would never ceaſe by their rebellions, ſeditions & conſpiracies, to bring their Government and Common-wealth to utter deſtruction, to perſecute & put to death the Saints & Prophets ſent them from God, yea, & at laſt to crucifie the Sonne of God, the Lord of Glorie, and the Saviour of mankind, by their horrible and murderous hand, and to naile him to the Croſſe. After this, what plagues & puniſhments fell upon them againe by the juſt judgement of God. For *Titus Veſpaſianus* in the yeare of Chriſts nativity 73. after he had conquered their Countrie, and taken in Ieruſalem, carried away with him many 1000 Jewes Captives, and a million of them was conſumed by famine, peſtilence, fire and ſword, & deſtroyed & burnt the Temple and all the ornaments thereof, & layd vaſt and levell with the ground, the magnificent ſtructures and buildings thereof, ſo that herein was verified the Prophecie of Chriſt, while he was upon the Earth, *that one ſtone ſhould not be left upon an other.*

Idumea. The whole land containeth 4 Regions, *Idumea*, *Iudea*, *Samaria* and *Galilea*. *Idumea* beginneth at Mount Caſſius, or as ſome will from the Lake *Sirbon*, reaching to the Eaſtward of Iudea. The chiefe Citties are *Mareſa*, *Rhinocorura*, *Rapha*, *Antedon*, *Aſcalon*, *Azotus* & *Gaza*. *Mareſa* was the birthplace of the Prophet *Micha*. Neere unto this towne *Iudas Macchabæus* overthrew *Gorgius*. *Rhinocorura*, *Rapha* and *Antedon* are townes of noe great note. Of *Aſcalon* Sir George Sandis writeth thus in his travells, that it is now a place of noe great reckoning, more then that the Turke doth keepe there a garriſon. Venerable heretofore among thoſe Heathen for the Temple of *Dagon*, and the birth of *Semiramis* begotten of their Goddeſſe *Decreta*, who enflamed with the love of a certaine youth, that ſacrificed unto her, and having by him a daughter aſhamed of her incontinencie, did put him away, expoſed the child to the Deſarts, and confounded with ſorrow, threw her ſelfe into a Lake, repleniſhed with fiſh, adjoyning to the Citty. This Decreta is ſaid to be that Dagon the Idoll of the Aſcalonites, mentioned in the Scripture, which

SITUS TERRÆ PROMISSIONIS. S.S. Bibliorum intellig

Dominus enim Deus tuus introducit te in terram bonam, terram torrentium, aquarum, fontium et voraginum egredientium per valles, et per montes, terram frumenti et ordei, et vitis et ficus et malogranati, terram oliuæ olei et mellis.

DESERTUM ARABIÆ

AMMONITARUM GENS et REGIO nunc PHILADELPHIA

Coele Syria

REGIO EDOM

Regnum DIMIDIÆ TRIBUS REGIO

MARE GALILEÆ et Tiberiadis

Mare Mortuum et Mare Salsum et Mare Asphaltidis.

PENTAPOLIS

GALILEA

TRIBUS ASER

PHŒNICIA

TRIBUS SAMARIA

EPHRA

TRIBUS DAN

MARE SYRIACUM et PHŒNICIUM

MARE MEDITERR.

Sculpserunt Everardus Sim. Hamerfveldt et Salomon Rogeri.

An

Sumptib

. S. S. Bibliorum intelligentiam exacte aperiens *per Chr. Adrichom.*

inus enim Deus tuus introducit te in terram
am, terram torrentium, aquarum, fontium et
aginum egredientium per valles, et per montes,
ram frumenti et ordei, et vitis et ficus et
malogranati, terram oliuæ olei et mellis.

ADELPHIA

ARABIÆ PETREÆ PARS

AMALECITIS GENS et REGIO quæ hinc ad Ægyptum usq3 extenditur.

Desertum Moab.

Regio.

Mare Mortuum et Mare Salsum et Mare Asphaltidis.

PENTAPOLIS

DESERTUM ZIN QUOD ET CADES

Rubri Maris

Evila Solitudo.

Desertum Sinai

CEDAR REGIO Ismaelitarum seu Agarenorum quos nunc Saracenos vocant.

PHARAN

Campestria sive Planicies Pharan

Cedar Regio

MARE RUBRUM Sive ARABICUS SINUS

MARE ÆGYPTIACUM

PARS

Thebais Regio.

Babilonia Cayrus

Pyramides

Nitria

Marcotis lacus

Alexandria

MEDITERRANEUM.

Miliaria vnius horæ.

Milliaria Germanica communia.

Amstelodami,
Sumptibus Henrici Hondii.

ſignifyeth the fiſh of Sorrow, who had her Temple cloſſe by that Lake, with her image in the figure of a fiſh, all excepting the face, which reſembled a woman. But the Infant nouriſhed by Doves, which brought her milke from the pailes of the Paſtors, after became the wife of *Ninus*, and Queene of Aſſyria, whereupon ſhee was called *Semiramis*, which ſignifyeth a Dove in the Syrian tongue. In memoriall whereof, the babylonians did beare a Dove in their Enſignes, confirmed by the Prophecie of Jeremia, who foretelling of the devaſtation of *Iudea*, adviſeth them to fly from the ſword of the Dove. Azotos where was a ſumptuous Temple built to the Lieutenant to Demetrius. Eight miles beyond that, ſtands *Acharon* or *Ecron*, where *Belzebub* was worſhipped, to whome *Ahaziah* ſent to enquire of his health. Laſtly, *Gaza* or *Aza*, one of the five principall Citties belonging to the Paleſtines, called Philiſtines in the Scripture. Gaza ſignifyeth ſtrong. In the Perſian language a treaſurie, ſo ſaid to be called by Cambyſis, who invading Egypt, ſent thither the riches purchaſed in that warre: it was alſo called *Conſtantia* by the Emperour *Conſtantine*. Firſt famous for the acts of *Sampſon*, who lived about the time of the Troyan warres, whoſe force and Fortunes, are ſaid to have given to the Poëts, their inventions of Hercules, who liven not long before him. And afterward famous for the 2 wounds there received by Alexander the great, then counted the principall Citty of Syra. Alſo there lyeth *Ioppa*, now *Iaſſa*, a famous Mart-towne, & a good haven, where Ionah tooke ſhip to fly into *Tarſus*, where Peter raiſed Dorcas from death, to life and where he lying in a houſe of one Symon the Tanner, was in viſion taught the converſions of the Gentiles. This citty they report to have bene built before the flood. Here raigned Cepheus the Sonne of Phœnix, whoſe daughter Andromeda was by Peſeus delivered from a Seamonſter, ſome of whoſe bones the people had wont to ſhew to Straingers, even till the flouriſhing of the Romans. Here lyeth *Gath* alſo the Countrie of that huge Giant *Goliah*.

Iudea is the chiefeſt part of Paleſtina, and is of the ſame extent now, as it was when it was the Kingdome of Iuda, and contained the 2 great and puiſſant tribes of Iuda and Benjamin. It lyeth betweene the Midland Sea, and *Lacus Aſphaltitis*, or the dead Sea, and betwixt Samaria & Idumea. It tooke this name from the tribe of Iuda. Among other Citties and townes lyeth *Ieruſalem*.

Beſides Ieruſalem alſo there are in this Countrie diverſe other townes and famous Citties. as *Iericho*, called now *Iaffa*, *Turris Stratonis*, afterward named *Cæſarea*, *Hebron* formerly *Arbea*, alſo *Mambre* and *Carioth*, that is to ſay a towne of foure men, the birth-place of Iudas Iſcariot, who betrayed our Saviour Ieſus Chriſt, *Emaus* and divers others, and beyond Iordan *Makherus* a town with a ſtrong Caſtle. Here ſtood alſo the Citties of *Sodom* and *Gomora*, which for their Sodomie and Abhominations, were utterly deſtroyed, and conſumed with fire from heaven, and lyes now buired in that curſed Lake Aſphalites, ſo named of the Bitumen, which it vomiteth, called alſo the dead Sea, perhaps in that it nouriſheth noe living creature, or for his heavy waters, hordly to be moved with the windes, ſo extreame ſalt, that whatſoever is throwne thereunto, not eaſely ſinketh. Veſpaſian for a triall cauſed divers to be caſt in bound, hand and foote, who floated aloft as if ſupported by ſome ſpirit. They ſay that Birds flying over, fall in as if inchanted or ſuffocated with the poyſon of the aſcending vapors.

Samaria lyeth in the midſt betweene Iudea and Galilea; this land is ſo called from the *Metropolis Samaria*, built by *Amri* King of Iſraell, and now called *Sebaſta*. The townes in it are *Sichem*, afterwards Named *Neapolis*, *Capernaum*, *Betzaida* and *Chorazin*.

Galilea lyeth betweene Mount Libanus & Samaria, and is divided into upper and lower Galilea. Upper Galilea bordereth upon Tyrus, called otherwiſe *Galilæa Gentium*, or the Heatheniſh Galilea. Nether Galilea lyeth neere unto the Lake of Tiberius and Genezareth. In it are the townes of *Naim*, *Cana*, *Nazareth* & *Gadara*. The Holy land is ſeated betweene two Seas, & the River Iordan, it hath within it many navigable Lakes and Meeres, abounding in fiſh. The River Iordan is called by the Hebrewes Iarden, and runneth through the midſt of this Countrie, dividing it into 2 parts. Ierome writeth, that this River ſpringeth out of two Fountaines, not farre diſtant one from another, the one called Ior, the other Dan, ſhooting out like 2 hornes, which meete together, and which make this River Iordan. The chiefeſt Mountaines in the Holy Land are Mount *Hermon*, lying in the Eaſt part thereof, and Mount *Tabor* in the Weſt, both of them being very great and high, ſo that the other hils about them are but armes and braunches of them: for the Mountaines *Ebal*, *Bethoron*, *Miſpa* or *Maſpha* and *Bethel*, are reckoned under Mount *Hermon*, *Gelboe*, *Gerezim*, *Sarona* and Mount *Carmel* by the Sea-ſide are accounted under Mount *Tabor*. There are alſo theſe about Ieruſalem, Mount *Sion*, *Moriah*, Mount *Olives*, Mount *Calvary* and others. Beſides, there are many goodly woods, and Foreſts, full of all kinde of Deere and many wilde Beaſts.

In this land, eſpecially about & in Ieruſalem, there were many magnificent & ſtately buildings, as namely *Mons Domus*, and the Caſtle of the Iebuſites, into which King David brought the Arcke of the Lord, where it remained till Salomons Temple was finiſhed, the Remainders and ruimes of theſe buildings are yet to be ſeene to this day, yea, it is ſaid that in that very place, the Lord Chriſt ate the Paſchall Lambe with his Diſciples: there are alſo to be ſeene the Sepulchres of King David, and the other Kings of Iuda: there ſtood alſo the houſe of David, which yet retaineth the name of Davids tower. Upon Mount Moriah are yet ſome remainders to be ſeene of *Mello*. Above all, we muſt call to minde the moſt excellent & beautifull Temple of King Salomon, upon which one hundred and fifty thouſand men wrought ſeven yeares continually, till it was finiſhed, the glorie and magnificencie whereof, ye may read in the firſt booke of the Kings, the 6 and 7 Chapters, and in the ſecond booke of the Chronicles, the third and fourth Chapters. The Temple of the Sepulchre at the firſt building, was highly reverenced by the Chriſtians of thoſe parts, and even untill this day is much reſorted to, both by Pilgrims from all parts of the Romiſh Church, & alſo by diverſe Gentlemen of the reformed Churches, partly for curioſity, & partly for the antiquity of the place. It is farmed from the Turke, & kept by the Popes Creatures, whoſoever is admitted to the ſight of this Sepulchre, payeth nine Crownes to the Turkiſh Officers, ſo that this tribute is worth to the grand Signeur 8000 Ducats yearely. And thus much briefly for the deſcription of the Holy Land, or the land of Promiſe.

The deſcription of the Kingdome OF PERSIAN.

Name. AMonge the Ancients, the Perſian Monarchie or the Sophian was very famous, and is no leſſe commended at this day. The Inhabitants thereof are called Perſians. This

Site and bounds. Kingdome is ſituate betweene the Turkiſh Empire: the Tartars Zagatheans the Kingdome of Cambaya, betweene the *Hircanian* or *Caſpian* Sea, and the Perſian Gulfe: in ſuch ſort, that on the Eaſt it bordereth upon India, and the Kingdome of Cambaia, from which it is ſeparated by Mountaines and a wilderneſſe: on the North are the Tartars, partly ſevered from them by the River Abianus or Oxus, and on the other part the Caſpian Sea beateth upon them: on the Weſt lye the Turkes, the River Tigris, and the Lake Giocho, being betwixt them, and on the South is the Perſian Gulfe and the India Sea. The circuit of this Countrie is of a very large extent, for from the Eaſt to the Weſt, it reacheth 38 degrees in length, and almoſt 20 from the South to the North in breadth.

Fertility. This Country is not in all parts of a like nature: for that tract, which lyeth next the Perſian and Caſpian Sea, is moſt bleſſed and happie by reaſon of the ſweetneſſe of the Rivers, which waters it, the mildeneſſe of the aire, and the coole gales of winde, which refreſheth the Earth, makes her to be as a nurcing-mother in yeelding abundance of all manner of Fruits, & all kinde of Cattell, as Wheate, Barly, Pulſe and other graine, alſo it is not wanting in mettalls and precious ſtones, having plentie alſo of wine and diverſe other fruits: but the reſt of this Country in regard of the heate and drought thereof lyeth vaſt and barren.

The Perſian Nation was heretofore unknowne, and firſt gott their name and fame from King Cyrus, the firſt Perſian Monarch, who ſubdued the Empire of the Medes and Lydians, and brought them firſt under the Perſians, leaving behinde him a mighty and a flouriſhing State and Government, eſpecially after he had conquered Aſia and all the Eaſterne Countries: for having vanquiſhed Aſtyages, he united to his Empire of Perſia the Countries of *Armenia*, *Phrygia*, *Cappadocia*, *Arabia*, and alſo the Monarchie of the *Aſſyrians*, after which victories he was ſlaine by *Tomiris* a Queene of Scythia. *Cambyſes* ſucceeded his father *Cyrus* in the Empire, and ſubdued Pſamniticus the laſt King of Ægypt, which Countrie he united to his Empire, till the time of Darius Hiſtaſpis, one of the ſeven Perſian Princes or Governours, who was elected King, and tooke Babylon by the ingenious fetches of Zopirus, & overran all Aſia and Greece.

At this day the Perſian Empire governed by the Sophie, is accounted one of the mightieſt Monarchs of the whole Eaſt, and though for a time it lay obſcure 535 yeres, viz, from the 3635 yeare of the world, to the 228 yeare of Chriſt: of which time they were 83 yeares under the Syrian Succeſſours of Alexander, & 450 yeares under the Arſacidan King of Parthia, and was much oppreſſed now with the Saracens, and then with the Tartarians: yet in the time of the government of Iſmael Sophie, it began to beare up the head againe, and continued ſo, during the reigne of ſeven Kings, till *Schiaharabbas* now living a more fortunate Prince againſt the Turkes, (who hath taken Babylonia from them) then any of his predeceſſours. The Compaſſe of this Sophian Empire, is or was before the avulſion of Media and Armenia 4560 miles, being of equall length and breadth, every ſide of which quadrangle extendeth it ſelfe 1140 miles. The revenew of this Sophian Empire in the dayes of *Sophie Tamas*, amounted to 4 or 5 millions of gold, which he by doubling the valew of his coine, raiſed to 8 millions.

The countries & Provinces, ſtanding under the *Perſian* Empire are theſe, namely, *Media*, *Aſſyria*, *Suſiana*, *Meſopotamia*, *Perſis*, *Parthia*, *Hyrcania*, *Margiana*, *Bactriana*, *Paropamiſſus*, *Aria*, *Drangiana*, *Gedroſia*, *Carmania*, &c.

Media. *Media* is called at this day *Servan*, lying betweene Perſia and the Hyrcanian Sea, having on the Eaſt ſide Hyrcania and Parthia, on the Weſt great Armenia and Aſſyria. It is divided into the great or Southerne Media, and into Atropatia or the Northerne. That part which lyeth Northward, is much coulder then the other, leſſe inhabited, and generally barren, ſo that they make their bread for the moſt part of dryed Almons; their drinke of the roots of certaine hearbes, & feed ordinarily on veniſon: yet is it not defective in paſture grounds, here being ſome graſſie plaines of that bigneſſe, that 50 thouſand Horſes may paſture on them. The chiefeſt citties thereof is *Symmachia* and *Caucaſiæ Portæ*, built hard by the hill *Caucaſus*, one of the beſt fortifyed townes in the Eaſt: it was ſaid by *Plinie* to be *ingens naturæ miraculum*, & is now called *Derbent*, a ſtrong citty environned with 2 walls, and fortifyed with yron gates, taken in the laſt warres againſt the Perſians by the Turkes. The other townes are Eres, Sechi & Giavot: the Southerne part is better inhabited and manured. The Metrapolis whereof is Tauris, ſeated at the foote of Mount Oront, being eight days journey from the *Caſpian* Sea. The circuit of this citie is almoſt 16 thouſand paces, within which compaſſe it is thought there dwells 200 thouſand Burgers. This countrie ſeemes to have bene ancient *Ecbatana*, where the Perſian Kings in ſummer held their Courts. Neere unto the ſame tract are *Turcoman*, *Sara Sultan*, *Naſſiaum*, *Ardovil* and *Marant*.

Aſſyria. *Aſſyria* is called at this day *Arzerum*, and is bounded on the Eaſt with Media, on the Weſt with Meſopotamia, on the North with Armenia, and on the South with Suſiana, heretofore theſe Provinces were reckoned to be under it, as *Arrapachites*, *Adiabena* and *Sittacena*: alſo the Citty of Nineve on the Tygris the circuit whereof was deemed to be 60 thouſand paces.

The Province of *Suſiana* is at this day called *Chus* or *Cuſetan*, *quaſi Chuſhiana* from *Chus* the Sonne of *Ham*, the Sonne of *Noah*, who firſt peopled here, and beareth alſo the name of its principall Citty called *Suſan*, being 15 thouſand paces in compaſſe. Athenæus affirmeth, that it is ſo called from a flower, for *Suſan* in the Perſian tongue ſignifyeth a Lilly.

Meſopotamia. *Meſopotamia* is called in the holy Scripture *Padan Aram*, and at this day *Pierbecke*: this Countrie lyeth betweene Euphrates and Tigris, whence it beareth alſo the name, as environned with two Rivers. According to the Confines and Seaſons, thereof it is diverſe: for the one part thereof is made fatt and fruitfull by the overflowing of the Rivers, and the other part dry and unfruitfull, not bearing any graſſe, hearbs, or trees: and yet in ſome places the Soile is exceeding fertill, yeelding

DUCIS MOSCOVIÆ SIVE RUSSIÆ CONFINIA

TARTARIÆ PARS

MARE ... CASPIUM seu C...

varijs nominibus ... Mauri Bohar Corsun (vocabulo caeruleum significat) Mare clausum significat. Ab aliis item aliis ... de Backu, Cumcap, Giorgian, Terbesson, ... omnibus nempe & latis vicinis determinatum ... maximus est, salsus, magna copia piscium abundans.

ARMENIA

MEN: GRE LIA

IMPERII TURCICI PARS

ARABIA DESERTA

AYAMAN olim Arabia Fœlix

MARE ELCATIF olim Sinus Arabicus

MARE INDI: cum olim Mare Rubrum

Derbent hic Christiani habitant

Zeche

Belacan

Girin

Aunuch

Lori

Simachia

Mauridava

Malandara

Erex

Zacharo

Giacchio lacus

Chiru

SERVAN

Bingiul

Caldaran capta

Beresse

Chociuar

Aler

Adar

Anzis lacus. Manitima palus Strabonis

Rosa

Bitlis

Vastan

Casanan

ARZERUM

Tegil

A. ol Tigris

Capusio M.

Custer

Zuich

Cascadan

Mucsu

Salamas

Totoan

Gusar

Resbibotā

Sorun

DJARBECH

Mosul

Miana

Arabis Assurat

Ctesiphon olim Pirne

Bagadet

Fluv. Babylonis

Dascherc

Meserali

Gillulla

Vessel

Gez

Tubi

Ubie

ARAC

Abadan

Berin

Iassa

Tercdon

Arichia

Masadali

Saura

Camara

Necrumis

Arglan

Seghecher

Aqua

Cubai

Bendarey

Zemilen

Nabon

Mehayan

Baharem

Sechie

Sinus Arabicus

Medius meridianus est 105. reliqui ad hunc inclinatur ... ratione 25 & 45. parall.

Scala leucarum sive Farsingarum 3000 passuum: quibus Persæ & Mauri, qui magnam Asiæ partem occupant hodie locorum intervalla metiuntur; quæ mensura & vox cum antiquo vocabulo Parasanga conveniunt. Ceteri ferè Asiatici per dies locorum distantias numerant.

10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160

Caneetus

Chesel fluvius olim L...

Pagkrisa

ZAGATAI Tartari

Madrandan

Lere

Medrend

Caraffar

Zahaspa

Eilach

Tera

Sabat

Ucerra

Giend

Esrusin

Agriā d...

Simunan

Teras

Exp...

Beigchet

Saluna lacus

Ches

Samarch

magni Tamberlanis regia

SIRISITUR

Chiargan

Chesimi

Buccara

Tavas

BUCCARA

Diamach

Abia flu.

Chiarac

Bichend

Carus

Fanve

Chinaru

Bigul de: sertum

Germop

Talcatan

Vercand

Indion

FESELBAS.

Sisiclech M.

Saturgei

Burgian

Celdulurran

Minisa

Sabduar

Cocho

Beicis

Cusu

Desertum Mingiu

Desertum beabanet

Desertum Lut

Desertum Kirginan

IESDI

MESAT

Cheche

Derbentischea

Giang

Calegra

Mazen

DEDEL

Chegam

Ispahan

Pacnacht

Tiurbet

Tebrezgilchi

Genebet

Cosa

Bilgirut

Serchs

Mur

Barnichie

Calaibach

montes

Chiruan

Camulran

SIGISTAN

Rashyi

Zire

Calatia

Canasi

Giresi

Cabis

Desef

Sereut

Ben

Chirman

Bilber

Gest

Imael fl.

Timochan

CIRCAN

Bilguri

Engan

MACRAN

Sindu

Paesir

Macran

Zarnaque

Ides Pilores

Diul

R. de Diul sund.

Faquete

Por

Sanig...

Patan

Corivar

Dio

Mal...

Isabe...

Cuttra

Ormai

Presidiu Regis

Hor alias Sor

Curiate

Mescate

Tach castrum

Tachisandam Mont.

Abuniamare

Bassiri

Semil

Pegny

Calucan

Tesirch

Tangiar

Benderyau

Dustul

Dustubir

Taron

Nissa

Sapanech

Dinu

Rossyan

Bidleny

Sereyan

Dern

Bardi

Carneva

Serassu

Lar

Taxur

Deipb

Nestanur

Nam

Giegent

Egypstan

Cour

Cahan

Cassan

Mihat

Coma

Egip

Marustan

Samirens

Musandan

Aberen

Sichersul

Sirpirt

Carenb

Nayendjan

Timar

Deiser

Nuduser

Cesfri

Meruz

Meriz

Mginbar

Siras

Chusreh

Lech

Sinera

Cabra

Chiasrin

Chirgant

Riscu

Cosas

Dinch

Panenr

Bustiach

Mirdena

Iyster

Ribatisactent

Nigan

Cain

Sede

Algus

Bilgirut

Pallimaban

Serus

Berinat

Bust

Gulferu

Tebrezgilchi

Genebet

Tiurbet

Pacnacht

Ispahan

Cosa

Egypstan

Bassabar

Desertum beabanet

Pusbandan

Busrana

Cassane

Iyster

IEXD

Sadami

Cor...

Cesfri LURESTAN Teste

RABIA Sanson

Dosal

Erbel

Sarban

Sus

Arzen

Deschere

Gillulla

Meserali

Gez

Tubi

Ubie

ARAC

Abadan

Berin

Iassa

Tercdon

Arichia

Masadali

Saura

Camara

Necrumis

Arglan

Seghecher

Aqua

Cubai

Bendarey

Zemilen

Nabon

Mehayan

Baharem

Sechie

Sinus Arabicus

Saurs

Tigris fl.

Rosa

Bitlis

Vastan

Casanan

Cusschion

Cherzirma

Zame

Custer

Zuich

Cascadan

Mucsu

Salamas

Totoan

Gusar

Resbibotā

Sorun

Mosul

Miana

Arabis Assurat

Ctesiphon olim Pirne

Bagadet

Fluv. Babylonis

Dascherc

Meserali

Gillulla

Vessel

105 110 115 120 125 130 135

45 40 35 30 25

ARS

Eilach Soſechi Targana Xibuar Teras Samachin Avacla Benohes Vargut Calba Cotan Poin Ciarcian Sop Sabat Chind Ucerra Cheſel fluvius olim Laxartes Cant Pagarſa Gicud Efruſina Agrã dſan Reven Jarchen Caſcar Sinunan Teras Beigchet Expanichis Cicugient Tenchit Etairan Acſu Saluna lacus Sebgu Ferus Vachzizatlã Mogalachſu ZAGATAI Tartari Mord Ches SAMARCHAND Merglan Tefcan Samarch and Mugu Lachozibet magni Tamberlanis regia Madrandan Saraciuch Corſum SIRISITUR Kaſcun Erdigen Terment CIARCIAN Sahor Lerc Chiargan Chuche Medrenani Cheſimi Merglan Sachi Buccara Vefgirt Caraſſar BUCCARA Anachon Actiſges Zahaſpa Tavais Coman SACHI Corus Bichend Diamuch Eſpunuches Chergan Velualing Deriſtan Etaican Abia flu GIECUM Rugiſirisitur deſertum Maru Chiarachar Giorgiane Targarniſtan Abeſcum Girginan Iſtigias Cheng Famve Anditaton Eſchinaru Bigul Aſareſt Hic Turchini gemme reperiũ: rue Bigul de: ſertum IESEL BAS ISTIGIAS Samachſir Cax Sermengan Taclisuliman Cheche Ariandar CHARASSAN Danran JACALISTAN Sebſoar Germop Varcand Ferber Gerin Chelidar Talcatan Parasan Nſabur MESAT Buſdachſan Termend Sanx Audmir chen relar Andrachtum Indion FESELBAS. BEDANE Badaglan Derbenliſchen Siſiſcech M. Giang Turcis Saturgei Burgian Burgir M. BASCH Araſſan Calegrra Mazandis Egert Celdulcran Sacana Gion Cuſu Bangoch Minisa Serbercho Milican Escalcand Bijſtan Schoſon Duer Sabdnar Causient Calchaſtan M. Zuzan Belueri Cocho Baicis SABLESTAN Balcan flurius Turber Calchiſten Balch Tochte Thum Tulimalon flu Tehezgilichi Genebet Sibſar Vanas M. Tarbacan Bajſiur Cain Caph Para Cura Niſabul Endras Cor Sadami Dara SABLES: Malmi Bilgent Palimalan Serus Turſes Corcarchiſtan Candahar Caduſbachan Mumend Basiar Algus Firecrur fl. Ydrisadman CANDAHAR Calaibach Nagdahazar Condu Gulferũ Coibocara Cheſmur Nochdarizari montes Priminar Caſna Carnacaro Serecha Mur Biruſen Coiden Baraichir Chirvan Uche Chabul Carabach Gelfelen Camultan Alima Siachene Grilechi CABUL Siarant India intra Gan; gem' nunc INDOSTAN Rashagi Biguis Bimaru lacus Chabentari Raver Cabis Gireſt Multan Suminar Ben gir Soſtan Indu olim Indus fluvius Deſef Canaſi Calatia Aſiari Bagian Ben Sapurgan Indu Malcin Deſertum Lut Jimochan Sereng. GUZARATE Chirman Cobinan CIRCAN Bilber Sind Loharaz Daragſi Machlunara Geſt Raitanbur Tachiſandam Chimecran Bilguri Engan Albirun Aſtalaqua Ardavar Caſdar Ardavat Calemate Dulcinda MACRAN Maſquette Pasir Sindu Patanis Groadel Paquin Macran Sidustan Parmion Armadabat Serebich Iaquct Palate Cambaia Cutrama Gaudar Faquete Samgar Por Tabaia Baroche Patan Moba Surrate Corivar Daman

MARE INDI

UM. olim Mare Rubrum

PERSICI VEL SOPHORUM REGNI TYPUS

ding in ſome places 200, yea in ſome 300 incteaſe. Here Abraham was borne, hither he ſent his ſervant to chooſe a wife for his Sonne Iſaack, hither Jacob fled from his brother Eſau: and here Paradiſe is by men skilled in Divinity and Geography affirmed to have ſtood. The chiefeſt Cities are Orfa, which is 7000 paces about, but Caramit is much greater, being accounted the Capitall Citty of all Meſopotamia, which Selym the Turkiſh Emperour tooke from the Sophie. Mardin is the reſidencie of the Patriarke of the Chaldeans: and Moſus is the habitation of the Patriarck of the Neſtorians, whoſe authoritie reacheth into India and Cathaia. The Metrapolis of Perſis, which countrie is now called Far, is Siras heretofore Perſepolis: in theſe parts in former ages dwelt the Magi: this citty Plinie nameth the capitall citty of the Perſian Empire, and Q. Curtius the royall ſeate of all the Eaſt. *Hircania* is now called *Girgia*, *Corca*, or *Dargument*. This Province lyeth cloſſe upon the Caſpian Sea, for which reaſon alſo it is called the *Hircanian* Sea. This country is as it were a continued Foreſt, w^ch^ gives lurking holes to an infinite number of Tigers, celebrated in all writers for their horrible fierceneſſe, whence it grew to a common addage concerning cruell men, that they had ſucked an Hircanian *Tyger* as in Virgill. The chiefe cities in it are *Hircana*, called Scythians *Carizath*, *Beſta*, and *Meſandra*. The Province of *Margiana* is now named *Iſelbas*, on the Northſide it is bounded with the River *Oxus*: the chiefeſt cittie is *Godion*, called heretofore by the ancients *Antiochia*. The countrie of *Bactriana* is called at this day *Barter* or *Charaſſaa*, & is a part of *Tartaria Zagathaa*. The chiefe townes in it are *Bactra*, now *Bochara* and *Iſtigias*. *Paropamiſſus* is a part of *Bactriana*, lying by mount *Paropamiſſus*: it is at this preſent called *Candahar* or *Ambreſtus*: *Candahar* is the chiefe citty, & a famous Mart-towne. *Aria* beareth its name from the capitall citty thereof *Eris*, which citty is 13000 paces about. *Carmania*, *Circa* or *Chermain* reacheth as farre as the Indian Sea, yea unto *Gedroſium*, and hath many towns and havens in it: the chiefe citty whereof is *Chirmain*. In *Carmania* are alſo theſe Rivers *Macran*, *Eracan*, *Guadel* and *Patan*. *Gedroſia* is held by ſome but erroneouſly for *Guzarate*, ſeing that *Guzarate* is the Kingdome of *Cambaia* it ſelfe. *Babylonia* lyeth betweene the Perſian Gulfe, and Meſopotamia ſhut in both on the right and left ſide with *Suſiana* and *Vaſt Arabia*, and beareth this name from the Metrapolis *Babell*. *Chaldea* joyneth unto it: in *Chaldea* was Ur, called by Joſephus Ura, from whence Abraham by the commandement of God went into *Meſopotamia*. Within the Perſian Empire are many Rivers, as the *Carnac*, *Arax* & *Cyrus*, watering the Septentrionall parts of *Media*. In Aſſyria is the *Tygris*, in *Suſiana* the *Enælius*, in *Meſopotamia* the *Euphrates*, in *Marginia* the *Oxus*, *Arius* and *Margis*, in *Bactriona* the *Ochus*, which is very navigable, and full of ſhipping, and diverſe others: in *Aria* the *Arius*, *Tonicletus Arapenus* & others. Neither are there Mountaines wanting, among which the chiefeſt are in Media as *Orontes*, in Hircania mount *Coronus*, alſo mount *Taurus*, which reckoning his ſeverall bendings, in and out is 6250 miles long and 375 broad, and runneth cleane through Perſia, and hath diverſe names after the Regions and nations throw which it paſſeth. There are alſo many Foreſts & Woods chiefly in *Parthia*, which is allmoſt all covered with woods, eſpecially in the Northerne parts of *Hircania*, where there are huge woods full of Oakes and Pine-trees for maſts. In theſe woods haunt many fierce and cruell Beaſts, as Tigers, Leopards, Panthers and diverſe others. *Aria* is alſo full of woods & Mountaines, as likewiſe Perſis for the moſt part. Now touching the publick edifices & buildings it is ſo, that heretofore in this Empire, eſpecially in Babylon, were many ſumptuous and ſtately buildings: as firſt the magnificent bridge, which Queene *Semiramus* made over Euphrates. Moreover, ſhee made in Babell an admirable garden, whereof you may reade the rareneſſe and ſtraingeneſſe thereof at large in *Munſter*. In *Suſiana* in the Citty of *Suſia* was a Caſtle, where the Median Kings held their Court: which Caſtle as *Caſſiodorus* witneſſeth, was built by *Memnon* with an admirable cunning, the ſtones whereof were cymented together with gold, ſo that it was accounted one of the ſeven wonders of the world. But for brevities ſake, I will paſſe over theſe things, and come to the cuſtomes and manners of the Perſians. They elected heretofore their Kings out of one familly: he that did not obey the King, his head & armes were cutt of, & his carkeiſe unburied caſt away. Every man might mary many wives for procreation, and were beſides permitted to keepe a great number of Concubines, and the King gave a reward and recompenſe to him, that could gett moſt Sonnes in a yeare. To the end they might endure colde and heate the better, they uſed to ſwime over Torrents and violent Rivers: they never entred into Councill about affaires of importance, but they were drunke, ſuppoſing that their deliberation would be more firme and reſolute. Their neereſt frends and acquaintance of a like condition, kiſſed one an other in all humility, but thoſe of a meaner ſort doe great reverence one to an other when they meete: they burie the Corpſes of their dead, after they have annointed their boddies with waxe: either to laugh or ſpit before the King, they hold for a horrible offence. But at this day the manners of the Perſians are more gentil then thoſe of the Turkes, Tartars or Saracens. They are by nature bountifull, courteous & civill, given to learning and to the attaining of liberall Arts & ſciences: eſpecially unto the learning of Aſtrologie, Phyſick & Poeſie. They uſe and entertaine their parents & kindred very kindly, and make great account of their Nobility, and of men diſcended of a good houſe, wherein they differ from the Turkes which acknowledge no difference of men of quality or high diſcent. They uſe and entertaine Straingers with all curteſie, but are mightely ſubject to jealouſie, for which reaſon their women are not tolerated to ſhew themſelves to Forreiners, though they honour them, & love them dearely contrarie to the Turkes, which keepes their wives like ſlaves: the Perſian woemen are exceeding faire. Mechanick Arts, eſpecially working in ſilkes are in great eſteeme and uſe among them, and they tranſport them into all Syria, and other Orientall Countries. They drive alſo a great trade in pearles, precious ſtones, ſpiceries and all ſorts of ſilkes, whereof they have an incredible ſtore: for Lewes Patri Rom. ſaith, that at Eris a citty of Perſida, they have ſuch abundance of ſilkes, that in one market-day they may buy enough to loade 3000 Camells.

Cities.

Carmania

The cuſtome and manners.

OF TARTARIA or the Empire of the GRAND CHAM.

Name. TARTARIA, or as *Leunclavius* will haue it *Tataria*, is a very large Kingdome: for beſides that which he holdeth in *Europe*, it containeth all *Sarmatia Aſiatica*, with *Scythia*, and the Region of the *Seres*, now called *Catay*. It is ſo called from the river *Tartar*, which watereth that part of it, which is named by us *Magog* and by the inhabitants *Mongul*; and lieth Northward. It is bounded on the Eaſt with the mighty Kingdome of *China*, on the South with *India*, and with the rivers of *Ganges* and *Oxus:* on the Weſt with the *Caſpian* and *Polonian* Sea, the reſt bordering upon *Muſcovia*, and on the North with the *Frozen Ocean*, where it is unknowne, unhabited & unmanured. This Countrie extendeth it ſelfe from Eaſt to Weſt 5400. miles, and from North to South 3600. miles.

Bounds.

Extention. This Region was of old knowne by the name of *Scythia*, whoſe Inhabitants were the poſterity of *Magog*, the Sonne of *Iaphet*, called firſt *Magogins*, afterward *Scythes* from *Scythus* their firſt King. The ſeverall Inhabitants (as *Mela* hath them) were firſt *Eſſedones*, men who rejoyced moſt at their Parents deaths, of whoſe heads trimely wrought, and rounded with gold, they uſed to make their carouſing Cups. Secondly, *Agathyrſi*, who uſed to paint themſelues, every one, the more noble he was, the more deformed and ſtained: for which cauſe ſome haue conceited our *Picts* to haue drawne their Originall from hence. Thirdly, *Nomades*, who having no houſes uſed there to abide longeſt, where the fodder for their Cattell was beſt, which being once conſumed they departed. Fourthly, *Axiaca*, who were very valiant, but withall barbarous & inhumaine, uſing in their warrs to drinke the blood of him, whome they firſt ſlew, even as it guſhed out of his wounds. Fifthly, *Geloni*, who uſed to apparell themſelues with the ſkinns of their Ennemies heades, and their horſes with the ſkinnes of their bodies. And ſixthly, *Neuri*, of whome (beleeue it who liſt) it is reported, that they could turne themſelues into Warewolues, and anon againe reſume their true being.

See M. Heylin.

This ancient name of *Scythia* extended it ſelfe into *Europe*, euen unto the Regions lying North from *Danubius* called alſo *Sarmatia* & *Scythia Europæa*, & ſo populous hath it allwaies bene, that it is by diverſe Authours called, the mother of all Inundations, *Vagina gentium*, and *Officina Generis humani*, whereof alſo *Du Bartas* verſifyeth thus Engliſhed by *Ioſ. Silveſter:*

From hence indeed Hunnes, Hercules, Frankes, Bulgarians,
Circaſſians, Sueves, Burgundians, Turkes, Tartarians,
Dutch, Cimbres, Normans, Almaines, Oſtrogothes,
Tigurins, Lombards, Vandals, Viſigothes,
Haue ſvvarmd like Locuſts round about this ball,
And ſpoyled the faireſt Provinces of all.

Temperature. The aire in this Region is very intemperate & tempeſtuous: for in the Summer time there are ſuch fearefull lightnings and terrible clapps of thunder, that many people dies for feare. In Summer it is ſome times extreme hott, & at other times exceeding cold with great flakes of ſnow, which fall upon the Earth, and oftentimes there are ſuch huge ſtormes of winde, that they blowe a man from his horſe, overthrow people as they goe afoote, and overturne abundance of trees with the rootes upward, which many times doe great harme. In the Winter ſeaſon it never rayneth there, but often in Sommer, yet ſo litle that it ſcarcely moiſtens the Earth, & yet notwithſtanding it

Fertility. is reported to be a fruitfull Countrie, having good ſtore of Wheate, Rice and ſuchlike Fruits, and that they haue abundance of Silkes, Ginger, Cynamon, Pepper, Cloues, Rheubarbe & Sugar, likewiſe Muſke & pytch, yea in ſome places Mines of Gold & Silver. There is litle Wine made in this Countrie, and none at all in the whole Region of *Catay*. They haue a kind of a black ſtone like a Coale, which they digg out of hills, whereof they make good fyring, which they uſe for want of wood. Moreover, they haue abundance of Cattel, Goats, Deere & Swyne, and an incredible number of Horſes and Mares. Wee read in the Tartarian letters, that the Emperour of *Tartaria* keeps ten thouſand ſnow-white Mares, of whoſe milke he drinketh, and that he keeps beſides 20000. Huntſmen, & 10000. Faulconers, ſo that this Countrie is full of Pheſants, Partriges, Cranes and diverſe other fowle.

Wee read that in that part of this Countrie, where the *Zavolhenſes* inhabit, they haue a kinde of a ſeede much like the ſeede of a pompion, but leſſe and longer, which if it be ſett in the ground beareth a plant, which they call *Bonaretz*, which is as much to ſay as a *Lambe*, for it groweth up in the ſhape of a Lambe, almoſt three foote high, with feete, eares and head, except hornes in all proportion like a Lambe, & in ſtead of hornes a kind of thick haire like a horne, being covered over with a thinne ſkinne, whereof the Natiues make capps, and cover their heades. It is reported alſo, that he inward part of this plant hath fleſh like a crabb, and being prickt will bleede, that it is delicate meate, & that the roote thereof ſpringeth out of the Earth, as high as the Navell: but this is more marvellous that it liveth like a Lambe in a fatt paſture and as long as there groweth good ſtore of herbes about it; but they failing, it pines and conſumes away. They ſay it happens not by alteration of the ſeaſon, but if one cutts or takes away purpoſely the herbes from about it; and which is more ſtrange, many Wolues and other ravenous Beaſts deſires to come unto it.

A ſtrang plant called a Lambe.

In the citty of *Quelinfu* there are Hennes, which in ſtead of feathers haue haire upon them like black Catts, and lay good eggs.

The Princes & gouvernments. The firſt *Tartarian* Emperour, which obtained this Kingdome, & inſtituted firſt good Lawes & Statutes was *Cingis*, otherwiſe called by ſome *Cinchius*, *Zingis* or *Changius*, who liued about the yeare of our Lord 1202. and was made King or *Cham*, of the *Tartars*; he ſubdued *Tenduch* and *Cathaia*, changing the name of *Scythians* and *Scythia* to *Tartarians* and *Tartaria*. Before his gouvernment, the *Tartars* liued a ſauvage & a brutiſh life, without any good manners, Lawes or Civility, & converſed with the Scythians, who kept heards of Cattel, having noe reputation amonge them, nor any other nation, paying tribute for themſelues and their Beaſts. From this *Changius* all the ſucceeding Princes of this Empire fetch their offſprings & pedegree. He with an incredible expedition, in a ſhort time enlarged his Dominions from *China* & the maine Ocean unto the *Caſpian* Sea.

2. *Iocuchan Cham* his Sonne ſucceeded him. In his time the name of *Tartar* was firſt knowne in Europe Anno 1212. In which yeare they droue the *Peleſockie* from the banks of the *Euxine* Sea. By his Captaine *Bathu* or *Rhode*, he ſubdued *Muſcovia*; planted his *Tartars* in *Taurica Cherſoneſus*, waſted *Hungarie*, *Boſnia*, *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, and by his other Captaines tooke *Perſia* from the Turkes.

3. *Zaincham*, *Bathu* or *Barcham*, he ruined the Turkes Kingdome of *Damaſcus* & *Aſia* the Leſſe. He alſo ſpoyled *Ruſſia*, *Polonia*, *Sileſia*, *Moravia* and *Hungaria*.

The great Chams. 4. His Sonne *Tamer Cutlu*, *Tamir Cham* or *Tamirlaine* a great Tyrant, but vvithall an excellent Souldier. It is thought that he ſubdued more Provinces in his life time, then all the *Romans* had done in 800. yeares, at vvhat time their Monarchie vvas at the heigth: for he vvaſted all *Aſia*, overran *Egypt*, & ſubdued *Bajazeth* the Turkiſh Emperour, and chaining him in goulden fetters, carryed him in a Batket through *Aſia*.

5. *Tamir Czar* ſucceeded *Tamirlaine*, vvho fighting couragiouſly in a Battle againſt the *Croſiers* of *Pruſſia*, vvas ſlaine by the ſvvord, as it is reported.

MARE SEPTRIONALE

NOVA ZEMBLA quę lustrari a Gualtero Barentsone Hollando et alijs anno 1594. 95. 96 cursu illustrissimorum Ordinum Inferioris Germaniæ, Situm vero Nouæ Zemblæ (hoc est terra nova) continens ab Oriente versus, etiamnum incertum est: etiamsi quidam satis inconsulte hujus partem Borealissimam Promontorium Tabin Plinio esse affirment.

NIARENMORE id est Tranquillum Mare Russicum

EUROPÆ PARS

ASIÆ PARS

CIRCULUS CONGELATUS

Tabin promontorium

Cargapol

S. Michael

Colmagro

Kolmogory

Rholapia

Vologda

Ustiug

Suchka

Totma

Ustiuga

Permia

Pustozora

Condora

Vsoozk

Vsoozk I. insula

Matsin ostium

Medzinske

Pustorna

Vygats

Jeraslave

Moskua

MOSCOVIA

Ouscheta

Vachin

Permenetzkoi

Nishnovogorod

Ceremisselowgorod

Strupuli

Kondori

Ployassa

Cameni

Pereslave

Vasiligorod

Donko

Surick

CRIMEA

Precopenses Tartari

Resane

Schahogshai

Viatka

Calarni

Arauviscka

Sibier

Weliki Trewos

Arabar

Achas

Cham

Vitli

Casane

Pascherti

Bulgar

Jorman

Sagatin

Marmora

Tuula

Nagaia Tartaro. Horda

Weliki Tumen

Irtische flu.

Tumen Alani

Esachada Tartari

Zavolhenses Tartari

Sakasnick

Kalmucki Tartari

Kalmucki Jar Tari

Nagaia Tartarorū Horda

Ziebierairorum Horda

Idololatræ non rasi ut reliqui ideoq; Kalmucki, id est Crinati vocantur.

Sagatai Tart.

Norussi Montes

Taskent

Eillach R.

Turchestan

Belor Desertum

Mux

Iugoria

Perositas

Sucomoria

Siebi Mons

Desertum Davisaval

Scythia extra Imaum montem

Serponow

Imaus Mons

Annibi Nainarum terra Ioannis de Planocarpini

Annibus lacus

Cavona Colmak

Cathia

Lop desert.

Cogicamri

Pineglo

Peim

Cotam

Tasket

Tarchit

Tersis

Sachania

Saun

Fargana

Xibuas

Iudigen

Vergio tan

Iarchem

Caindi

Lahor

Chuche

Tamasi

Caradris fl.

Turris laspidea mons

Raosa

Hoychoy

Carezen

Irarusi

Sazechiam

Mechenderi

Vociam

Borata

Azarest

Etalcan

Tagalistan

Lacus Cincunhay

Brama

Candarai

Cheng

Cherogan

Bigul

Istigias

Corasan minor

Elsabar

Girgian

Tanais

Tascan

Diamuch

Mogalachsu

Cajandi

Magu

Ocrage

Samarchand

Tinchit

Buccara

Corus

Motalgala

Zahasha

Sarchiuch

Bachara

Montaglà

Mora

Maurunda

Biegchet

Teras

Stchgu

Ches

Occra

Simiran

Gicna

Samaun

Chesel

Sahat

Eillach

Cheselitis

Chesel flu.

Paganfa

Iantcho

Organci

Cant

Sochazi

Caracol

Tauchit

Tersis

Zeli Socchi

Saun

Fargana

Xibuas

Iudigen

Desertum Mux

Caradris fl.

Iarchem

Tamasi

Raosa

Hoychoy

Carezen

Irarusi

Sazechiam

Turris lapidea mons

Borata

Vociam

Azarest

Etalcan

Tagalistan

Lacus Cincunhay

Brama

Candarai

Cheng

Bactriana

Bigul

Istigias

Corasan minor

Elsabar

Girgian

Tanais

Tascan

Diamuch

Cherogan

Magu

Mogalachsu

Cajandi

Lahor

Chuche

100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190

MARE CONGELATU

TARTARICUM

Tabin promontoriu

Bargu Campestria

AMERICAE PARS

UNG qui GOG nonnullis dicitur

JENDUC Regnum in quo Christiani regnabant anno 1290.

ANIAN FRETUM

Cacatorin

Tartar fluvius

Tartar

Sumongul quæ MAGOG Mercatori

Mongul

Tenduc

Zacabir

Abissi

Xandu

Unchiam castru contra irruptiones Tartarorum

Sindasfui

Carocaran Mons Altai in quo Regum Tartariæ sepulchra sunt.

CARLI.

BARSOL

CATAIO

Belgian desertum

Culacia

Cianganor

Sandri

Cambalu R

Caidu

Exandu

Cambalu

Tingu

Pasamfu

Gousa

Tangio

Achbaluch

Cingui

Ezina

Ergimul

Canglu

Cianglı

Serra

Ceuenigenfu

Suidio

Mubor

Hoyam

Quicui

Succuir

Chinchitalas

Cangi

Sachion

Camul

Campion cujus incolæ partim sunt Christiani

Gauta

In hac regione mons est ex quo terra effoditur terra Abestus Plinio: tenuissimis fibris, instar graminis, quæ aptatæ in filum texuntur, pannusque ex ea in ignem injectus non coburitur.

Cinarca

Cauchi

Cauchi

Cauchi

The 6. Emperour vvas *Macmet Czar*, the Sonne of *Tamir Czar*.
The 7. vvas *Armet Czar*. he begott *Sziachmet* the Eight &c. *Paulus Venetus* and *Haiton Armenius* haue ſpoken of the *Tartarian* Proceeding: vvhat King haue ſince raigned, vve cannot learne, nor vvhat memorable acts haue bene done among them.

The Tartarian Ceremonie in Crovvning their Cham.

This Gouvernment is Tyrannicall, the *Great Cham* being Lord of all; & in his tongue, beſides vvhich they haue almoſt no lavves, conſiſting the povver of life and death. He is called by the ſimple vulgar, *The Shadovv of Spirits, and Sonne of the immortall God:* and by himſelfe is reputed to be the *Monarch* of the World. For this cauſe every day aſſoone as he hath dined, he cauſeth his trumpets to be ſounded by that ſigne, giving leaue to the other Kings and Princes of the Earth to goe to dinner. A fine dreame of univerſall Monarchie. At the death of the *Cham*, the ſeuen chiefe Princes aſſemble to crovvne his Sonne, vvhome they place on a black courſe cloth, telling him if he raigne vvell heauen ſhalbe his revvard; if ill, he ſhall not haue ſo much as a corner of that black cloath to reſt his body on: then they putt the Crovvne upon his head, and kiſſing his feete ſvveare unto him fealty and homage. And at the funerall of theſe great Monarchs they uſe to kill ſome of his guard Souldiers, vvhereof he hath 12000. in cõtinuall pay: ſaying unto thẽ; *Ite & Domino noſtro ſervite in alia vita. Paulus Venetus* reporteth, that at the obſequies of *Mango Cham*, no fevver than 10000. vvere ſlaine on this occaſion.

Diviſion.

Tartaria is divided into many Provinces and parts, as firſt *Litle Tartaria*, vvhich reacheth into *Europe*, & is ſhutt in and lieth betvveene *Boriſthenes* and *Tanais*, contayning *Taurica Cherſoneſus*, in vvhich the *Tartars Precopenſes* inhabite. 2. *Vaſt Tartaria* in vvhich are many Hords or Troupes of vulgar people vvhich fleete up & dovvne, and liue in tents made of Beaſts ſkinns, accounting it a great miſerie to ſtaye longer in a place, then the paſtures affords meate for their Cattel. 3. *Sagathai*, vvhich is properly *Scythia*, and is ſhutt in *intra Montem Imaum* from the *Caſpian* Sea, extending to the South borders of the *Sophian* Empire. 4. *Cathaie*, and the Kingdome of *Tangut* (vvhich is Old *Scythia* beyond *Imaus*, & the Province of *Serica*) is alſo a part thereof. And 5. Old *Tartaria* unknovvne to Ptolomie. The Metropolis of all *Tartaria* is *Cambalu*, ſeated upon the river *Poliſanga*; the circuit vvhereof contayneth 28. miles. It hath 12. Gates, vvithout vvhich there are 12. Suburbes. It is a moſt famous and a rich Citty for commerce, eſpecially for precious Stones, Gould, Silver and Silkes. It is reported there is bought and ſold in it every day a thouſand cart loads or vvagons of Silks, and other rich commodities, vvhich are brought out of *China*. Beſides this there are alſo diverſe other braue Citties as *Samarcanda* founded by *Tamirlaine*: likevviſe *Canido* a famous mart-tovvne in the utmoſt confines of *Tartaria*, vvith diverſe others, vvhich for brevity I vvill paſſe over.

Citties & Townes Cambalu.

Lakes.

In *Tartaria* there are many Lakes, vvhereof vvee vvill make mention of ſome of the principaleſt, becauſe it vvould be tvvo long to deſcribe them all. In the Province of *Caniclu* there is a Lake in vvhich they fiſhe abundance of Pearles, the value vvhereof undoubtedly vvould come dovvne, if every man vvere ſuffred to fiſhe in it, and to take as many as they liſted: for the preventing vvhereof, the great *Cham* hath forbidden all men upon paine of death (ſaving ſuch as haue his conſent) to fiſhe for any Pearles in this Lake. This Lake abounds alſo in Fiſhe. Likevviſe in the Province of *Caraim* there is an other Lake, vvhich is full of all kind of Fiſhe, vvhich is a 100. miles about.

Rivers.

This Regiõ is vvatered vvith many rivers, among the vvhich there is the huge river *Puliſachnus* many laden Ships ſayling up him, at laſt diſchargeth him ſelfe into the maine *Ocean*. They can make no bridge over the river *Caramora*, in regard of the great breath and depth thereof: this river diſburdeneth himſelf likevviſe into the *Ocean*. *Quiantu* is a mile and a halfe over, and is exceeding deepe and full of Fiſh. *Quiam* (as *Paulus Venetus* vvriteth) is held to be the greateſt river in the World; for in ſome places it is 10. 8. & ſome 6. miles broad, & from the head to the mouth thereof a hundred daies journey, beſides diverſe others vvhich vvee vvill paſſe over.

Publick Edifices.

Novv vve come to the publick buildings in this Counttie, vvhich are very many and ſumptuous. In the Cittie of *Canda* is that magnificent Palace of the *Great Cham Cublai*, adorned moſt richly vvith Marble & Gold. In the Citty of *Cambula* there is an other built vvith admirable ſkill and cunning, being 4. Italian miles about, built fourſquare, & every ſquare contayning a mile, having about it a ſtrong thick Wal ten paces high, the outſide being of a vvithiſh & reddiſh coulour, and betvveene theſe ſeverall Walls are Walkes, Gardens, Orchards, Fiſhponds, places for exerciſe, Parkes & Chaſe for game. Vpon all the foure corners of this Wall alſo there ſtands a great and faire Palace like a Caſtle, having alſo in the midſt of every ſide of the Wall foure other Palaces, vvhich make 8. in number. In theſe Palaces are kept and ſhut up all manner of Armes, engines & Inſtruments of vvarre, Ordinance, Bovves, Arrovves, Quivers, Sparrs, Bitts, Lances, Polaxſes, Whips and diverſe other neceſſaries belonging to vvarre: every Palace being as an Arſenall furniſhed vvith them. In the midſt of the inner Court, ſtands the Kings Palace, vvhere he keepes his reſidence. This Palace hath vvithin noe chambers or ſellors, the floure thereof being ten palmes higher then the ground vvithout, the roofe is very high and painted. The Walls of all the halls and roomes are gilded vvith Gould and Silver; in every Roome there are curious Pictures, and many repreſentation of memorable Battles of vvarre, ſo liuely ſett out in colours, that they gliſter like Gold.

Policie & manner of living.

The *Great Cham* hath under him 12. Barons, vvho are appointed to gouverne foure & thirtie Provinces; their office is to place Gouvernours over every Province, and to provide the Kings Hoaſts, vvhere they encampe vvith all neceſſarie proviſions, vvhat reſolutions they take, they firſt make them knovvne unto the King, vvho by his authority ratifies & confirms them. Male-factours are puniſhed by the *Tartarians* in this manner: If any of them commits any ſmall theft or fellonie, not vvorthy of death, he is then beaten ſeuen times vvith a cudgill, having giuen him ſometimes 17. 27. or 47. blovves, yea ſomevvhiles a hundred according as his offence deſerves, and ſometimes they giue him ten blovves over, ſo that diverſe of them dye of them. If any man ſteales a horſe, or any thing that deſerues death; he is runne through the bovvells of his body vvith a ſvvord: if he vvill redeeme his life and come free, he muſt then reſtore the vvorth of that he hath ſtolen ninefould. A man in *Cambalu*, taking a paile of milke from a vvomans head, and beginning to drinke thereof vvas upon the vvomans outcry apprehended, and preſently cutt inſunder vvith a ſvvord: in ſo much that the blood and the milke came out together. The next capitall Crimes to theſe are Lying and Adulterie, ſo that according to the firſt lavves of *Cingis*, both man and vvoman are puniſhed vvith death.

The Tartarians ſevere Iuſticiers.

An Exemple.

The Solemnities of their marriages.

The Solemnities of their marriages are thus related by *Mr. Heylin*. Their vviues they ſee not till they are married, but hearing a good report of the yonge maid, ſolicite her Father for her. If he yeeld, then they meete at the Chancell of the Church in vvhich there is a partition, the man & his frends ſtanding on the one ſide, and the vvoman and her frends ſtanding on the other. When they are met, the *Caſsiſe* or Churchman biddeth the yonge man put his hand through a hole in the partition, & take his vvife by the hand, vvhich he doth. Then cometh the mother of the yonge vvoman, and vvith a ſharpe-pointed inſtrument pricketh the nevv married mans hand. If vvhen he feeleth the ſmart, he letteth his vviues hand goe, they take it for a ſigne that he vvill not loue her; but if he hold her faſt, and vvring her by the hand, till ſhe cry, then he is counted a loving man, and her frends are glad that they beſtoued her on him. After the marriage is conſumate, if a male-child de borne unto them, the Father looſeth his ovvne name, and is called by that name of his eldeſt Sonne: as if the Fathers name be *Moſes*, and the Sonns name *Ioſeph*, the Father is no more called *Moſes*, but *Aben Ioſeph*, that is, the Father of *Ioſeph*: ſo highly doe they reverence marriage, & the fruit thereof, poſterity.

The *Tartars* divide themſelues & dvvell in *Hordes* or *Troopes*, & as they are of diverſe Provinces, farre remote one frõ an other: ſo haue they alſo diverſe manners and cuſtomes among them.

The people are very vvarlike, ſtrong in marters of action, feareleſſe of the greateſt dangers, and patient of labour & vvant. They are of a meane & thick ſtature, fatt & broad fac'd, ſquint and hollovv eyed, ſharpe ſighted, vveare their beards thinne, others are balde & bare vvithout haire. And as *Mr. Heylin* ſaith, they are of a good vvitt, dreſſe themſelues gorgeouſly, and fare on occaſions ſumptuouſly. Thoſe of *Cathaie* are the moſt honorable people of the *Tartars* indifferently civill, lovers of Arts both mechanicall & civill, having many Aſtrologers, or rather Fortune-tellers among them. Their Horſemen vvhen they are ſent upon any expedition, if they be hungrie or haue thirſt, they open a vaine of the horſe, vvhereupon they ride and drinke of his blood. The vvoman of *Caraian* uſe to gild their teeth.

Many of them haue no houſes; but in ſtead of them dvvell in *Carrs*, and becauſe they haue no ſetled abode, but fleete up and dovvne continually here and there like ſvvarmes, they take the ſtarres eſpecially the *Pole Artick* for their Beacons & Guide, never ſtaying long in one place. Money is not in uſe amonge them, but they exchange and batter vvares for vvares. They ſay they are *Iſmaelites*, and vvil be accounted ſuch.

Religion.

This people heretofore vvere converted by *S. Andrevv*, and long continued Chriſtians, though infected vvith the opinion of *Neſtorius*, vvhoſe ſect at this day is ſpred all over the Eaſt: but in the yeare 1246. they receiued *Mahumetiſme*.

Dyet.

The *Tartarians* uſe groſſe dyet, eſpecially meate, vvhich they eate, either ravv or halfe enough: they feede much upon milke and cheeſe. They abſtaine from eating of Svvines fleſhe, but drinke Mares milke, vvhich though they prepare in ſuch a manner, as if it ſeemed to be vvhite Wine; yet it is very fulſome. They are very naſtie in their dyet, uſing neither table clothes, napkins, nor tovvells, neither vvaſhe they their hands, faces, bodies or cloathes. They drinke vvater, milke, and Beare brued vvith Roſſin.

Marchandiſes.

The Marchandiſes vvhich are ſent out of *Tartaria*, are Rice, Graine, Wool, Silkes, Hempe, Rhevvbarbe, Muſke, excellent Chamlets, Pearle: and from Tebeth, abundance of Corrall, ſo that it ſcorneth to giue precedencie to any of the flouriſhing Provinces of *Europe*.

The descriptiõ of the mighty Kingdome OF CHINA.

The Countrie & the several names.

THE most large & most mightie *Kingdome of China*, is the same Countrie, which Marke Paul nameth *Mangi*: the Natives *Tarne*: according to *Magin*, & our Mercator, or as the Authour of the Historie of China saith *Taybinco*; They call them selves *Tangis*. Ptolomie calleth them, as Ortelius beleeveth, & as their neighbours say *Catayans*: but Mercator approveth best of the name of *Sines*. All this Countrie lyeth upon the Easterne Ocean, and is thought to be the furthest Countrie towards the rising of the Sunne.

The site.

It boundeth Eastward upon the Ocean sea, and a litle further upon the Ile of Corea, and then upon the Iles of *Iapon*. Southward, partly upon the Ocean, and partly upon the Kingdome of *Cauchinchina*. Westward, upon the *Brachmans*, and a part of *Tartaria*. Northward, onely upon Tartaria, frõ whome they are separated by Mountaines, & a very long wall. So that the compasse of this wall, and the Mountaines are counted to be five hundred thowsand paces. The Histories of *China* report, that this wall was made two hundred yeeres agoe by King *Trintzo*, after he had delivered his people out of the hands of the Tartarians, who had bin master of them 93 yeeres. Nowe this Kingdome reacheth almost from the Tropick of *Cancer*, unto the 53 degree of latitude, and containeth in length all the Meridians, comprised betweene the 130, and the 160 degree.

Temperature.

The aire and Soile is so temperate, that by the Industrie of men, it becometh fruitfull for all things.

Fertility.

For the Inhabitants there, are not given to Idlenesse, but are used to labour, and cannot endure a Lazie life. Whence it commeth to passe, that there is noe peece of ground in these parts, but yeeldeth something upon the hard and dry lands, though they be stonie: yet they sowe Corne, as Barlie, Pease and Oates. In the moist grounds, plaines and marshes, they sowe Rice, whereof they have 4 harvests in a yeere. The hills and Mountaines are full of Pine-trees, betweene which they sowe Panick or pulse, so that there is not a place, which yeeldeth not some profit. In everie place they have Gardens full of Roses and other flowers, with great varietie of fruits. Flaxe groweth there in abundance. There are a great nũber of woods, & Mulberie trees for the nourishing of Silk-wormes. Besides all these, they have good store of gould, silver, copper, Iron and other mettails, precious stones and Gemms, as Pearles of all sorts, Sugar, Muske, Rhubarbe, but that which is most excellent, is that which is brought unto us through Persia; becaus the sea doth much diminish the vertue thereof. It beareth also a wood most souveraigne in Physick, called by those of China *Lapala*, with us *Radix China*, or the *China root*, which is used much through all *India* against Apostumes, Palsies, & the French disease. It hath a hard root, heavie, and of a whitish coulour. There are infinite Herds of Cattaile in the meddowes, pastures, & upon the Mountaines. The Forests and woods are full of Wild-boores, Foxes, Hares, Deere, Connies, Martins, Sables and diverse other Beasts, whose skinns make excellent Furrs. There is very pleasant hunting, hawking and fowling. There are great store of fowle, especially of waterfoule, whereof there are such abundance, and principally of Ducks, that in one of their least Townes called *Canton*, they devoure in one day 10 or 12 thousand. And though the Countrie of it selfe is very firtill: yet the Inhabitãts thereof help it greatly by their Art and Labour. In the Springtime, they cover under Dung 2 or 3 thowsand eggs, by the heate whereof, in time, there are hatched young ducklings: & in Winter they doe the like without dung, by laying them in a Baskett of Flaggs, under which they keepe a litle fire, so that in time there are hatched ducklings in the same mãner as before.

The Government.

All this large Countrie obeyeth one Monarch, whome they call *Lord of the World and Sonne of God*. *Anthonie Pigiafetta* calleth the King of China, the mightiest of the World, and saith, that his Royall palace is fortifyed with 7 walls, and rounded in such a sort, that within the space of the one wall to the other, they make lodge 10 thowsand souldiers, which have the ordinarie gard before the Kings palace. And that he hath commanded over 17 Roytelets or petty Kings, that he keepeth 10 thowsand Elephants, and as manie Archers. He hath in his service 948350 horsemen, and 584650 foote, which at least are under his oath. These are the ordinarie garnison of his Kingdome. He keepeth his Court at *Paquin*, which is a Cyty lying towards Tartaria. He never goeth out of it, but in the time of warre. His predecessours dwelt in the City of *Manquin* in memorie, and honour whereof they keepe a table of Gould. There is almost cõtinuall warrs betweene the Chinaes & the Tartars. The Tartars excell them in force, the Chinaes in craft and subtiltie: In such sort, that they are often vanquished by the strength of the Tartars, & they likewise overcome the Scythians many times by their frauds and wiles.

Townes.

This Kingdome is divided into 15 Provinces, whereof 6 of them are the Maritimate as *Cantam*, *Foquiem*, *Chiqueam*, *Xantora*, *Naqui* & *Quioci*: and 9 Mediterranean to wit, *Quichin*, *Iuana*, *Quancy*, *Suinan*, *Fuguan*, *Cansij*, *Xancy*, *Hoaum* & *Sancy*. They have 240 famous Cities, the names whereof end all in *Fu* which signifyeth a City, as *Cantonfu*, *Panquinfu*: The Townes whereof the number is great end in *Cheu*. The Bourroughs are infinite and populous, by reason of their continuall manuring. Almost all their Townes are situated by a rivers side, which is navigable, encõpassed with moates and deepe ditches, girt about with walls made of Free stone from the lower to the upper part, and upon the tops they are layd with bricks made of the same matter, as ther porcellaine dishes, & so cunningly cimented together, that in a short time, they become so hard, that they cãnot breake or loosen them with pickaxses or hammers. Some of these walls are so broade on the topp, that 4 or 6 men may march in frount upon them. Upon these walls there are high turrets and Forts a prettie distance one from an other, which are seene a great way off.

Marchãdises.

The circuit of *Cantõ*, whereof we spake, is 12000 paces & more. It is one of the greatest places for traffick in all the East. There arrives often 500 marchants ships at a time. There is great store of kopper, Allum, Cynamon, Muske, Rhubarbe, Swords & Silver. Some what neere unto this City the Iesuits have Churches. *Quinsay* deserveth rather the name of a Kingdome, then of a City: the circuit of it is a 100 miles. This payeth greater tribute to the Prince for Salt and Spiceries, then the King of Persia received heretofore for all his tribute of Babylon. It is situated upon a Lake of fresh water, and hath 12000 bridges in it, whereof some of thẽ have such high Arches, that the ships may passe under them with their mast upright, & with full

CHINA

TARTARIÆ PARS.

SEPTENTRIO

MERIDIES

OCCIDENS

120 130 140 150 160

50 40 30 20

Turfon
Chialis
Cuthia
Cogicamri
Pinegle
Peim
Cotam
Lop
Sachion
Succuir
Gauta
Quicui
Hoyam
Suidio
Mulon
Ciangli
Achbaluch
Serra
Genenganfi
In hac regione mons est, ex quo terra effoditur tenuissimis fibris, instar graminis, quæ postea in filum texuntur, pannusque ex eo in ignem iniectus, non comburitur, ait Plinio
Lucarum inter montium trepidines, a Rege Chinæ contra Tartarorum ab hac parte irruptiones structus
Muris quadringentarum
QVINCHI.
Clubfu
Quinchio
Toucheo
Multi sunt qui urbem Quinsay quam P. Venetus lustruit, vel bello, vel alia calamitate dirutam putent.
Sigenfu
Tatonfu
Sancij
Lobcu hidu
Tubechu
Tayhancofi
Tiachio
Tiancheu
Xuntien
al Quinsay
id est, cœlicivitas quod Rex Cinbic sedem habent
Loquau
Humpim
C. Suchiu
XIAMXII
Huchio
C. Paquin
Chinsam
Tauxem
Sogechiam
Chanaquieu
Hoychio
Tanbauceznu
Ceuchio
Cuchencau
Cuensu
Chinansu
Renambu
Tiancheuqy
C. Tasnhu
C. Suntchu
C. Pamnihu
Carazan
Frutusi
SAN
CII.
Douchio
Tenechio
Cheatheu
Lahus
C. Sahichiu
TON
C. Samton
XAN
Quinsay antiqua
Vociam
Lauchio
Hoantenhu
Cocbiuya
Holanum
Sachuu
Borata
Mechenderi
Paliamfiu
Lacus hic rotundus in Cancy provincia, factus fuit inundatione A. 1577. in qua submersæ sunt civitates septem præter oppida et pagos et mortalium ingentem numerum uno tantum puro in trunco arboris servato
Michiu
HON"
Huanou
Pochio
Zidnu
IUN
A O.
Sichio
Ven hiu
Canchu
Contihu
Chetu
Chinclio
Pilingu
Tinguigiu
NANQVII
Tartaho
Laridohu
NA
Tenauu
Chiachu
Ambihau
Saiaufu
Luchiuu
Assigubas
Nanqui
Moluccu
Quiatechiu
Niachu
Quidehenu
Hianchoau
Quotechio
Quilanchu
Lancaoau
Modachiu
Tiachi
CHE
Quiu
Niachu
Parhu
Guiaqu
Liantu
Scanutaqu
Hujuchiu
Anchiou
Huquofan
Mianuu
FUQVAM
Qumihabu
Holiomanubu
Niamchetu
Piachio
Quianchiu
Lanquou
Chiambuchiu
QVI:
Holepaou
AM
Chianchiu
Liam
Tozzohu
Chiamai Lacus
Amur
INDIA EXTRA
PARS
Gouro
Caon
Tolema
C. Liquaon
QVICHEV.
Pinhachu
SUPERIOR QVANCII
Faqum
Sachio
Tanshienubu
Huchcou
Buchco
Quiochio
Buchio
CAN
TAM
Queuuhu
C. Quichio
R. de Cantao
Quali siut
Hiuan
Laian
Chiauchia
QVAN
CII
Inquenbu
Quancijc
COCHIN CHINA
Cantao
Caudachina
Santany
Alacao
Cochinchina
Sansin
Judilo
Quihenbu
Terra alta
Bici pur
Tuxo
C. de Bajador
C. de Enganno
Vonchia
I. Tinhosa
I. Haman
Carlaon
Philippine
LU
CO
Ilhas das ladrones
Parella Chapofi
Tumbara Hianchei
Dos Reis ma
I. Formosa
Lequio minor
Moro Hermoso
Puntados
Ancon triste
G. de Matalahambre
Pondam
Mondato
NIE PARS
P. de Mondato
Corij
Vuoqui
Lequi
Millis mari
Leuca ru
Figen
Bungo
Corea I. Religiosis Cæli Sapientibus Coreis dicitur, quæ an sit insula an pars continentis nondum constat. Indigenæ cæsidii sunt procerâ staturâ. In bello strenui sed tractabiles & vultu hilares.
Chinarum gens admodum ingeniosa esse perhibetur, adeo ut currus excogitarint fabricaverintque, quos velis ventisque per campos et loca plana, uti navigia per mare dirigere optime norint.
Golfo de BENGALA olim Sinus Gangeticus
INDIÆ INTRA GANGEM
GANGE M.
Araca m
Comotay
Gangesfluvius
Bacola
Fumery
Verma
Satogam
Melichberit
Campamarin
Pipilipatam
Candilipatam
Polari
Var
Canea
Cafitah
Orixa
Manicapatan
Talbor
Puacota
Narsinga patan
Bicanapor
Chatiga
Bengala
Ben gala.
Ardcam
Bica napor
R.
PEGU
R.
Meian fluvius
Leon fluvius
CHIAMPA
Macao
Pegu
Cosmin
Tangaila
Monte de Lagoa
Martuba
Sebolba
Pene
Laugoma
Sinoa
Pulo S. Polo
R. Cotan
Doa Tavaquero
Cosmin fluvius
Ava
Verma
Menam fluvius
Pantchabam flu.
Meriam fluvius

SEPTENTRIO 160 170 180 190

AMERICÆ PARS ORIENS

ANIAN FRET

Navigij genus ex Insula Japonia velis ex arundine contextis ligneisq; anchoris.

Iapanes de magno numero liberorum quos ex uxoribus suscipiunt paucos educare, scribuntur, cæteros inter fectos abijcere deterritos vel inopia vel educationis molestia.

Ita Japones homines facinerosos cruciaffigunt cruce constat quatuor lignis, clavis non utuntur, sed manus pedesq; alligant plerunq; fumibus. deinde camisex cruce erecta lanceam adigit in latus dextrum crucefixi ita Christianos aliquot morti dederunt fidei causa.

Meridianus est 155. reliqui ad hunc inclinantur pro ratione 15. & 58. Parallelorum.

Milliaria Germanica 15 30 45 60 75

Leucæ Hispanicæ 17½ 35 52½ 70 87½

CHINENSIS OCEANUS

REGNUM DE NANQUIN

QUINCHI

NANQUII

XANTON

CANTAM

CHE

QUI

AM

NIÆ PARS

Gauta Quicui Hoyam Suidio Mulon Ciangli Achbaluch Serra Tenenganfu Brima Sangio

Xuntien al. Quinsay id est, celi civitas quod Rex Chinis hic sedem habeat

C. Paquin Chinsam Cuchencau Chinanfu C. Tasiuhu C. Pamuthu C. Sabicbiu C. Santon Quinsay antiqua Sachiuu Pochio Sichio Nanqui Molutu Nodachiu Tiachiu Cbiquimo C. Scantarami Hujuchiu Anchiou Quamchiu Tolepaou Chiambuchiu Chiamchiu Faqum Sachio Fubu Buchio Hiancheu Laion dechco Macao

Tauxem

Corea I. fulgens Cæli Japonensibus Coreis dicitur: quæ an sit insula an pars continentis nondum constat. Indigenæ candidi sunt procerq; statura. In bello sunt strenui ex crudeles & barbari.

Vuoqui Bacusa Sando Sisime Deva Villoxu Nasuna Fogui Taguna Meaco Nagato Farina Mimasa Hyro Foromi Gisuna Fechi Corij Figen Osumi Ilhas das ladrones I. dos ladrones Fimaxuma Varella Chapoſi Tunbara I. do Fogo Lequio grande Dos Reis magos I. Fermosa Lequio minor Babuvones C. de Bajador C. d'Enganno Philipine Luzon Ilocos Aquari Paganſi Pancasion Moro Hermoso Puntados Ancon triste G. de Matalahambre Pondam Mondato

I. dos Cestos Fechi longoxima I. da Serra I. dos bermanas Malaobriga Buru Gige Bujan Gugan Pagon

MERIDIES 160 170 180

ſailes. The pleaſantneſſe of this place is memorable, by reaſon whereof ſome call it *the City of Heaven*, for the word *Quinſay* ſignifyeth ſo much. It were an endleſſe matter for him, that would deſcribe every thing. Among the pleaſant Lakes, which are here, that in the Province of *Sancij* is remarkeable, where there hapned an mundatiõ anno 1557, by which there was 7 townes drowned, beſides Bourroughs, villages & agreat number of people, none eſcaping but a yong child, which was ſaved upon the bodie of a tree. The rivers and ſeas here are full of fiſhe. All that part of this Countrie which is maritimate, is noe leſſe inhabited in ſhiping, than in howſes, for ſome of them never come out of their ſhips, but betake themſelves to fiſhing & fouling, whereupon they live. They have a mãner of fiſhing remarkable in the townes ſituated upon the rivers. They keepe in Cages a great number of Cormorants, called in Spaniſh Sea-Ravens, which they carry in their boats, and binde a ſtring about their necks ſomewhat looſe, ſo that they may ſwallow a fiſhe, but not putt it downe. This done they let theſe Cormorants goe ſo tyed, and then they dive after a ſtraing mãner unto the bottome of the ponds and ditches, and having takẽ a fiſhe, they come againe to that place where they were lett looſe, and then they take the pray from it, or they vomit it up. Among the publick workes the Gates of the Cities are exceeding faire. Their ſtreets are made as even as a line, & ſo large and ſpacious, that 10 or 15 may eaſely paſſe one by an other, diſtinguiſhed one from an other by great, & faire arches of poliſhed ſtone adorned magnificẽtly, which the Gouvernours make with diverſe inſcriptions, before they depart out of their Cities, when the time is expired, which the King hath preſcribed them. Some Portugalls report, they ſawe in the Citie of *Fuchco* a towre founded upon 40 pillars all of marble 40 palmes high, according to Architect meaſure, & 12 in breadth: the workemanſhip was ſo great & of ſo rare a bewtie that it ſurpaſſeth, & putts downe all the ſuperbe buildings of Europe. They have moſt ſumptuous Temples, aſwell in their townes as in the fields. The King hath under him a Governour, as a Lieutenant, whome they name *Tutan*, who is Iudge of all the controverſies in the Kingdome, & adminiſters ſevere Iuſtice. Theeves & Murderers are cõmitted to perpetuall priſon, untill they dye of hunger and cold, or with the ſtripes of a whip: for whenſoever they are condemned to death (which cõmonly is done by whiping) yet never the leſſe the execution thereof is deferred ſo long, till the moſt part of the cõdemned dye in priſon. In every Towne there are ſuch a number of Malefactours, that in *Cãton* alone there are oftentimes more then 15000. Theeverie among them is accounted the moſt odious crime, and Theeves are puniſhed with moſt cruell ſcourgings, they whip them in this manner, firſt they make the Malefactour to bowe downeward, & bind his hãds behind him, & then they laſhe him upon his thighes, & the calves of his leggs, with a whip, or a ſcourge made of a Cane, or of a reede, whereof the laſhe is ſo violent, that it fetches blood at the firſt blowe, & the ſecond, taketh his ſtrength from him, that he is not able to ſtand upon his feete. Every hang-man is to whipe his legg, which they doe with ſuch violence, they many of them dye upon the 50 or 60 blowe: for all their nerfs, ſynowes and muſcles are torne and rent in peeces. And the Portugals affirme, there is not a yeere that paſſeth, but there dies more then 2000 of them. This ſcourge is 5 fingers broad, & one in thickneſſe which they dip into water to ſupple it and to make it ſtiff.

Rivers.

Their manners.

Their men may marrie many wives, whereof one of them keeps his howſe, and the others are elſwhere. They have noe ſtewes within their Cities, but the whores are bound to live in the ſuburbs. They hold their marriages at the new moones, and moſt of all in the month of March, which is the firſt day of the yeere, in which they keepe their feaſts with great preparation & Solemnity. Their Feaſt laſts manie dayes with inſtruments of muſicke and gamings. The Chinaes for the moſt part have broad viſages, ſmall eyes, flatt & crooked noſes, noe beards, but a fewe thinne hairs on both ſides of their chinns. True it is, that ſome of them have broad eyes a good beard, & have a faire countenance; but the number of them is few. They have a like coulour as thoſe of Europe, but thoſe, which dwell about *Canto* are more browne & blackish. They ſeldome, or never goe out of their Countrie, and doe not willingly entertaine any ſtraingers in their Countrie, unleſſe, they have the Kings leave and letters. They are naturally inclined to feaſtings, and drinkings in noe leſſe manner then the Germans and Netherlanders. For their religion, they beleeve that all things created and inferiour with the Government of them, depend upon the ſuperiour & of heaven, which they think to be the *Soveraigne God*, and marke him with the firſt character of their Alphabet. They worship the Sunne, the Moone, the Starrs and the Devill himſelfe to the end, as they ſay, that he may doe them noe harme, & paint him out in the ſame shape, as they doe in Europe. They have two ſorts of Prieſts, the one are cloathed in white, with their heads shavẽ, and live in cõmon as the Moncks doe here. The others weare black cloaths, and long haire, and have their dwellings a part, as our Prieſts doe here. Neither of them muſt marrie, but in the meane time live a luxurious and a villanous life. In every mechanick art, and manifacture they are ſo exceeding skillfull and cunning, that their wockemanship ſeemeth rather to be made by nature, then by the hãd of man. The Arts of printing, and making of ordnance are ſo ancient, and have bin in uſe with them ſo long, that they knowe not the Authours of them. In writing and printing, they doe not as wee doe, in reading their lines from the left hand towards the right, nor according to the manner of the Hebrewes, which doe the contrarie: but they draw their lines from the top of the page downeward to the bottome. Their letters are neither vowells, nor conſonants wherewith they forme, their words, but every letter maketh a word: the firſt betokeneth God, the others ſomething elſe, for which they have more then 15000 marks: and yet never the leſſe underſtand one an other, not like unto the *Hieroglyphicks* of the Egyptians, which were but pictures & ſimilituds of things, which they would expreſſe, but after the manner of characters. They uſe alſo carvings, & are great Painters & drawers, of leaves flowers birds and beaſts, as ye may ſee in the bedds, hangings & tables, which are brought out of the Kingdome. The Portugalls report many ſtraynge things of the ſubtilitie of their ſpirits, among the reſt, which is moſt to be wondred at, they have wind-chariots or wagens with ſailes and knowe how to ſteere and governe them with ſuch dexteritie, that in a short time they can carrie themſelves where they pleaſe. Their poterie is cleare, neate, and whiter then ſnow, which wee hold in ſuch great eſteeme under the name of Porcelaine, ought not to be forgott. It is made as they ſay in this manner, they mingle and mix or breake in peeces certaine ſea-shells with the yolkes of Eggs, adding unto them ſome other ingrediens, which they knead, and lay in lumps, and burie in the ground, where they lett it lye and ſoften for 80 or 100 yeers, and leave it as a rich treaſure to their Inheritours, which they make uſe of as bequeathed to thẽ by their Fathers & Grand-fathers, & keepe this ancient cuſtome to emplaiſter as much new, as they take up of the old. The fashion, and manner of their dyet is delicate; not much unlike thoſe of France & Germanie. They dreſſe their meate well and make curious bancketts. They ſit at a table as they doe in Europe, upon ſtooles or formes, and not upon the ground as the other people of Aſia doe. And though the Chinaes have great abundance of Fowle, of Venaiſon & both Shell, and ſcale fiſhe, yea moſt daintie meates; yet the meate which they eſteeme moſt of all, is ſwines fleshe or porck. They uſe pincers, or forks of gould and ſilver to take up their meate. The rich and wealthie men, cloath themſelves in ſilke of divers coulours, the meaner ſort in black cotton, & in linnen cloth, for they have not the knowledg to make wollen cloth among thẽ. Their men weare longe haire, as our wemen doe here, and binde them together upon the crowne of their heads, tying and faſtning them together with a ſilver button. Their women adorne themſelves with gould and precious ſtones. Their greateſt trading is in Spiceries, but chiefly in ſilks. For they bring from *Malacca*, *Bengala* and other places Pepper, Cloues, Safran, Nut muſcades, Caſſia & other kind of Spiceries, which yeelds them great profit. But their chiefeſt trading is in webbs of ſilke. For *Iohn Barrius* writeth in his *Decades* of Aſia, that certaine Portugalls have noted, that out of the Citie of *Nimpo*, which others call *Liampo*, there hath bin brought in the ſpace of 3 monthes 160 thowſand pounds of ſilke.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE ILAND OF IAPAN,

And the Leſſer Iles lying about it.

Name. HIS Iland is called by *Marcus Paulus Zipangri:* in *Magnus* his opinion it was named *Chryſis*, & by *Mercator* held to be *Aurea Cherſoneſus:* but at this day it is commonly called *Iaponia* or *Iapan*. There are three principall Ilands as *Petrus Maffejus* witneſſeth, beſides ſome other ſmall ones betwixt, which a ſmall arme of the Sea flowing, ſeparateth one from another.

Deviſion. The chiefe and greateſt Iland is called *Iapan*, and was divided into 53. Princedomes or Kingdomes, amonge which thoſe of *Meacum*, *Amaguncum* & *Tenze*, were the mightieſt.

The ſecond Iland is called *Ximo*, conſiſting of nine Kingdomes, whereof *Bungum* and *Figer* are the principaleſt.

The third Iland is *Xicoum*, and containeth foure Kingdomes or Provinces.

Lenght & breadth. The length of this whole Iſland in ſome mens opinion is 600. miles, but the breadth is nothing anſwerable to the length, for in ſome places it is not aboue 30. yea in the broadeſt part but 90. miles over: how many it is in compaſſe is not certainely knowne. It lyeth Northward of the line from the 30. to the 38. degree. *Situation & bounds.* It is ſeated over againſt *Nova Hiſpania*, on the North ſide it hath the *Schytians* and *Tartars*, with other unknowne ſauvage people, on the Weſt the *Chinois*, & on the South the vaſt *Ocean* beateth upon it. There borders upon it alſo ſome unknowne Countries.

Temperature. The conſtitution of the aire in this Iland is wholeſome. This Countrie is ſubject to much colde and ſnowe, which makes it not very fruitfull.

Fertility. In September they reape their Rice, and in ſome parts mowe their Wheate in May. They make their no bread as wee doe, but a certaine kinde of Dow like a haſtie pudding. The Inhabitants digg out of the bowells of the earth diverſe kinds of Mettalls, wherewith they allure forraine nations to come & trafficke with them, and as *Marcus Paulus Venetus* witneſſeth, this Countrie is ſo exceeding rich in golde, that the Kings Palaces are overlayd & covered with plate of Gould, in the ſame manner as ſome great mens houſes amongſt us are covered with Lead or Copper. *abundance of Gould.*

The Trees there (both ſuch as beare fruit, as others) are not much unlike ours. In many places there growes *Cedars*, exceeding tall and thick, whereof they make pillars for Churches, & long maſts for ſhipping. The *Iaponites* keepe in their Houſes, neither Sheepe, Swyne, Hennes, Geeſe, nor any uncleane thing. In their Paſtures they breed and feed whole heards of Cattell, and troupes of Horſes for ſervice. In their woods and Groues, there are diverſe kind of game, and wilde Beaſts, Deere, Harts, Hares, Connies, wilde Swyne, Wolues, &c. *Wilde Beaſts.*

There are alſo great ſtore of Pheſants, Wild-Ducks, Stockdoues, Turtledoues & Wilde-hennes. *Fowle.*

All *Iapan* heretofore was ſubject to one Emperour (whoſe title or name was called the *Vo* or *Dair*) till that by a long and continued peace, having wallowed in the mire of luxurie and ſloth, grew into contempt, and was at laſt made away by his two principall Gouvernours of *Cubis*. The one of them afterward ambitious of gouvernment brought the other to his end. *The Princes Gouvernment.*

That King which now holdeth *Meacum* and the adjacent Countries (which tract beareth commonly the name of *Tenze*) with Caſtles & Armes, is accounted the greateſt & mightieſt of all: for (as *Mr. Heylin* ſaith) the Kingdome of *Tenze* of it ſelfe, comprehendeth fiue other petty Realmes all lying about *Meacū*, & doth now Lord it over 50. of theſe ſmall Kingdomes: ſo that the King of *Tenze* writeth himſelue *Soveraigne Lord of Iapō*. Of late yeare the Tyrant *Nobununga* gott theſe places under his power: in his Throne ſucceeded *Faxiba*, one of the principall Lords of the Countrie, the Father of *Taicoſama* now living, who with his faction brought the ſaid Tyrant to his end, putting ſome of his Children to death, and baniſhing others: & that he might the better aſſure himſelfe of his new conqueſt, tranſported the vanquiſhed Kings from one Countrie to another, to the end that being removed out of their commaunds, & placed among ſtrange ſubjects, they ſhould remaine weake, and without meanes to revolt gainſt him, a Politicke & a mercifull courſe. At this day the Monarch of all *Iaponia*, who raigneth over them is called *Taicoiſama* or *Taico*. What the revenewes of this King are, wee cannot certainely tell, onely wee may geſſe them to be very great: in that he hath two millions of gold for the yearely rent of that Rice, which is gathered out of thoſe poſſeſſions, which he hath reſerved for his Demeanes.

The chiefe Cittie is *Meacum*, a very great towne, which was heretofore 21. miles about, but through the inteſtine warres is much decreaſed, yea almoſt to a third part. Here reſideth the ſupreame Magiſtrate conſiſting of a *Triumvirat*, or of three men. *Citties. Meaucum.*

There is alſo *Oſſacaia*, a braue, mighty & a Free Citty, held for one of the richeſt in all the Orientall parts. Hither comes a great cōcourſe of Marchants, whereof the meaner ſort are accounted to be worth at the leaſt three thouſand pounds, but the richer ſort are men of an incredible wealth. *Oſſacaia.*

Bungum is ſeated in a very commodious place, and is the capitall Cittie of thoſe parts, wherein it lieth, having many Chriſtians in it. *Bungum.*

165 septentrio.

155 160 165

40 35 30

Occidens

Meridies

CHINA

Corea Indigenis Caoli Japonensibus Corais dicitur, quæ an sit insula an pars continentis nondum constat. Indigenæ candidi sunt procerique, staturæ, In bello sunt strenui sed crudeles & barbari.

Taucem

Corij

Ilhas dos ladrones

Punta dos ladronas

Leaicheu

Luicheu

XAN TON

NANQVIN

Suichin

Mochoze

Sucuan

Chandequio

Chan.

Ancheo

Olepeyo

Nimpo

Liampo

Varella

Tiuncheu

Chapoſi

Cumbor

Bychio

Timbacam

Hlancheu

Lequeo grande

Vuoqui

Foquy

Inaba

Tango

Argentia

Hizumi

Hivami

IA.

Tagima

Vacaſa

Mimaſaca

Nagato

Suro

Aquy

Vigo

Tamba

Hitchu

Fcungcun

Farima

Itoquichima

Sacay

FON GO

Buge

Figen

all:

Checugen

ias

Bungo

Hyo

Samuqui

Tonſa

Aya

TONSA

Cinoxima

Firando

P. Bom

Duco

Ogoto

Oyuvo

Xiqui

Meaxuma

S. Clara

Cuta ma

Nanga xuma

BVN GO

Chicugo

Figi

Fumay

Xa

ganoxeque

GO

Finga

Cangaxu ma

Vſuqi

Mmo

Fango

Oſumi

Tenora

Miniato

Satzuma

Tomaſ ſum

Iſla do Fogo

Ciambo

Navigij genus ex Inſula ex arundine contextis ligi

OCEANUS

165 Septentrio. 170 175

IAPONIÆ Nova DESCRIPTIO.

Vuoqui
Bacasa
Sando
Sisime
Eoquy
Inaba
Tango
Tagima
Argenti fodinæ
Hizumi
Hivami
Canga
Hiechi gen
Novi
Villoxu
Deva
Vacasa
Mimasaca
Suro
Aquy
Vigo
Tamba
Meaco
Hietthu
Vlluomy
Finda
Hitchu
Fcunocuny
Farsima
Hiechigo
Ximoccuge
Fitachi
Rinano
Musaxi
Cay
Simotusa
Nasima
Hinga
Hixe
Mino
Vlloari
Hizu
Segemy
Toy
Sacay
Cavachi
Itoqulchima
Hiamato
Xima
Surunga
Ioromi
Ava
Ilha dos ladrones
FONTAGO
Bugo
Checugen ias
Bungo
Hyo
Samuquii
Tonsa
Ava
Hizumi
Quinocuni
Iyuma
Gisima
Ensuma
Mitsuquimi
C. dos Cestos
TONSA
BVN
Figi
Fumay
Chicugo
Xa ganoxeque
GO
Finga
Cangaxu ma
Vsuqi
Mino
Fango
Osumi
Tenora
Minato
Tiunax uma
Ciambo
CHINENSIS
MARE
Navigij genus ex Insula Japonia velis ex arundine contextis ligatisq; anchoris
Leuca Hispanica.
Milliaria Germanica.
Meridies
Orions
40
35
30

175 170

Coia. *Coia* is sacred to a *Bonzi* or a *Prieſt*, which they tearme *Combadaſſi*. All their Princes are buried in this Citty, & if any of them be enterred in any other towne, yet they muſt ſend hither a tooth of them at the leaſt to be buried here: in ſuch reverence doe they hold this place.

Fianocanca. The Cittie of *Fianocanca* lieth 54. miles from *Meacum*, and in the dayes of the Tyrant *Nobunanga* was deſtroyed, and in the yeare 1596. was overthrowne with an Earthquake, and ſhortly after being rebuilt, a great part of it was burnt with fire.

Amangaſaqui. *Amangaſaqui* is a fine towne, lying fiue miles from the Sea over againſt *Sacai*, there are alſo many other gallant townes, as *Voſoquin*, *Funarium* and *Toſa*, which for brevity I will paſſe over.

Sea-Havës. Here are alſo many commodious Havens, among which *Ochinafamannus* is the chiefeſt, where there lies continually many ſhipping.

Mountaines & hils. Here are alſo many high and ſteepe Mountaines, among the reſt two of them are very famous; the one is nameleſſe, & ſendeth out continuall flames of fire, upon the top whereof the Devill appeares to ſome men, who with faſting and devotion haue for a long time afflicted themſelues, & ſhowes himſelf cloathed with a bright cloud. The other is called *Figenoiama* being exceeding high, & reacheth ſome miles aboue the cloudes.

Publicke buildings & workes. The ſumptuous buildings, Palaces, Monaſteries, &c. we will leaue to the relation of *Paulus Venetus*, being noe leſſe ſuperbe in their building at this day. *Taico* or *Taicoſama*, who gouvernes them at this preſent as a Monarch, built himſelf a Court, which is of a ſtrange and admirable ſtructure. It is hung about with a thouſand coſtly hangings & Tapiſtries, laced about with Damaſk, Veluet & Gold, and is built with moſt coſtly wood and timber, the inſide being overlayd with pure Gold. Before this Palace he hath erected an *Amphitheater*, where they act their Comedies. On the one ſide of it a pretty way from it, there ſtands two high towers, having three or foure chambers a peece in them. Their houſes are for the moſt part built with timber, in regard this Countrie is very ſubject to many Earthquakes, ſome againe are built with ſtone, and compact together after a fine and a neate manner.

Their Policie & Gouvernment. The Gouvernment of this Countrie (as is ſaid) conſiſteth in three men, which are eſteemed the chiefeſt in the Kingdome, and beare the greateſt ſway, and authority. The firſt they call *Zazo* their high Prieſt, who hath the adminiſtration over their Clergie. The ſecond is named *Voo*, & he hath the charge and diſpoſing of all places and dignities. The third they tearme *Cubacama*, & he hath the diſpoſing & managing of all affaires touching Peace and Warre.

The whole people are devided into fiue States or Degrees. The firſt degree are thoſe which haue the Gouvernment, & theſe they call *Tonos*, of theſe their be ſome of them that are of a higher Degree & Quality then the others, as are our Kings, Dukes, Marquiſes, Earles, Lords, &c. The ſecond Degree are the Spirituality, all theſe haue the haire of their heads and beards ſhaven cleane of, and never marrie; having many ſects amonge them, and though they be Spirituall yet ſome of theſe betake themſelues to the Warres, like the Knights of *Malta*, being all called by one common name *Bonzy*. The third Degree conſiſts of Cittizens, Burgeſſes & of the Gentrie. The fourth Degree are men of occupations, ſkilled in all manner of occupations, Handiecrafts and Manifactures: and the laſt Degree are the Huſbandmen and Peſants.

Malefactours of what State or condition ſoeuer they be, are for the leaſt crime or offence, either baniſhed, or putt to death, and are oftentimes at unawares runne through the body with a ſword. But in ſome places they ſett their murderers & pyrates upon Carts through their ſtreets to be mocked & laughed at by the people, and without the towne they naile them to a croſſe after the manner of the Iewes.

In their Religion they are great Idolaters and erre groſly. Their Miniſters and Teachers are the *Bonzy*, as wee haue mentioned before.

Their Gods. Amonge their Gods they call upon *Amida* & *Xaca*, whome they worſhip with great humility. They haue others which they name *Fotoques* from theſe they expect life Eternall; beſides theſe they haue their petty Gods, which they terme *Camis*, theſe they adore for the diſpoſing of their houſehold affaires, for health and riches, and for the procreating of Children.

Vniverſities. They haue alſo in ſome Citties Vniverſities, as at *Bandum*, which is ſaid to be an Vniverſity bigger then *Paris*. Here their *Bonzys* haue ſpeciall ceremonies, and proceede in learning. At *Bungum* is alſo a *Seminarie*, or Schoole of *Ieſuites*, where the *Iaponites* ſpeake Portugal, and the Europians learne the Iaponian language.

Printing in uſe among them. The art of Printing is alſo in uſe among them.

The manners of the Natives. The people for the moſt part are induſtrious, wittie, ingenious, docible & of a good memorie and underſtanding. Poverty is accounted noe ſhame amonge them: they haue in deteſtation chiding, brawling, theverie, vaine ſwearing and playing at Dice. To be tall, and a well proportioned bodie they like exceeding well; they are of a ſtrong conſtitution; till they are ſixtie yeares of age, they make good Souldiers: they lett their beards grow reaſonable longe: they pull their Childrens haire out of their foreheads with a paire of ſmall tangues or pincers. The vulgar ſort & the huſbandmen cutt halfe the haire of their head off, and the gentry almoſt all, leaving but a litle tuff of haire in their necks, which they hold as a ſhame, if any man touch it.

Their lodging. The Floures of their houſes are covered with matts, & are made in the faſhion of matraſſes, whereupon they lye, hauing onely a ſtone for a pillow under their heads: They eate upon their knees; leaning upon their thighes and ſitting upon their arſes, they are as punctuall and neate as the *Chinois*.

In eating of their meate they uſe two ſmall ſticks leaſt it ſhould fall on the ground, neither doe they waſhe their hands before dinner.

Before they goe to dinner, or ſupper they pull of their ſhoes, leaſt they ſhould foule their matts.

Their manners when they eate. The meaner ſort, eſpecially thoſe which dwell by the Sea Coaſt, eate Herbes, Rice and Fiſhe; but the richer know how to dreſſe daintie Cates & Diſhes. At every courſe their geſt haue a cleane table (but without either table cloath or napkins) made of Cedarboards, being about a hand bredth high from the ground.

Their Confitures and Banketting ſtuff they ſett upon their tables in the forme of a Piramide, gilding them over, and beſetting them round about with Cypreſſe ſprings and branches: they uſe alſo to gild the bills, and the leggs of their foule & birds, before they diſh then up.

The Portugals trading. The *Portugals* driue a great trade in theſe parts, for here they finde great ſtore of Pearle, which are round and thick, and of a reddiſh colour. They finde there alſo many precious ſtones, which with the abundance of Gould they haue, enriches this Countrie mightely.

The General Descriptiō OF EAST-INDIA.

Name.

INDIA is the biggeſt, and nobleſt Countrie of all Aſia, & is ſo called from the river *Indus*, Ptolomie divideth this great Region into two parts, namely into *India intra Gangem*, and *India extra Gangem*. *India* beyond *Ganges* is called in the Holy Scripture *Hevila*, or as ſome write *Havilath*, or *Evilath*. *India* on this ſide *Ganges* is alſo called *Seria*, and by the Inhabitants *Macym*, or *Magin*, as Marius writeth. Likewiſe *Mangi* and *China*. *Ioannes Barrius* ſaith, that it is named alſo *Indaſtan*. *Pomponius* affirmeth, that *India* is of ſuch a large extent, and takes up ſuch a ſpace and tract, that one cannot ſaile along the ſea Coaſt in 60 daies, & nights.

Bounds. *Strabo* and *Plinie* bound *India* on the Weſt with the river *Indus* (which ſeparateth *Perſia* from *India*) on the North with mount *Taurus*, on the Eaſt with the Eaſterne Sea, and on the South with the *Indian* Ocean.

The extention. This Countrie (as *Mr. Heylin* ſaith) extendeth in length from *China* to *Perſia* 3600 miles, and ſtretcheth from *Taurus* to the Ocean: this being the biggeſt Countrie, comprehended under one name of any in the world, excepting *Tartaria*, & *China*. It is ſituate betweene the firſt and ſixth Climates, the longeſt day being in the South part of 12 howers onely; but in the North fiueteene howers and a halfe.

The Aire. *India* is a halthfull Countrie, being refreſhed with many ſweete weſterne windes; but is not everywhere of a like tẽperature, in regard of the greatneſſe thereof: for in ſome places, eſpecially neere vnto the line, it is extreme hott, and in other places very temperate; but towards the North cooler.

Fertility. This Countrie throughout ſurpaſſeth all the other parts of the world for a good ſituation, a temperate aire, a fatt and a fruitfull ſoile, having an other face, and countenance than other Countries: for here new ſtars doe riſe and ſett: it hath two Summers, beareth fruits twiſe a yeare, betweene which there blowes many coole Eaſterne gales of winde, which doe refreſh & allay the extraordinarie heate thereof.

And though there groweth not much Corne: yet haue they plenty of all kinde of Fruits, eſpecially Barly, Rice, and the like, which they pull up with their handes. There are likewiſe many fruit trees.

This Countrie alſo produceth abundance of Pepper, Franckencenſe, Myrhe, Aloes, Cloues, Ginger, & in the Southerne parts, Cynnamõ, Calmus, Nardus, & other Aromatick ſpiceries, & as in Arabia & Æthiopia, ſo the Canes haue honey in thẽ. There are alſo many Phyſicall Hearbes and drugges, many wholeſome roots, and ſome poyſonable: what ſhall I ſpeake of the mineralls, mettals, precious Stones, and other gifts of Nature, which are there? From hence comes gold and ſilver in abundance, copper, yron, and Lettanie, as *Diodorus* withneſſeth, though *Plinie* be of a contrarie opinion, that it affords neither Copper, nor Lead; but in ſtead of them Pearles, and Stones, for from hence alſo comes great ſtore of precious ſtones, as Berils, Chryſophraſes, Adamants, Carbuncles, Chryſolits and exceeding great and faire pearles. Here they haue ſuch abundance of ſilke, that they furniſh the whole world therewith. All Beaſts are larger, and greater bon'd here then in any other part of the world. Here are huge wilde Bulls, Camells, Lyons, Rhinocerots, Elephants, and Doggs. In the wilderneſſe are terrible Dragons, which are almoſt as bigg as Elephants, with whome they fight continually: There are ſuch fierce Maſties, that they dare ſeize upon a Lyon. *A number of wilde Beaſts.*

There are alſo an infinite number of Serpents, which the Indians eate, after they haue roaſted them, as they doe a kind of Ants which they eate with pepper as wee doe Crabbs. There are found alſo white Apes, and *Chamæleons*, which liue onely by the aire, & can tranſforme themſelues into any colour. There are alſo many kinds of ſtraunge foule and birds never ſeene by any other nation, beſides an infinite number of Hennes, Phеſants, Partriges and Parrets of diverſe fine coulours.

The Princes & Governours. Touching the governement of the *Indians Plinie* writeth thus, Amonge all Nations the *Indians* were never beaten out of their Frontiers, or habitations. They count that, from the time of *Liber Pater*, till *Alexander the great*, they had 153 Kings, which ſucceedid one an other and raigned over them 1911 yeares, and three monthes. *Strabo* writeth alſo of the *Indians*, that no man had ever any victorie over them, but onely *Liber Pater*, or *Bacchus*, who was the firſt that entred, & conquered this countrie, then *Hercules* & *Alexander* the *greath*: though *Cyrus* and Semiramis Queene of Aſſyria had aſſaulted them, and made part of this countrie tributairie to her, and ſlew *Staurobates* the King thereof. Next unto her *Alexander* the *great* invaded it, at which time there were many Kings, and free Citties, whom the *Gymnoſophiſts* perſwaded to defend their liberty. Thoſe which accompained *Alexander* the *great* in his expedition, relate, that in this tract of *India*, which they ſubdued, they found fiue thowſand townes, whence one may eaſely marke what a great and a large Region this was.

Cities and Townes. Calecute. The *Metropolis* of this Countrie is *Calecute*, which for three miles together lyeth along the ſea ſhoare, and is the moſt famous Mart-towne, and a ſtaple of all the Indian trafficke. There are beſides many goodly Citties, as *Cambaia*, *Decan*, *Barticalla*, *Cononor*, and diverſe others.

Lakes. Neither want they great Lakes. In the hiſtorie of *Alexander Magnus* mention is made of a Lake, which is beſett round about with woods and trees, and was a thouſand paces broad; where his Armie being almoſt dead with thirſt refreſhed themſelues. But the greateſt of all is the Lake *Chiamay*, being foure hundred miles about, and lyeth 600 miles from the ſea, from whence many famous rivers haue their ſource and head: next unto this there is the Lake *Cincuihay*, & diverſe others. *Chimay.*

Rivers. Here are alſo wonderfull great Rivers: Hiſtorie relateth, that *Alexander* the great ſayled every day 600 furlongs up the River *Indus* with his ſhipping, & that he could not ſaile unto the end of it in leſſe then fiue months and odd days, whereas it is manifeſt, that this river is leſſer then the *Ganges*. This river ſpringeth frõ the topp of Mount *Caucaſus*, heretofore called *Paropamyſus*, and now *Naugocrot*, and after he hath runne 900 miles in length diſchargeth himſelf into the South, or Indian ſea with two mouthes, carryng along with him nineteene others rivers, whereof the chiefeſt is the *Hydaſpis*, into which there falls foure other rivers, and the *Cantabra*, whoſe waters are encreaſed with three rivers more. *Indus.*

Ganges. Touching the river *Ganges* ſome write, that it hath no certaine head, others that it ariſeth in the Sythian hills, and carryeth 19 other rivers along with him.

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

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PERSIÆ PARS

INDIA Gouros EXTRA GANGEM

INDIA INTRA GANGEM

GUZARATE

CAMBAIA

DELLI

DECAN

BALAGUATA

CORMANDEL

SINGALA

ORIXA

PEGU

SUMATRA

COCHINCHINA

SINUS Argarius et Ptolemæo olim Gangeticus DE BENGALA

MARE ARABICUM Rubrum et INDICUM

OCEANUS ORIENTALIS

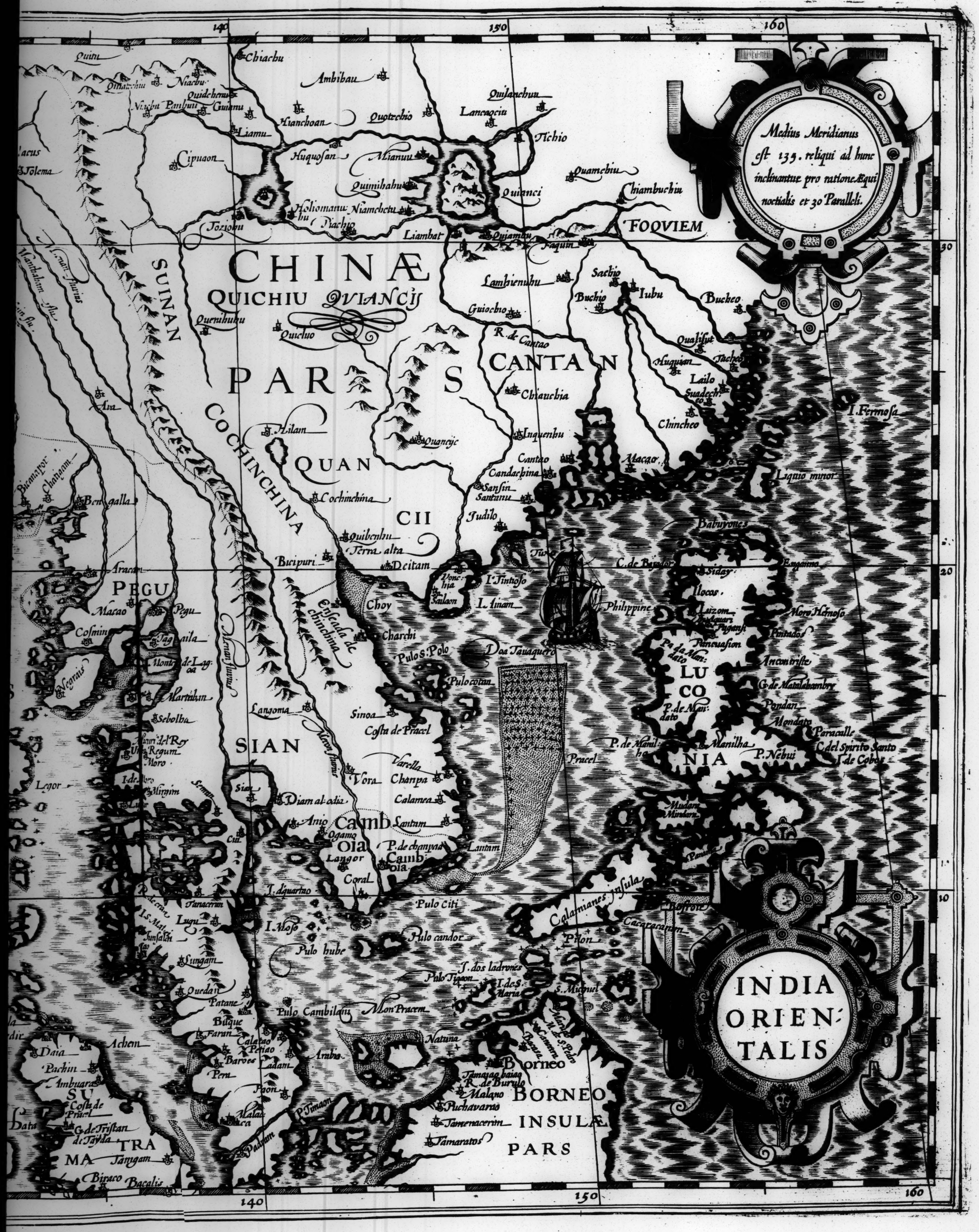
Zeilam insula Taprobanem incolis dicta Ptolemæo Nanigeris

Andramania De ouro

Hispanicæ Leucæ 17½ 35 52½ 70 87½ 105

Milliaria German. 15 30 45 60 75 90

Cataisafet Casna Carnbach Condu Cardem Nagra Indus fluvius Taixila Gelfeten Sinchrue Tipura Cabul Cbesimar Perdua Curm Sinrent Naech Pandan Bimaru lacus Softan Serchis Rachan Aracam Multan Bagian Malcin Indu Scianga Canfa Raraßa Eugam Sapuryan Macbtnara Raitanbur Cafdar Mandao Sanga Ardavat Bingiron Moltan Citor Melichberit Diul Rde Diul Giagat Lahor Cambaia Goga Campanel Gandar Pala Baroche Surrate Damaom Daniuu Pandu Bacaim Maim Chaul Quelecim Dabul Debetrle Viſapor Carapam Opagode Banda Goa Bisna Bisnagar Angadiva Onor gar Batecala Bacanor Mangalor Marnbia Cananor Calicut Coulete Cranganor Chilao Cochim Cadala Porca Coulam Cael Erniga Travcor Comori Panelor Caletor Iaffanapatam Pescaria CEY LON Chilão Caprio Negumbo Cola Gemalia Columbo Palcam Pedr.dc Galla Quitu Amuy Chiamai lacus Tolema Gouro Caon Comotaÿ Vima Jamuri Bacola Satogain Angeli Bicanapor Chairgam Bicana por Bengalla Aracan Macao Cosmin Negrais Martiban Sebolha Lagor Mirgim Diam al adiu Anio Ogamo Hilam Cochinchina Cipuaon Niachu Quidehenu Niachu Panhuu Guiamu Liamu Chiachu Ambibau Hianchoan Huquosan Holiomanu hu Piachu Tozionu Quenihuhu Quicluo Lugu Sungam Quedah Patane Bilque Farun Calatao Pitiao Barves Pera Ladam Aru Pulo Cambilan Pulo hube I.Moso I.Rasa I.de Sombi Nicubar Gemispola Pedir Achem Daia Pachin Ambuara Costa de Priaol G.de Tristan da Tayda TRA MA Jangam Biraco Bacalis Malaca P.Timaon Paodam Laoon Langoma Siam Sian Regum Moro I.de Moro Lugu Tenacerim I.dquirtao I.de Cabeç. Macanapor Quelha Timor Pruaca Candical Gaufar Maldiva Canal Maldivæ Ins. C.de Comori Bengala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Medius Meridianus est 139. reliqui ad hunc inclinantur pro ratione Æqui noctialis et 30 Paralleli.
CHINÆ
QUICHIU QUANCIS
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Quotechio
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Huquosan
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Chiambuchiu
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Guiamu
Niachu
Panhuu
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Terra alta
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Bucipuri
Liambat
Quiambu
Faquin
Lambienuhu
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Inquenhu
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Sansin
Santanu
Judilo
Macaor
Quajsut
Huquian
Tachco
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Suadech.
Chincheo
I. Fermosa
Liquio minor
Babuyones
Ilocos
Luzon
Philippine
Pintados
Mare Hemeso
Pancuasion
Mendaro
Manilha
Paracalle
C. del Spirito Santo
P. Nebui
Pracel
Mudarra
Calamianes
Cacaracaran
Pilon
Bojeador
Sidayr
Pangasinan
Lagoa
Martabam
Sebolha
Moro
Legor
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Diam al-odia
Amio
Ogamo
Langor
Coral
Lantam
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Vora
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Sinoa
Costa de Pracel
Langoma
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Pulo S. Polo
Pulo cotan
Doa Tavaquero
I. Tintoso
I. Hainam
Vonchia
Faulaon
Pulo Citi
Pulo candor
Pulo hube
I. Moso
S. dos ladrones
Pulo Timaon
I. de S. Maria
S. Miguel
Mon Pracm.
Pulo Cambilanu
Natuna
Arabra
Borneo
Tamajao baiag
R. de Burulo
Malano
Puchavarao
Tamenacerim
Tamarates
Sunda
Achem
Daia
Pachin
Ambuara
Costa de Pracel
G. de Tristan de Tayda
Tanagam
Biraco
Bacalis
Patane
Bilque
Faran
Calatao
Periao
Baroes
Peru
Ladani
Paon
Malaca
Padiam
Tanacerim
Lugu
Junsalan
Sungam
Quedah
Benegalla
Bicanagor
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Cochin
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Manibahom flu.
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Enfenada de chinchina
Ins. Mal.
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Costa de Pracel
Ilanir del Rey
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Camboia
Langor
P. de champana
Camboia
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Pulo Timaon
P. de Manilha
P. de Manidato
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Others say againe, that it gusheth out with a great noise, and so falleth downe steepe clifts, and then runneth through plaine fields, and so forward with a slowe streame, till he dischargeth himselfe into the sea. The bredth thereof being in the narrowest place 8, and in the broadest 20 miles, and the depth thereof never lesse then 100 foote: some haue supposed this to be the river *Pison*, mentioned in the holy Scriptures, which compasseth the Land of *Havilah*, where there is gould. Some also are of opinion, that this is the same river, which runneth into the Gulfe of *Bengala*, and that in regard of the likenesse of the name: for he is called in those parts by the Inhabitants *Guengua*: but Mercator with good reason saith, that Ganges is that River, which is now called at this daye *Rio di Cantaon*.

Besides these rivers, these following are the chiefest, as the *Mandona*, *Chaberis*, *Ava*, *Campumo*, *Mena*, *Menõ*, & some others. *Megasthenes* mentioneth that there are sixty rivers in *India*, which in the Summer time overflow (as the Nile doth) & fattens the ground, which is the principall cause of the fruitfulnesse thereof. It is reported that *Ganges* as the *Nyle* breedeth & feedeth Crocodells, Dolphins, and Cunngers, which are 30 foote long, as *Plinie* relateth.

The best and fairest part of *India* lyeth alonge the *Indian* or Southerne Ocean. And though there be many good havens: yeth it is very dangerous sayling along this Coast; because of the many Rocks, Clifts, and Quicksands, which lye about this Coast.

VVhales & other huge fishe. *Solinus* writeth that in the *Indian Ocean*, there are whales, as bigge as foure acres of ground, and an other huge fishe called *Physeteras*, or a whire poole, which are so exceeding great, that they seeme as *Pillars* to rise aboue the Sayle-yard and hatches of a ship, & drawes in so much water, that when they cast it out through thier spouts sometimes it overwhelmes and sinkes a shipp neere vnto them.

Mountaines To number up all the Mountaines in this Countrie, the most whereof are without Trees, or any greeneneſse, would be here too teadious; but the *Imaus*, *Emodus* and *Paropamissus* are all parts of Mount *Caucasus*, and the chiefest.

VVoods. The woods in *India*, as *Solinus* relateth, grow so exceeding thick, that one cã scarcly shoot an arrow into them. In orchards there growes figg trees, so bigg, that they take up 60 paces of ground, the armes and boughes whereof overshade two furlongs in circuite. Their leaues are as broad as an Amazonian Targett, and the apples of them are exceeding Sweete.

In moorish grounds there growes such thick reedes; that they use them in stead of boates. In India onely groweth the Ebon tree, and upon steepe clifts: there are some trees, which sweats out Franckincense, and an other kinde of a tree, which beares great Indian nutts.

Devision of the people. This whole nation was in times past divided into seven orders or states. The first was Philosophers: the second Husbandmen for the manuring and telling of their Lands: the third was shephards: the fourth Handiecraftsmen: the fifth Souldiers: the sixth Epophors, spyes, or ouerseers of the people, as being the chiefest of them which remonstrated to the King whatsoeuer hapned in India: and the seventh were Counsellours, whereof there were but a fewe in number chosen out of the noblest, and wisest; these commonly assisted the King with their Councills, & decided all ambiguous causes. By these all Captaines, & Princes were elected.

Lawes. Touching their Lawes, and Statutes, the most of them liued without any written Lawes, others governed themselues according to their written Lawes, in which they use simplicity without guile, as they doe likewise in all their contracts & dealings, & are never giuẽ to disputes or cõtroversies; for they trust out any wares, or commodities, neither use any obligations, or morgages, but credit one an other simply upon their bare word. Those which are cõvinced of bearing false witnesse, the first joynts of their fingers are cutt off. He that cutts off the member of any man, loseth not onely the same member; but shal also haue his hand chopt off. But if any man maines the hand, or putts out the eye of an Artisan, he forfeits his neck.

Their Nobility is in great estimation among them, according to their ancient manner. The most part of them are vnlearned, doing all things by memorie.

Their Spirituality. The Spirituall functions are administred by *Gymnosophists*. These *Gymnosophists* vvere to the Indians, as the *Magi* to the *Persians*, the *Chaldai* among the *Assyrians*, the *Druides* to the *Britaines*, and are called by the Indians *Brachmanni*. They are had in great reverence, and liue for the most part, a very austere and a solitairy life in Caues and deserts, feeding on herbes, vvearing poore and thinne vveedes, and for a certaine time doe abstaine from all kind of vvickednesse. But that time once past, maye (as it vvere) by priviledge defloure Virgins, and committ vvhat riots they list. They are skillfull in Astrologie, Philosophie, and Physicke.

Manners. The people are indifferently civill, and ingenious. Both men and vvomen imitate a majesty in their going & apparrell, vvhich they swveeten vvith oyles and perfumes, adorning themselues vvith Ievvels, Pearles, and other ornaments befitting.

They are novv a nation (as *Mr. Heylin* observeth) composed of fiue severall people. I. The *Indians* or Natiues, vvhich are in part *Gentils*, in part *Christians*. Those vvhich are *Gentiles* retayning amonge them many of their old Customes, as not knovving their vviues after they haue borne them tvvo children. Secondly, not accompanying them if after fiue yeares cohabitation they can raise no issue by them, but exchanging them for others: Thirdly, they are never revvarded for any militairie exploit; unless they bring vvith them an ennemies head in their hand: Fourthly, killing their frends vvhen sickness vvithereth thẽ. Moreover, the people of *Narsinga* use to burne their vviues vvith their husbands, and shee is tought to haue bene most loving, during his life, vvhich is novv most vvilling to accompany him in his death, & offer herselfe to his *Manes* at the Funerall pile, vvhere unto thus alludeth the Poet:

A Shame 'tis not to die, they therefore striue
VVho may be fam'd to follovv him aliue.
The Victor burnes, yeelds to the flame her breſt
And her burnt face doth on her husband reſt.

As for the Christians (to vvhich religion they vvere converted by *Saint Thomas*) they still retaine the name, and profession, wich they haue novv deformed, or rather reformed according to the Church of Rome, vvich vvas effected in the Synode, held for that purpose at *Goa*, Anno 1599. at vvhat time, they deliuered up all their bookes, to the censure of the *Roman-Spanish* Archbishop of *Goa*, to be by him corrected: and permitted their liturgie also to be by him altered. Before this union they used first to administer the Sacrament vvith bread seasoned vvith salt: Secondly, in stead of vvine (because India affordeth none) to use the juyce of raisins, softned in vvater one night, and so pressed forth. Thirdly, not to baptise their children till 40 daies old, unless in danger of death. Fourthly, to permitt noe images in their Churches, but of the crosse onely: Fiftly, to debarre their Priests from second Marriages: and Sixtly to paint *GOD* vvith three heads on one body denoting thereby the Trinity. The second sort of People, vvhich inhabite this Countrie are *Mahumetan Persians*, and *Tartars*, especially since the *Moguds* great victories here. Thirdly, the *Ievves*, vvho liue strangly disperced in all quarters: The fourth are *Arabians*, and *Moores*, vvho 200 and odde yeares past, seized on some Hauen-tovvnes, driving the natiues up higher into the land-Countrie. And the fifth *Portugals*, vvho possessing some fevv Sea-touvvnes, commodious for trafficke, bragg of the conquest of the vvhole Countrie, vvhich they are in no possibility to conquere, the English and Dutch having their shares, Castles, and holds in those parts asvvell as they. Hitherto Mr Heylin. All the Indians vveare long haire, their greatest braverie consisteth in Pearles, and precious Stones, but they haue sundry sorts of apparell, some vveares vvoollen, some linnen, others are clothed vvith skinnes of Beasts, and Birds feathers: some goe starcke naked, others couver onely their privities; they are commonly of a duskish and a tannie colour, vvhich they bring vvith them from out of their mothers vvombes. They are tall and af a large stature, they haue many married vviues giuen them by their Parents: buying them for a paire of Oxen. Some they use for servile vvorkes, others for pleasure, and the propagation of children: they maye lie vvith other vvomen, unless their vviues can persvvade them to chastety. Artificers & Handycraftsmen are in great request & esteeme amonge them, being not onely free from all taxations, but also haue a proportion of Corne allovved them out of the Kings Garniers. They driue a great trade here in many places; especially in precious Stones, svveete spices, cottons, and silkes.

The Second Descriptiõ
OF THE
EAST-INDIAN
ILANDS, AS GILOLO, CELEBES,
BORNEO &c.

Gilolo.

GILOLO, or *Gilolum*, named also *Batochina*, is one of the Ilands, which they commonly call *Del Moro*. The aire here is hott, and intemperate. The soyle aboundeth with *Rice*, and the pith of a certaine Tree, which is called *Sagu*, whereof they make bread, and drawe out of the same tree a kinde of juyce, of which they make their wine. It hath great store of wilde Hens, diffring much from ours. And the Sea neere vnto it hath abundance of Crabes, which taste like mutton. The Natiues are Barbarous, and Cruell, and as their Predecessours heretofore, so now they will eate mans flesh. The Iland *Celebes* with some others, which goe vnder the same name, doe lie westward from the *Moluccos*. These Ilands haue good store of Viniger. The Natiues are white, *Anthropophagi*, or *Men-eathers*, Idolaters, and Pirates. They goe naked, hiding onely with a shirt their privities. The Ile *Ambon* giveth denomination to certaine Ilands, lying next vnto it. It is 50. miles in circumferene. This Ile yeeldeth noe great store of spices; but the shipping, which comes from *Malacca* to the *Moluccos* strikes there, and refreshes themselues in this Iland. The Inhabitants of these Iles, giues their owne parents one to another to be eaten and devoured, when they are broken with age, or are afflicted with any incurable maladie. And by their piracies trouble much alle the adiacent Ilands.

The Temperature.

The Fertility.

Celebes.

Ambon.

Banda.

Banda are seven small Iles, or thereabouts, lying on the south side of the Snida, & Molucco Ilands, vnder the seventh degree of Southerne latitude: others doe place them in 4 degrees, and a third part of one. The names are *Banda*, which is the greatest, & giveth name to all the rest, *Mira*, *Rosolargiũ*, *Ay*, *Rom*, *Niera*, *& Gunuape* the least of them all burneth vncessantly, and therefore is vnhabitable. These Ilands haue Nutmegs, and Mastick growing vpon one and the same tree. The Nutmegg-tree is tall, and brauncheth out like to our Oake. The Nutt hath three shells, or coverings: the first is thick to defend it against the violence of the weather, windes and raine: the second is a thin skin, which covers it after the manner of nett, & is encompassed with a third shell: the thin skin is the blossome of the Nutmege, which the Spanjards call *Macis*, and wee *Mace*, being an excellent and wholesome kinde of spice. The Ginger, which growes in all these Ilands are of two sorts. The one wilde, the other planted: which is better than the other, having a leafe like Saffran, and a sweet-smelling roote, but being eaten bitteth like pepper; and is hotter then pepper. The Iland *Timor* is situate in the tenth degree of Southerne Latitude. It produceth great store of white, and yellow Saunders, which the Ilanders swopp away for yron, hatches, kniues and swords. There are three kinds of these Saunders, yellow, white, and redd. There are

The nutmeggtree.

Ginger.

Timor.

Saunders.

groues of the white, and yellow, both very good in the Iland of *Timor*: but the red groweth in the quarters of *Choromandel* & *Tanasserim*. It is like a nut-tree, the fruit thereof is of no vse, but the wood pounced, is good against burning feavers, being mingled in some thin liquor, in chafing ones forehead and temples therewith. Mercator nameth that Iland *Borneo*, which *Ptolomy* calleth *The Iland of good Fortune*, is situate betweene *Camboia* and *Celebes*: *Calamianes* is next vnto it. The South part lieth vnder the Æquinoctiall-line, the rest Northward. It is the greatest Iland in that *Ocean*, and some report that the compasse of it takes vp three months saile: others relate that the circuit of it is 2200 miles. It aboundeth with all things necessairie, and yeeldeth Camphire, Mushroms, Diamants, and litle horses. There are in this Iland many good havens, and faire Cities, as *Cabura*, *Tajacopura*, *Tamoaratas*, *Malano*, and *Borneo* the chiefest of them all, which hath in it 25000 Inhabitants. It is situate in a Moorish ground by the Sea side like *Venice*. The Kinge whereof is a *Mahumetan*, with whome they cannot speake; but by an Interpretour. The Natiues are whitish, they are sharpe witted, and more craftie then in the other Ilands, and yet are Idolaters. The *Philippina* are many Ilands so called from *Phillip* the second of Spaine, in whose time they were discovered by *Legaspi* a Spanjard Anno 1564. *Ptolomie* calleth them *Barusses*. The chiefest of them are *Luzzon*, or *Lucon*, *Tandair* and *Mindanoa*. The climate in these Ilands is good & temperate, but somewhat hott, especially by the Sea Coast: for that part, which lieth within the Land is cooler. The soyle is very fruitfull in wheate, Rice, Sugar, Pulse, Hony, and Figgs, almost halfe a cubit longe. They finde in them also some Gold and Yron mines, many Horses, Oxen, Kine, Swine, Deare, and abundance of Civett-Catts. The Ile of *Tandair*, which is commonly called *Philipina* is fairer, and more pleasant, being 160 miles in compasse. *Luzzon* is much greater but lesse manured: in which the Spanjards haue built the towne of *Manila*, lying very commodiously vpon the Sea. The Ile *Mindanao* hath many townes in it, as *Cailon*, *Pavaodes*, *Subut*, *Papito*, and *Suriaco*. The Spanjards inhabit these Iles for the most part, who trafficke with the neigbouring Ilanders, & the *Chinois*; and from thence sett forth shipping for new Spaine, and the Kingdome of Mexico, through a famous passage. The Kingdome of *Camboia* aboundeth in all things necessarie to life. It taketh the name from the chiefe Citty *Camboia*, situate on the river Meicon: which arising in *China*, so augmenteth his waters, that his owne Channell being insufficient to receiue them, he renteth the Earth into a hundred Ilands, & at last he filleth a Lake with his Streames of 60 miles long. This Ile & towne is of great trafficke for its plentie of Gold, Silver, Aloes, Rice, Meate, and abundance of Wines made after their manner, and breedeth many Horse & Elephants. The Inhabitants

Borneo Site.

The Fertility.

Cities.

The Philippines.

Name.

Climate.

Fertility.

Tandair.

Luzzon.

Mindanao.

Townes.

Camboia.

Name.

The river Meicon.

Fertility.

are

CHINA

PEGU

SIAM

CAMBOIA

CAMPAA

MALACCA

BORNEO

MINDANAO

CELEBUS

LUCO

IAVA Maior

MARE INDICUM

Dos Rers Magos

Strato de Manilha

Strato de Sunda

Prinsen Eylanden

AMSTELODAMI
Ioannes Ianßonius
excudebat

INDIÆ ORIENTALIS NOVA DESCRIPTIO

150 160 170

20 10

PHILIPPINAS INSULAE

ARCHI PELAGUS

Insulæ de. Ladrones

S. LAZARI

Dos Rers Magas
Tebos
Queno
Legueape
Tacosinio
I. de Prata
Babuselmies
C. Buialar
C. del Engano
Engaion
Vigas
Lufom
Illecos
Aguarina
LUCO
Moremozo
Pintado depassaros
G. de Matado hombre
C. Bolyna
Pangasivan
Manilha
Pantavilon
C. Sambalos
NI A
Mira
P. de Mandalo
Strato de Manilha
Cabite
Borneo
Camarumba
Mindoro
Baÿ la Baya
C. de Spirito sancto
Premire surgidero
Tandai
Matabaon
Panaotton
Passage de S. Clara
Negoas
Cabite
Silumaro
Paragoya
S. Ioan
Baragos
Lomeotan
P. Galera
Dapito
Isitae
Caldero
MINDANAO
Mindanao
I. S. Miguel
Halconeren
Pracel
I. de S. Maria
Tagima
B. Branca
B. Asean
I. das Polanas
I. S. Ioannes
C. Bicaso
Ialo
Candigar
Cerogaano
I. de S. Ioan
Boquerano
Songy
Syan
Docan
Mandoa
I. de Telau
Soppi
Sarabal
Tongquiere
Moratay
I. Sum
Gilolo
Tafasoro
Batochine
Boco
Mesol
Ceylon
Cambello
Ceram
Nieu Zeelandt
Gouvongapy
Duyfkens Eylant
Buro
Bonda
Amsterdam
Banda
Lucepinla
Batoleya
Batotara
Ombo
Teraita
Timor
Bouro
Sahull
Susu
Eympan
Celebus
Hoeck vande mol
Gorontalo
Tomineo
Mamoya
Quigui
Mandor
Graef willems hoeck
Tobuco
Regenhoeck
Siapa
Minsan
Maligue
Bacan
Tello
Patchor
Paninahasi
Gilolo
Geves
Willem Schouten Eylanden
t' Landt vande Papoos
Anmao
Jansou. en. Mon
Hogelandt
Langelandt
Hoogehoeck
C. Kniesbay
Modder Eylande
Tyuri
La Engleſe
Ota obata
Mahao
Gregua
Chemochoa
Agon opagan
Ora magan
Gungan
Saeyan
Notan
Saÿa vedra
Volid
Saladedra
I. dos Matalotes
I. de los Arecifos
Palo Urlan
I. de S. Martires
I. de Aues
Hispanice leucæ 17½. uni gradui competentia
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Miliaria Germanica quorum 15. uni gradui respondent.
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Malacca. the site. Fertility & manner of the Natiues.

are warrlike, but Idolaters. The Kingdome of Malacca is 270 miles in length, and lyeth altogether vpon the Sea Coast. It hath a moist soyle, dirtie, and not very fruitfull, yet in the best grounds thereof there growes Corne and Saunders. The Cittie of Malacca is situate vpon the famous river *Gaza*. It is a great Cittie, populous, and is almost 20 miles in circuit. There resorts vnto it an infinite number of Marchants, aswell from our parts, as from the adjacent places. The Inhabitants of this Kingdome haue vggly faces, longe hayre, are wickedly minded, in delighting to committ murders in the night, that the Autheur may not be seene, or knowne. Their King was heretofore a *Mahumetan*, who for some time having troubled and made warres against *Lopes di Secheira* a Portugall, had his Kingdome taken away from him by *Alphonso d' Albuquerque*, who brought this citty & the Moores vnder the subjection of the King of *Portugall*. Here resideth now the Archbishop. Here also they coine their gold, and silver, whereof the Inhabitants before made no vse, but had a kinde of copper money, which went currãt amonge them, being of a great weight, and a litle value.

Summatra. The site, Clime & Soyle.

Summatra lyeth vnder the *Æquinoctiall* line, and reacheth from the North to the South part 900 miles. Aristotle in his booke *de Mundo*, calleth it *Taprobane*, and was by him esteemed to be the biggest Iland of the world: but moderne experience hath found it otherwise; it being onely 700 miles long. and 200 broad. It is situate vnder a badd Climate, being vnwholesome, by reason of the abundance of Exhalations, and Foggs, which arise out of the Lakes and pooles in it, and the heate of the Sunne, which reflecteth continuall vpõ the rivers, causeth these dampes: yet the Sunnes vicinitie makes the soile abound in Ginger, Aloes, Cassia, Camphire, Mushromes, Silke, gold and silver, and abundance of common & longe pepper, whereof the Inhabitants lade tuenty shipps therewith, and sends it every yeare to *Cathay*. In some parts of it there are Elephants greater, and fitter for the warrs then those of other countries. Here is also a hill called *Balalvanus*, which continually burneth,

The Fertility.

A burning Hill.

and here are reported to be two strange fountaines, whereof the one runneth pure *Balsamum*, and the other, the best *Oyle*. This Ile is divided into 10 Kingdomes: the chiefe being of *Pedor*, and *Acem*: whose subjects are the most loving men to their ennemies, that are; other wise they would never eate them. They vse the skulls of their eaten Ennemies in stead of Money, exchanging them for their necessaries, and he is accounted the richest man, that hath most of these in his house. The chiefe Citties are 1. Daren 2. Pazzen, and 3. Androgeda, as Mr. Heylin witnesseth.

The Princes. Their manners.

Townes.

Iaua is either the greater, or the lesser, as *Marcus Paulus Venetus* relateth: he devideth them into eight Kingdomes, whereof he travelled trough sixe of them, viz. *Ferlech, Basman, Samata, Drogoiam, Lambri*, & *Fausur*. He reporteth in his descriptions, that in the Kingdome of Basman there are Vnicornes not much lesse then Elephants; being of the haire and colour of a Buffle. *Iava major* lies not farre from Summatra to the Eastward of it, and is in compasse 3000 miles, and in length 570, and for its wonderfull fertility is called by Scaliger the *Epitome of the vvorld*. There is abundance of Gold, Copper, Corne, and lofty trees, and a multitude of troopes, and heards of horse and Cattle. They salt their meates, both for them selues, and Straungers. They haue some fowle without feete. They gather abundance of silke in the woods and upon the trees without any great labour. There is in this Iland most excellent Emraulds, which giues a great lustre from them. There is also great store of pepper, cinamon, ginger, Cassia and diverse sweete spices. The Inhabitants in the Northerne parts are Moores, & the midlanders Southward Gentils: for this countrie is so divided by a continuall ridge of high and steepe mountaines. The Natiues are of a litle stature, broad-faced, corpulent, sharpe witted & ingenious: All what they vndertake, they beginn it happily, & finnish it diligently. They are skillfull in marchandise, Arts, Armes, learning Erudition, industrious and eloquent.

Iavà.

Vnicornes.

Soyle and Fertility.

The Fertility.

Stature.

There manners.

The third Deſcription OF THE EAST-INDIAN ILANDS, among vvhich the MOLVCCO ILANDS are the moſt Famous.

The Name. THE *Molluccoes* are famous through the world, in regard of the abundance of all ſorts of ſweete ſpices, but eſpecially for the Cloues, which comes from them.

The Situation. Vnder this name fiue other Orientall Ilands are comprehended, as *Ternate*, or *Tarante*, *Tidor*, or *Theodory*, *Motir*, or *Muthil*, *Machian* or *Mate*, *Bachian*, or *Bacianum*, they lie under the line, betweene the Iles of *Celebes* and *Gilolo*. The greateſt of them is hardly 18 Engliſh miles about, and all of them within the Compaſſe of 75 miles. They are very unhealthfull for many Marchants dye in them, who preferre their gaine before their owne liues.

The Soile. The ſoile is exceeding dry & ſpongie, which quickly ſucks up all the raine that falls, before it can runne into the Sea. It produceth diverſe ſweete ſpices, as

The Fertility. Nutmeggs, Maſtick, Aloes, Saunders, Cynnamon, Ginger, Pepper, and Cloues in abundance, without any labour or pruning, which is a wonder in nature; but as for other fruits for daylie food there are litle or none; therefore the Inhabitants liue by baſtering, and exchanging theſe ſpices for other proviſions and huge Canes, which grow ſo great in the *Moluccoes*, that the Natiues make of them Tonnes, and Barrells for their neceſſarie uſe.

The Cloue-tree. The *Cloue-tree* grows out of rocks, and clifts, but beares no fruit, till they be foure yeares old: they are thick, and haue leaues like a Bay-tree. The bloſſomes ſhoote firſt out like fenell-ſeed or like Oreng-budes. The bloſſomes being falne off, then ſprouts out the fruit, litle by litle like a naile: at the firſt they are red, but being dryed in the Sunne, become black, and that they maye be the harder, and keepe their vertue the longer they uſe to ſpringle ſalt water upon them. Theſe trees grow cloſſe one by an other (whether this happens by reaſon of the goodneſſe of the ſoile or of the fruitfullneſſe of the ſeede, roots and ſpriggs, which growe like a groue. The Inhabitants ſhares the trees, and ſhrubbs among them, and gather the fruits of them, to ſell it unto Marchands.

A ſtrang and admirable bird called Manucodiata. In theſe Ilands there falls out of the aire a ſtraung bird without feete, called *Manucodiata* of the biggneſſe of a Mag-pye, with a flatt head like a ſwallow, having a forked taile as long as an Arrow, flying in the aire with a continuall Motion: the feathers upon his head are ſo ſmall, as the leaſt haire you can ſee. They are greene like the feathers of a wild drake, but of a more liuely colour like an Emrauld; beneath the neck he hath ſhorter and leſſer feathers, of a yellow or of an Orange Colour, and falling downeward towards his breaſt are more bright & ſhyning; the uppermoſt part of his neck is couvered thick with feathers of a ſooty colour, which from his back to his taile grows greater, & thicker, but looſes ſomewhat of the brightneſſe thereof: thoſe feathers under his belly differ not much from the ſame greatneſſe and hue, when he ſpreadeth out his wings, they are at leaſt a foote and a halfe in bredth: the feathers under his wings are browne, but the uppermoſt white, intermingled with ſome reddiſh ſpecks: The quils and feathers on his wings are not ſo cloſſe one by an other; but that the aire maye come in through them. The Superſtitious Natiues beleeue, that this bird falls out of Heauen, or from the Mahumetan Paradice. They hold this bird in great eſteeme: yea their kings thinke themſelues ſafe from perills of warre if they haue one of them vvith them, vvhen they ſtand in the fore front of a battle.

Tidor and Ternate. Among theſe fiue Ilands before mentioned, *Tidor*, and *Ternate* are the principalleſt. *Ternate* having two commodious hauens. Vnder the King of *Ternate* (as *Mr. Heylin* relateth) 70 Ilands ſubmit their delicious commodities. Add unto theſe two the Ilands of *Banda*, or *Bantan* both for the vicinity in ſituation, & qualities, as abounding more in Nutmeggs, then any of the ſlaues of *India*, and for that cauſe much frequented. The Chiefe towne is, *Nera*. In all the Ilands, aſwell *Nera.* of *Banda*, as the *Moluccoes*, the faith of Chriſt beginneth now to take deepe roote, though according to the tenets of the Roman Church. *Galvano* reporteth, that in this Iland there is a fruit of which if a woman vvith child eate, her child will preſently moue: that there is a riuer plentifully ſtored with fiſhe, whoſe water is yet ſo hott, that it doth immeadiately ſcald off the ſkinn of any Beaſt that is caſt into it. The Inhabi- *The Natiues.* tants of theſe Ilãds, for the moſt part are *Caffars* or *Heathens*, which worſhip the Sunne, and the Moone aſcribing the Government of the day to the Sunne, and of the night to the Moone: And ſay the Sunne is the *Their Idolatrie, Superſtition and Manners.* man, and the Moone the wife, and that they are the Father and the Mother of the Starrs, which they hold alſo for their children, and petty Gods. They ſalute & reverence the riſing of the Sunne with their verſes. And their publick affaires are handled in the night by Moone light, at which time the Counſellours of ſtate meete & aſcend ſome tree, to view the Heavens, till the Moone riſes, and then goe into their Senate houſe to conſultation. They doe alſo pray unto her when ſhee ſhines, for propagation of Children, the breeding of their Cattle, and that the Earth maye produce her fruits in due ſeaſon and ſuch like matters. They reverence and affect honeſtie, and upright dealings, are Lovers of peace and quietneſſe, and haters of warre and diſſentions. There are two ſtrong Forts *The Forts.* in the Ile of Ternate, the one called *Grammallamma*. The other *Malayo*. In the Ile of Mothir lieth Naſſaus fort, and in Machian Tabilola and Mauritius Forts, as is deſcribed in this map.

The firſt diſcoverie of the Moluccoes. The *Moluccoes* were diſcovered firſt in the time of *Charles* the fifth: for when a great ſtrife and diſſention aroſe betweene the Portugals in the Eaſt, and the

INSULARUM MOLUCCARUM Nova descriptio

ARCHIPELAGO

Occidens

Meridies

Oriens

MACHIAN

BACHIAN

TIMOR *alijs* MOTIR

POTTEBACKERS EYLANDT

Taffaso

Tabillola

Nathaca

Mauritius

Taffaw

Cleyn Mariseo

GILOLO

Milliaria

AMSTELODAMI,
Apud Ioannem Ianſſonium.

INSULARUM MOLUCCARUM Nova descriptio

DE S.T LAZARO.

TERNATE

TIDORO

MOTIR

POTTEBACKERS EYLANDT

Natlaw

Gammalamma

Miterra

Jaye Dorp

Cleyn Mariseo

Mariseo

Tacomma

Hærij.

Malayo

Taluco

Bay van Gilolo

Milliaria Germanica communia

Milliaria Gallica communia

INSVLA.

Occidens 30 40 50 1

Septentrio 158 10 20 30 40

Oriens 30 40 50 1

Caſtilians in the Weſt, each nation ſtriving to enlarge their bounds and territoires, that the one might not be in the way one of an other, this quarrell was pacifyed by the authority of Pope *Alexander* the ſixth, and this new world was then divided into two parts; and certaine conditions and articles drawne betweene them: namely, that whatſoeuer was found by navigation or might be diſcovered hereafter beyond the Ilands of the Atlantick Sea, called heretofore *Heſperides*, as farre as the Eaſt, and the Orientall Iles ſhould belong unto the *Portugals*, and that which was found to the Weſtward ſhould appertaine unto the *Caſtilians*, and ſo through the ſearch and diligence of this nation *America* was knowne. The *Portugals* by litle and litle gott ſo farre into the *Orient*, (being tranſported with a deſire of gaine) that they began to entrench and fall into the part of the *Caſtilians*, which ſtrife could not be decided, but by judgement of *Ferdinandus Magellanus*. For he being a natiue *Portugall*, being incenſed by a diſcontentment and hate he had againſt his prince *Emanuell*; becauſe he had not rewarded his paines according to his deſert, pretented that the *Moluccoes*; according to the partition made of the new world, belonged to the *Caſtilians*. Therefore to end this ſtrife, *Charles* the fifth ſett him out Anno 1519, to ſeeke out an other paſſage to theſe Ilands: he directing his Voyage ſo, that from Spaine he rann his courſe outright to the 52 degree of the Southerne Latitude, and then turning his courſe towards the Weſt, paſſing a huge and an incredible way beneath the under-*Hemiſphære*, at laſt he ſaw the Orient or the riſing of the Sunne, and arrived with his ſhip in the *Moluccoes*, which he ſought for. From thence his men returned againe towards Spaine, through the upper *Hemiſphære*, along the Coaſt of *Aſia* and *Africa*, and ſo with an admirable magnanimity, ſayled about the globe of the whole Earth, which was never done afore by any man. Now *Magellanus* himſelfe ere he had found out all the *Moluccoes* was ſlaine and overthrowne in a fight againſt the Sauvages. And his Fellowe helpers afterwards found out the reſt of the *Moluccoes*, when their ſhips were diſperced, and many of them ſlaine and taken priſonners by the Sauvages: ſo that there was but one of their ſhips which returned ſafe into Spaine, laden with Spiceries and pearles as great as piggons eggs. Which *Navigators* gott themſelues an everlaſting fame, and gained more honour, then the *Argonauta*, who was embarked with *Iaſon* in *Colchis*: yea, this ſhip that had paſt through ſo many perills, and daungers might rightly be called after the name of a Starre, as the old ſhip of *Argos* was: for that onely ſayled no further, then out of *Gracia* to *Pontus Euxinus*; but this *Magellanian* ſhip, about the whole compaſſe of the world. And thus much for theſe fiue Ilands.

The Generall Deſcription OF AFRICA.

The name & from whome.

PTOLOMIE, *Dionyſius* & *Plinie*, would haue *Africa* to be the ſecond part of the World. *Strabo* the Third, it matters not, whether wee followe this or that opinion, the order of *Strabo* pleaſeth ſome: his authoritie here then wee will follow and make *Africa* the third part of the World. It is ſo called (if wee will giue credit to *Nicias*) from a certaine man called *Afer*, the Compagnion of *Hercules*, who accompained him to *Gades*. If wee followe *Ioſephus* and *Iſidorus*, it was ſo named from one of the Succeſſours of *Abraham* named *Aſer*: or as *Feſtus* thinketh, from the Greeke word Φρίκη, which ſignifieth Horror, for ſhe is exẽpted thereof being ſited betweene the Tropicks. The Arabians call it *Fricchiam* from the verbe *Faruca*, which ſignifieth with them, to ſeparate: for it is almoſt divided from the other parts of the Earth: or alſo from *Ifricus* King of *Arabia* the *Happie*, which they ſaye firſt inhabited theſe Countries. The Grecians calls it *Lybia* from *Libya* the Daughter of *Epaphus:* or becauſe it is *Lyphya*, or that the Winde called *Libs*, bloweth from this part. In the holy Scripture it is called *Chameſia*, of the *Arabians* & *Æthiopians Alkebulam*, and of the Indians *Beſecath*. The Equinoctiall Circle cutteth it almoſt in the midſt. The Tropickes ſurpaſſe it not, but goes beyond it on both ſides ten degrees and more. The *Mediterranean* Sea; and the Streight of *Gybralter* boundes it on the North. The *Red-Sea* or *Erythrea*, with the *Iſthmus*, or the narrow neck of this land that parteth this Sea, & the *Mediterranean* on the Eaſt, the *Ethyopick Ocean* on the South, and the *Atlanticke* on the Weſt, having the forme (as it were) of a Peninſula joyned to the partition of the Seas aboue ſaid. Now though the longitude which is taken from the Weſt, Eaſtward is ſhorter then that of *Europe*: yet that which rũneth towards the South extendeth it ſelfe ſo farre, that *Europe* can ſcarcely compare with it. For it hath the ſpace almoſt of 70. degrees, & *Europe* hath hardly 35. Beſides this, *Europe* is crooked & wynding; but *Africa* all alike, and alwaies continueth in one forme. *Europe* (as wee haue ſaid) is very well manured, and this lies waſt an deſert in many places. That for a long time knowe, this not. That part which is manured in *Africa* beareth much: but for the greateſt part it is couvered with barren ſands, & ſubject to much extremitie of the heate of the aire. In the Deſerts are fierce dangerous & cruell beaſts, which are found there. Many ſtraunge things are ſpoken of the exceeding abundance of her fertility, as yeelding in ſome ſoyles, a hundred Cornes for one ſeed that is caſt into it, & it is wonderfull to heare what is ſaid of the fruitfulneſſe of *Mauritania*, that there are found ſuch Vineſtoocks, that two man can hardly graſpe them about, and which beare grapes a cubit longe. Vpon Mount *Atlas*, the Trees are exceeding high, cleane poliſhed & without knotts, whereof the leaues are of Cypreſſe. It breedeth Elyphants & Dragons, which as Ennemies perſue the greater Beaſts & kill them, if they can but gett them in their clawes, through the ſinous fouldings of their Tayle. Lyons, Buffles, Leopards, Goates, Apes are there in great number. *Herodotus* reporteth that *Aſſes* are bred there with hornes. There are alſo *Hyænæ*, *Hiſtrices*, Wylde Rammes, *Thores* begotten betweene the Wolfe and the *Hyæna*, *Pantheres*, *Auſtriges*, and beſides many ſorts of Serpents, as Snakes & Aſps, as an Antidote, for the venome whereof, nature hath oppoſed the *Ichneumon*, the leaſt beaſt of all: therefore as the ſaid *Herodotus* relateth, there is neither Hart nor Wild-Boore. In the Deſert of *Lybia* as in ſome parts of *Numidia* which lye next unto *Lybia*, there are abundance of Serpents, the ſundry ſorts whereof this vers following in Latine maketh mention.

Squamigeros ingens Hæmorrhois *explicat orbes,*
Natus & ambiguæ coleret qui Syrtidos arva
Therſydros, *tractique via fumante* Chelydri,
Et ſemper recto lapſurus lumine Cenchris,
Pluribus ille notis variatam tingitur alvum,
Quam parvis tinctus maculis Thebanus Ophites
Concolor exuſtis atque indiſertus arenis
Ammodytes: *ſpinaque vagi torquente* Ceraſtæ,
Et Scytale *ſparſis etiam nunc ſola pruinis*
Exuvias poſitura ſuas, & torrida Dipſas,
Et gravis in geminum vergens caput Amphiſibæna,
Et Natrix *violator aquæ jaculique volucres.*
Et contentus iter cauda ſulcare Phareas,
Oraque diſtendens avidus ſpumantia Præſter,
Oſſaque diſſolvens cum corpore tabificus Seps.

Africa breedeth alſo *Baſilicks:* never the leſſe ſome account it as a fable: yet notwithſtanding under the Papacie of *Leo*, one was ſeene in the Temple of *Lucia*, under the Arches, which by the noiſome breath thereof, infected Rome with a great ſickneſſe. There are alſo diverſe ſorts of Monſters, the variety & multitude of them is aſcribed to the want of waters, all kinde of Beaſts being there by forced to meete at the next Rivers, Broches or Fountaynes for to ſtanch their thirſt. From whence this vulgar proverbe came, *That Africa allvvaies breedeth ſome nevv thing*. The Romans divided *Africa* into ſix Provinces, the *Proconſular* in which *Carthago* ſtood; *Numidia Conſular*, *Bizacchium*, *Tripolitania*, *Mauritania Cæſariana*, & *Mauritania Sitiphenſis*. *Ptolomy* in the beginning of his fourth booke mentioned 12. Provinces or *Satrapies*, *Mauritania Tingitonia*, *Mauritania Cæſariana*, *Numidia*, *Africa propria*, *Cyrenaica*, *Marmarica*, *Lybia propria*, *Egypt* the *Superiour* & *Inferiour*, *Libya Interiour*, *Æthiopia* under *Egypt*, and *Æthiopia Interiour*. But theſe divide not *Africa* ſuch as it was, but ſuch as was then knowne to them. *Leo Africanus* one of our Moderne Writers, devideth all *Africa* into foure parts, vidz. 1. *Barbarie*, 2. *Numidia*, 3. *Libya* & the Region of the *Negroes* or *Blacks*. But he erreth herein, in that he doth not bound *Africa* from the *Red-Sea* but from *Nilus*, which occaſioneth him to attribute *Egypt* & ſome other Eaſterne parts to *Aſia*, therefore beſides theſe foure diviſions of *Leo*, wee place *Egypt* in *Africa*, the *Superiour* & *Interiour Æthyopia*, where the *Abaſſines* are with *Aethyopia* the *Inferiour*, in which *Manicongi* and the Iles lye. *Egypt* doth extend it ſelfe in a long tract from the South, towards the North. The bounds are on the Weſt beyond *Nilus* & the Deſerts of *Barca*, *Libya*, *Numidia* with the Kingdome of *Nubia*, on the South it is clooſeth up with the Countrie of *Bugia* and by the *Nile*, in that place where this river runneth crookling from the Weſt, towards the Eaſt. On the Eaſt ſide it hath the Deſerts of *Arabia* ſtretching out betweene *Egypt*, and the *Red-Sea*; and the *Mediterranean* Sea on the North: what remayneth to be ſpokẽ of *Egypt* it ſhal be expreſſed in the particular deſcription thereof. At this day wee call *Barbarie* that tract of *Africa*, which runneth from *Egypt* to the ſtreight of *Gibralter*, and ſhutteth betweene the *Mediterranean* & Mount *Atlas*. It contayneth the Kingdomes of *Marroco*, *Feſſe*, *Teloſine*, *Tunis* and *Barca*, whereof wee will ſpeake more at large when wee ſhall deſcribe the Mapps of *Barbarie*. It ſufficeth then at this preſent to knowe the Bounds and Limits of it. The Kingdome then of *Marroco* is divided into theſe Provinces, *Hea*,

Site.

Fertility.

Diverſity of Wilde Beaſts.

The ancient Deviſion.

The Moderne Diviſion.

MARE ATLAN

Estreito de Gibralt

Canariæ Insulæ *olim* Fortunatæ

Salvages

Palma

Ferro

Tenerife

I. Gomera

Canaria

TROPICUS CANCRI

TICUM

Sardinia

Sicilia

Morea

Candia

MARE MEDITERRAN

Tremisen

BARBARIA

Marocco reg.

Dara

BILE

Targa reg.

Zuenziga reg.

DULGERI

olim NUM

IDIA.

Hair

Azanhaga

GUALATA REGN.

Arguin

Fulli

populi

Hoden

Desertum Azohad

Ghir

LIBYA INTERIOR

quæ hodie

SARRA appella tur quæ vox

idem quod desertum significat

Berdoa reg.

GARAMANTES

GAOGA REG.

Berdoa

Garama

Agades

Targa

Lempta r.

Catisfechebir

Becoricus

Barca desertum

Angela

Ammon

Berden

Sirti

Goram

Barca

S. Antonio

S. Vincente

Sech delle Garze

S. Lucia

I. de Sal

S. Nicolas

Boa Vista

S. Iago

I. de Mayo

I. Bravo

I del Fuego

C. Verde

Insulæ de Cabo verde *olim*

Hesperides *sive* Gorgades

C. Roxo

Baixas de Bugiba

GENEHOA

REGIO

Camuia reg.

TOMBUTU REG.

Gueneboa

Senega

Melli

Mandinga

Caracoles

Cano

Desertum Cano

Lacus Guarde Pusse

Degnir

Gugeve

Tocrur

Cassena

CASSENA

Bangana

Lu Layas

Zegzeg

Desertum Zanfara

Zanfara

ZANFARA REGNUM

Guangara

GUANGARA

Non longe ab oppido Guangara auri copia invenitur.

Borno lacus

BORNO REG.

Borno

Nubia paludosa

NUBIA REGN

Niger fluvius

Jadie

Zigide

Tibeldera

Ambian

Ambiani

Amasin

Cenega

Syre

Ambianc antiva

Ambian: cantiva

Tigra

Mahagazi

Bagan

Chedasem

Vangue

Goga

Therna

MEDRA

Median

Niger Lacus

Guidam

Buafra

BIAFARA REGNUM

Borca

I. Fernando d. Po

I del Prin cipe

I. de S. Thome

BENIN hujus Rex a populo adoratur

Brama popul

C. de Catrum

Magunda

P. das Barrieras

C. de Palmas

Ilha et Porto Lenando

O. Ledo

Angra pequena

Terra Branca

C. Negro

Reg. Damute hic

Goiame

Agag

Quara

Cafates

hic Amazones habitare dicuntur

Lacus

Zaire

Zembre

Bagametro

Lunæ Monte

Mastechala

Dobbel

Angola

Dambea

Coste

Anbian

Gorama

Giara

Nova

Zet

Abex

Bagamedri

populi Debsen

Matuma

Gallila

Gojame:

Armeta

Bera

Gebelgel

Angote

Ilha de Cuchenha

Ilha de Loanda

Ilha de Mocambo

Ilha de Cabaceira grande

Ilha de Cabaceira pequena

Ilha de Sancta Anna

Ilha de Sancta Maria

Ilha de Sancta Barbara

Ilha de Sancta Helena

Ilha de Sancta Cruz

Ilha de Sancta Iria

Ilha de Sancta Clara

Ilha de Sancta Catherina

Ilha de Sancta Ursula

Ilha de Sancta Luzia

Ilha de Sancta Agueda

Ilha de Sancta Apolonia

Ilha de Sancta Margarida

AFRICÆ nova Tabula.

Auct. Hen. Hondio.

1631.

ASIÆ PARS

MARE MEDITERRANEUM.

NATOLIA

Cyprus

Candia

Morea

Sicilia

AEGYPTUS

Barca desertum

Eleocat desertum

Berdoa reg.

GAROMANTES

GAOGA REG.

quæ vox significat REG.

BORNO REG.

NUBIA REGN.

GUANGARA

ZANFARA REGNUM

BIAFARA REGNUM

MEDRA

Tigremahon

Ambian: cantiva

Tigrai

Belegu anze

Vangue

Reg. Damute

Anbian

Agag

Quara

Nova Fungi

Cafates

Gorga

Zaire Lacus

Malemba

Bagamidri populi

Bagame:

Lunet

Monte

Camur

Mozambique

Zefala

Sofala

Angoche

Olibi

Fatigar

Baru

Dangali

Doara

Maga

Balli

Barnagasi

Lacca

Dafila

Ganfil

Amanur

Arabia

Mecha

Gidda al. Zidem

Tripoli

Gibellette

Tyrus

Iaffa

Jerusalem

Alexandria

Damiata

Cairo

Sabid

Desertum

Raben

Sicabo

I. de Corsinos

Gaubet

Carun

Babutor

I. Sabega

Gibalacuaia

Iasfi

C. de Matrica

C. de Pontas

Dofar

Cuicem

C. de Fartaque

Xael

Aden

Abba dal Curia

Zocotora

I. Zocotora olim Dioscuridæ optimum hic provenit Aloe

Ormus

C. de Lasques

Soar

Mascate

C. de Ras Algate

I. de Macyra

Mare Arabicum et Indicum Sinus

Barbaricus

Ilhas do Mascarêhas

Baxas d.pt das Ilhas

Os tres Irmanas

Os sete Irmanas

Abrolho

I. de Roque Pix

Baixos do Patnam

Pemba

Zanzibar

Monsia

Mombasa

I. do Natal

I. d. S. Francisco

Ilhas de Carmoledo

Baixos de S. Miguel

Sayª de Malha

Oceanus Orientalis

Madagascar, quæ et S. Laurentii Ins. dicitur

Baya d'Antongil

I. de S. Maria

I. d. Nazare

Dos Garajos

S. Brandon

I. d. Diego Roiz

Dos Romeiros

Dos Castelhanos

I. do Mascarenhas

S. Apolonia

C. de bona Esp.

C. de S. Francisco

I. Comorro

Mayotta

Sat Christana

I. d. Juan de Novo

Baixos dos Indios

Ilheos Capri

Nilus singulis annis exundans terrasque irrigans ita fecundat eam ut mire fecundam

Non longe ab oppido Guangara auri copia invenitur.

In Amara monte Æthiopiæ Imperatoris filij in custodia & pręsidio detinentur

Hic Amazones habitare dicuntur

Hic habitant Cafates

Hic habitant Agag

Hic habitant Anbian

Hic habitant Reg. Damute

Hic habitant Bagamidri populi

Hic habitant Malemba

Hic habitant Monomotapa

Hic habitant Butua

Susa, Guzula, Maroco, Ducula, Hoscora, Tedleta. On the West side it hath the *Atlantick* Sea, *Atlas* likewise, and the Kingdome of *Fesse*. The Kingdome of *Fesse* hath on the West side the *Atlantick* Ocean, on the North the streight of *Gibralter*, on the East the river *Mulvia*, and on the South-side the Kingdome of the *Marocos*. Her Regions are *Temesna*, the Territoire of *Feso*, *Agara*, *Elhabata*, *Errifa*, *Garete* & *Elchausa*. The Kingdome *Telesine*, which is also called *Tremisen*, is bounded on the South-side with the Desert of *Numidia:* on the East lieth the great River, on the North the *Mediterranean* Sea. The *Romans* called it *Mauritania Cæsariensis*, in it is the Citie *Argiers*. The Kingdome of *Tunes*, contayneth all those Countries, which lye from the great river *Major*, to the river which is in the region of *Mesrata* to the very Confines of *Egypt*. *Numidia* is called at this daye *Biledulgerid:* the Bounds thereof are the *Atlantinck* Sea, on the West; Mount *Atlas* on the North; the Confines of *Egypt*, on the East; and the Deserts of *Libya*, on the South. The Regions are *Tesset*, *Semelgesse*, *Seb. Biledulgeri*, *Darda* and *Fezzen*. *Libya* hath bin called by the ancients *Sarra*, because it is desert. It taketh the beginning from the Kingdome of *Gao*, neere unto *Nilus*, and reacheth towards the West, to the Kingdome of *Gualata*, which lyeth next to the *Atlanticke* Sea. The Kingdome of *Numidia* closeth it on the North, and the *Nigres* on the Southside. The Deserts of *Libya*, are *Zanaga*, *Znenziga*, *Targa*, *Lempta* & *Bordea*. The *Nigroes*, are so called, either from the blackness of the coullour of the Inhabitants, or rather from the river *Niger*, which runneth through this Countrie. They haue on the East side the Confines of *Nilus*, on the West the *Ocean* Sea, on the South partly the *Æthyopian* Sea, and partly the Kingdome of *Manicongo*, then on the North side the Deserts of *Libya*. There are 25. Kingdomes, *Galata*, *Guinea*, *Melli*, *Tombutum*, *Gago*, *Guber*, *Agadex*, *Cano*, *Casena*, *Zegzeg*, *Zanfura*, *Guanara*, *Bornum*, *Goaga*, *Nubia*, *Biro*, *Temiamo*, *Dauma*, *Medra*, *Goran*, *Territorium Anterotense*, *Territorium Gialofæ*, *Ora Guineæ*, *Territorium Melegense*, & the Kingdome of *Benin*. The *Abassines* inhabit in Superior or Vpper *Æthiopia*, whose Prince is called *Prester Iohn*. His Countrie is of a large extent, and reacheth almost from the one & the other *Tropick*, and stretcheth it selfe out betweene the *Æthiopian* Ocean, and the *Red-Sea*. On the North side, it hath the people *Nubia* and *Bugia* of limitrophes of *Egypt*. The *Red-Sea* on the East, and the Mountes *Lunæ* on the South, & on the West the Kingdomes of *Congo*, of *Nubia*, and the rivers *Niger* and *Nilus*. The Kingdomes following are all subject to him, as *Barnaganes* or *Barnagassuro*, *Tigremaon* or *Tigrai*, in which the Citie of *Caxumo* standeth, *Angote*, *Amara*, *Xoa*, *Goyami*, *Bagamedran*, *Guagere*, *Fatiagar*, *Damur*, *Dancali* & *Dobas*. The Lower or Inferiour *Æthiopia*, is the Meridionall part of *Africa* unknowne to Ptolomy. It taketh its beginning on the West from the river *Zaira*, not farre from the *Æquator*, & conteyneth all the part of *Africa* Litorall, running under the *Æquator* till it comes to the *Red-Sea*, it hath fiue Regions. The Land of *Ajan*, in which are the Kingdomes of *Del* & *Adea Magaduzze*, the Countrie of *Zanguibara*, whose Kingdomes are *Melinde*, *Mombazza*, *Quiboa*, *Mozambique*, *Monoemuci*, *Cefala*, *Monopotapa*, *Torra* and *Butea*. The Countrie of the *Caffres* and of *Manigongo* hath six Provinces, *Sunde*, *Pango*, *Sungo*, *Bamba*, *Batra* & *Pemba:* to which one may add the Kingdomes of *Angola*, *Loangi* & *Anzichi*. Now all these places of Inferior *Æthiopia*, were unknowne to our Ancestours, as I haue said, and begann to be knowne to us in the yeere of Christ 1497. in which yeere *Vasco* de *Gania*, having passed beyond the Cap of *Good Hope*, and circuled all *Africa*, arrived at *Calicute*, and showed first to the *Europians*, the waye to the *East-Indiens*. Surely *Ptolomie* knew no Countries beyond the 17. degree of the Southerne latitude, and his furthest Limit was in *Prassus* a Cape of *Agisymba* a Region of *Æthyopia*, which at this day is called *Mozambique*.

In this part of the World there hath bene very noble Townes heretofore, whereof the greatest part of them are destroyed. Among the rest the City of *Carthage* might take the first place as *Strabo* saith, πόλις ἀνθίπαλος τῇ ῥώμῃ, to saye as *Plinie* rendreth it, *Envyous* of the *Romane Empire*, & coveting the Monarchie of the whole World. *Strabo* relateth in his last booke in the beginning of their warres with the *Romans* that she was Lady of 300. Townes, in which there were besieged by the *Romans* seuen hundred thousand men, which were by *Scipio* forced to yeeld. There were other famous Townes, as *Tripolis* neighbour to *Syrtes*, *Thebes:* ἑκατόμπυλος, famous for her hundred Gates. *Memphis* according to *Plinie* heretofore the Castle of the Kings of *Egypt*, at this daye *Babylon* of *Egypt* & *Alcairo* the greatest Cities of the whole World. *Alexandria* built by *Alexander* the *Great*. *Ptolomeis Cyrene* heretofore emulating *Carthage* & many others, which wee will passe by for the avoyding of prolixitie. There are some great Lakes in *Africa*, which resemble Seas, the chiefest whereof is *Zembre* Lake, lying betweene most high Mountaines, distant from the *Æquator* ten degrees Southward: the circumference whereof is 50000. paces, out of which (some say) springeth the *Nile*, *Senega*, *Cambra*, *Zaira* & *Cuaman*, all rivers in *Africa*. There are other great rivers, as *Niger*, and the river of the *holy Goost*, all which doe water it marvaillously, & make those Countries very fruitfull, through which they passe. It hath also many very high Mountaines, whereof the principallest of them is *Atlas*: it riseth in the midst with Sandie downes, elevateth his gastly skirts, & strang heads interchopt so high aboue the clouds, that the topps of them can be seene: from hence came the fable of *Atlas* the *Gyant*, whome the Poets fained to haue borne the Heaven upon his shoulders. The Natiues of that Countrie call it the *Heavens pillar*, it beginneth from the Oceã, where it quiteth name to the *Atlantick* Sea, where running with his topps, continueth with many windings & turnings, the End thereof reaching to the East of the Frontiers of *Egypt*, in some places round, hard to clyme, full of downfalls, because of the Quarries of Stone that haue bin taken out of it, without any path, very could, and hath manie Forests, being watered with an infinite number of fresh Springs & Fountaines. The topp of this Mountaine is all waies white couvered over with snow: the top also (the winde blowing frõ the North) is couvered so high with snow, that it reacheth aboue the topps of Trees. So that as well men as Beasts are smethered to death. The Fountaines which spring out of it are very cold in the heart of Summer, in such sort, that if one hazards to touch them never so litle with his hand, he is in danger of loosing it. After *Atlas* the Mounts called by the Portugals *Pici faugosi*, situated in the Meridionall part, are very famous and because of their height & steepnesse, being almost inaccessible, a meere desert, wanting all good things. *Sierra Liona* is also a very high Mount, the toppe whereof is continually hiddẽ with snowe: from whence there comes fearefull noises, & great tempests, yee shall see it a great way of in Sea: for which occasion, it is called the *Lyons Rocke*. Many were of opinion as *Ptolomie*, *Plinie*, *Mela* & *Hannon*, that it was called the *Chariot* of the *Gods*. The Mounts also of *Luna*, knowne by the ancients, lye under the *Tropick* of *Capricorne*, very hard, & incredibly high, inhabited nevertheless by sauvage & rude people, under which there are valleys exceeding lowe: so that one would thinke the Center of the Earth was in this quarter. There is also the Mount *Cantaberes* in the Kingdome of *Angole*, very rich in Silver Mines: and besides these there are others, whereof wee will speake in our particular Mapps. The chiefest Iles of *Africa* lye in the *Atlantick Ocean*, the Ile of *S. Port*, *Madere*, the *Canaries*, and those of *Cape Verd*. That of *S. Port* was so named by those which discouvered it, in memorie of the dangerous & uncertaine navigation that they had. The Compasse of it is about 15. miles. *Madere* was so called because of the great abundance of trees growing there, the circuit of it is 140. miles. The *Canaries* were so called by reason of the great number of Doggs, which they found there: the ancient called them the *Fortunate*. *Plinie* maketh mention of *Six* as *Ombrio Iunonia* the Greater & the Lesser, the *Goatish*, the *Snowie*, the *Doggesh* or *Canarie: Ptolomie* nameth hem *Aprositum*, *Hera*, or *Autolala*, *Plurtalia*, *Casperias*, *Canarie* and *Centuria*, and ranketh them almost all in a right line towards the North. *Cadamost* setteth downe ten, seuen peopled, and three desert. The manured are *Lanzarotta*, *Fort Aventure*, the *Gomera*, the *Iron*, the Great *Canarie*, *Teneriffa* & *Palma*. The *Greene Cape* is planted full a Greene trees, whereof it tooke the name. These Iles which lye in the midst of the *Ocean* towards the West, is imagined were called the ancient *Gorgones*. These are *S. Anthonies*, *S. Vincents*, *S. Lucias*, *S. Nicolas*, the *Salt Ile & Belle videre*. The Ile of *Maye*, *S. Ieames*, and that of *Fyre*. In the *Æthiopick Ocean* are the Princes Iles and *S. Thomas*, beyond the Cape of *Good Hope:* there are innumerable other Iles, all desert, saving that of *S. Laurence*. There is also the *Zocotara* Ile, as the entrance into the *Arabisch* Gulffe, right over against the *Promontoire Guardafue*, whereof wee will speake more amply in an other place.

Lakes. *Rivers.* *Mounts.* *Iles.*

THE DESCRIPTION OF BARBARIE, THE KINGDOME OF TVNIS and EGYPT.

Name. THE first Countrie, which presenteth it selfe unto us in *Africa*, the third part of the world, is the most noble Region of *Barbarie*. It is so called either from the murmuring sound of the Natiues, which the *Arabians* named *Barbar*; becausse that the old language of the *Arabians* seemed so to the new Conquerours, or from the

Site. many wildernesses, that are in it: for *Bar* signifieth in their tongue a *Desert*. It reacheth from *Egypt* to the straight of *Gibralter*, comprehending within it both the *Mauritanies*, namely the *Tingitania*, and the *Cæsarea*; And this part is *Africa propria*, together with the

Bounds. *Cyrenaica* and *Lybia exterior*. Our moderne Geographers bounds it on the East upon the *Marmarick* Desarts, otherwise called *Barca*, to that part of the hill Atlas which is called *Meies*, and is the same perhaps, which *Strabo* nameth *Aspis*. And from mount *Atlas* to the South, accordingh to its longitude from East to West to the *Atlanticke Ocean*, having the Atlanticke on the West, and the Mediterranean Sea on the North.

Temperature. The nature of the aire is diverse: For in the Spring time it is pleasant, milde & cleare, in the Summer it is extreame hott: Especially in the months of *Iune* and *Iuly*. In *Autumne* the heate decreaseth. In winter it is nipping colde in the months of *December*, and *Ianuary*, chiefly in the Mornings onely: so that none are forced for colde to runne unto fires. The windes blowe ordinarily there: especially in the latter end of Harvest, and all the Winter, and a part of the Spring.

This Region very subject to great tempests of Thundring, and lightningh, as also in winter to abundance

Fertility. of Snowe. The soile is very fruitfull in Dates, and Pomgranates, but yeelds not much graine, which occasioneth the Inhabitants for the most part to liue

Fruits. upon Barke-bread. It produceth abundance of other Fruits, as Cherries, Figgs, Apples, Peares, Prunes, Peaches, Quinces, Oliues and the like, and great store of

The ancient Inhabitants. Oyle, Hony, and Sugar. Moreouer, diverse sorts of Wilde-Beasts, for it breedeth in the uncouth wildernesses Dragons, Elephants, Goates, Buffles, Lyons, Leopards, Wesills & Ferrets, wilde Catts & Apes, and by the Sea Coast Crocodils, Sea Horses, Hyenas and such like. The *Phœnicians* were the first that inhabited this quarter, with some other nations that came out of *Asia*, or *Egypt*: secondly it was subdued by the *Romans*, afterward the Grecian Emperours, and next followed the *Vandals*, *Saracens*, and *Arabiens*, whereof *Du Bartas* writeth thus in his Colonies.

The Almane and North-Vandall beaten both
From Corduba & Sevill by the Goth.
Seize Affrica first, vvhich aftervvard they lost
To vvise Iustinians valiant Roman host.
And Romans since, joyn'd vvith the Barbarous troope,
Of curled Moores unto the Arabian stoope.

At this day part of it is under the Turke, and a part under their owne *Zeriff*. The King of Spaine also holding some Fortresse in it. It comprehendeth now foure Kingdomes, to wit, 1. *Morocco*. 2. *Fesse*. 3. *Telesine*, and 4. *Tunis*, unto which some add *Barca*, wee will describe the two first in the Map following; the two latter in this. The Kingdome of *Telesine*, or *Tremisen* was of old called *Mauritania Cæsariensis*: *Mauritania* from the *Mauri*, who inhabited it, and the westerne tract *Cæsariensis* from the chiefe citty *Cæsarea*. It reacheth in length from the East to the westerne part 380 miles, and in breath but 25: that is, from the Desarts of *Numidia* to the Mediterranean Sea. The most part of this territoire is hard, dry, rough and barren, especially, the South part: but the Maritimate quarters are somewhat fruitfull, and beare better. There are in it some Townes and rare Castles. The Capitall cittie was heretofore *Telesine* or *Tremisen*, spacious and stronge, having had in it 16 or 17 thousand chimnies: but in regard of the warrs, which it sustained first in a siege of 7 yeares by *Ioseph* the puissant king of *Fesse*, then the warres betweene *Charles* the fifth, who tooke it under his protection, and the Turkes who at last became master of it, as afterward becausse of the warres betweene the *Zeriff* and the Turke the most part of it lies ruined at this day. In this quarter is now *Argiers* a great towne, and well fortified. This towne revolted first from the obedience of the King of *Telesine*, becausse of the insupportable taxations, which he layd upon it, and putting it selfe under the king of *Bugia*, afterward forsaking him, came under *Ferdinando* King of Spaine. Finally, being taken by *Barbarossa*, it was added to the *Ottomannick* Empire. This towne is famous for being the Receptacle of the Turkish Pirates, who domineere so infinitely over the *Mediterranean*, to the great dammage of all nations, which frequent those seas. Famous also for the shipwracke, which *Charles the fifth* here suffred, who besieging this towne, lost in the Haven of it at one tempest, besides an infinite number of Karvels & small Boates, diverse stronge Gallies, 140 ships, a great many excellent peeces of ordnance: and such a number of gallant horses, that in Spaine the race of horses for service was like to haue bene lost for ever; and aboue halfe his men. It is situate in, or nigh unto the place of *Iol*, or *Cæsarea*, upon the hanging of some hills, being three miles in circuit, having in it eighty thousand famillies commanded by the Lieutenant of the Great Signor. The Turcks haue continually fortified this place, and

The Kingdome of Telesine.

The cittie of Telesine.

Argiers.

BARBARIA

SETENTRIO

MERIDIES

OCCIDENS

MARIS ATLANTICI PARS

HISPANIAE PARS

MARIS MEDITERANEI PARS

MARIS MEDITERANEI

SARDINIA

SICILIA

BARBARIA

BILEDULGERID

ZANHAGA

ZUENZIGA

DARA

MARROCO

TREMISE

TARGA REGNUM

BIBYAE INTERIORIS PARS

NUMIDIA

LEMPTA

BARCA

TUNETANUM

GARAMANTES

Miliaria Germanica

Miliaria Hispanica

Cartaginis sive potius Tunetani, celeberrimi sinus nec non fortalitij Goletæ Tipus quamvis deleti.

Tunis capta, et in Christianorum potestatem redacta a Carol. quinto anno 1535 at postea magna cum eorundem ignominia a Turca recuperata

SETENTRIO

GRÆCIÆ

NATOLIÆ PARS

MEDITER RANEUM

SICILIA

MOREA

CANDIA

CYPRUS

BARCHA

BARCHA DESERTUM

ELFOCAT DESERTUM

AEGYPTUS

TUS

LEMPTA

BERDOA.

NUMIDIA

GAOGA.

GARAMANTES

BORNO

ORIENS

MERIDIES

MARIS MEDITERANEI PARS

AEGYPTUS

PIRAMIDES

TUS

Nilus fluvius singulis annis bis crescendo terram irrigans reddit eam mire fecundam

C. Bono olim Prom. Mercurij

Aphrica, l. Aphrodiseum

apta, et in Christianorum pote: redacta a Carol. quinto anno 1535 magna cum eorundem ignominia a Turca recuperata

haue now made it impregnable. *Caſtaldus* thinks it to be *Ptolomies Salda*: but *Ortelius* and *Mercator* beleeue that *Salda* was rather *Tadelis*. *Paulus Iouius* ſuppoſeth it to be *Iulia Caſarea*, other *Cirtha*. The other townes are *Merſalcabir*, *Meſſagran*, *Muſtaganni* and others. This Kingdome hath two famous Sea-ports, the one is *Orami*, or *Orania*, with a ſtrong Fortreſſe: the other *Marſe-Eltabir*, where many Marchants arrived, eſpecially Italians, of which the King of Spaine became maſter, a few yeares ſince, to the great prejudice of this Kingdome.

Tunis extent and bounds.

The Kingdome of *Tunis* containeth all that tract, which the Ancients called *Africa propria*, or *Africa* the leſſer, and old *Numidia*: for from the great river, which *Maginus* beleeues to be *Ptolomies Audun*, it reacheth unto a river in the Country of *Meſrat*, having on the Eaſt *Cyrenaica*, and on the Weſt *Algiers*. The

Fertility. ſoile in this quarter is reaſonable fruitfull, fit to beare fruits, and breed Cattle: very fertill in trees, eſpecially in the Weſt part, but on the Eaſt ſide is barren, wanting water. It is divided into five provinces, bea-

Bugis. ring the name of their *Metropolies*. 1. *Bugis* once a Kingdome of its owne Iuriſdiction, a great Citty & populous, which *Peter* of *Navarre* tooke in by force, and razed it Anno 1508, being at this day in the poſſeſſion of the *Turke*, after they had chaſſed the Spaniard out

Conſtantina. of it. 2. *Conſtantina* in which *Bona*, built by the Romans a 100 miles from the Sea, where *S. Auguſtine* was borne: & *Hippo* whereof he was Biſhop. Some thinke that this citty was ancient *Cirta*, where king *Maſſiniſſa* held his reſidencie, and which *Ptol.* called *Iulia*. It is rich, faire, & girt about with high & ſtronge walls.

Tunis. 3. *Tunis* vulgarly called *Tuniſi*, and by *Ptolomie Themiſa*. In the beginning it was a very litle towne; but was enlarged by the ruines of *Carthage*. In this Citty there is a Mahumetan temple called *Ameth Benatos*, which they hold in great reverence, being the Refuge and Sanctuaire for offenders, whereof *Scaliger* verſifyeth thus:

Invide demolire altas Carthaginis arces
Quem ſors æqualis, parque fortuna manet.
En te invito iterum florens, exciſa renaſcor.
Te non vinco ego, nec me tamen ipſa premis.

Vpon the ſtreight of the next poole lyeth the *Goletta* as ye goe to *Tunis* a ſtrong fort, taken by *Charles*

EZZach. the 5. afterward ruined by *Vichiali Baſſa*. 4. *Ezzach* wherein is the Citty *Cairaon*, built by *Hucba*, who being Captaine Generall to *Oſmen* the fourth *Saracenicall Caliph*, ſubdued all *Barbarie*. 5. *Tripolis* becauſe of the three prime cities Abroton, Taphia, and Leptis. This

Tripolis. *Tripolis*, & its Provinces was by the *Genois* taken from the King of *Tunis*, & ſold to him of *Feſſe*, from whome when they of *Tunis* had regayned it, it fell into the handes of *Ferdinando* King of *Caſtile*, whoſe nephew *Charles* the fifth, gaue it to the Knights of *Malta*, & they not long after loſt it to *Sinau Baſſa* lieutenant to *Selim*

Carthage. the ſecond 1551. 6. *Carthage* once a citty of great eminencie, peopled by the *Phænicians*, which fled from the victorious ſword of *Ioſua*, & the *Iſraelites*. To theſe *Dido* ſiſter to *Pigmalion* joyned her *Tyrian* troopes, and built this citty. A. M. 3078. before the building of Rome 135 yeares. This towne ſtood juſt oppoſite to *Rome*, whoſe Rivall it was in wealth, valour, and deſire of the univerſall Empire, whereof one verſifyeth thus:

There vvas an ancient Citty cald as then
Carthage, and built by baniſh't Tyrian men,
Iuſt gainſt old Tibers mouth & Italy,
Great in vvealth, ſkill'd in martiall chevalry.

In the midſt of it there was a Fort called *Birſa*, built by queene *Dido*, which was thought to be two thowſand paces about, as much as a Bulls hide cutt out in thonges could encompaſſe. The Citty it ſelfe contained 21 miles in circuit. The Cittizens were called *Pæni*, and are ſtill infamous for their perjury, and falſe hearted dealing. That they were of the *Canaaniteſh race* may be proved by the name *Pæni*, or *Phæni*, litle differing from the *Phænices*. This Citty was almoſt girt about with the Sea. *Appianus* to the Punicks deſcribeth at large the ſituation thereof. The power thereof was not onely felt in *Africa*, but farre & neere in *Europe*: for it conquered *Spaine* from the ſtreight of *Gibralter*, as farre as the *Pyrrhenian* Mountaines, and plagued *Italy* and *Sicile* with a long warre ſtriving with the Romans tooth and naile for the Monarchie of the world, but loſt their owne liberty, being throwne in three ſeverall Battailes by the Romain. The firſt was for the poſſeſſion of *Sicilie*, *Sardinia*, and *Corſica*. The ſecond was begun by *Hanniball*, who terrifyed the *Romans* with many fatall overthrowes, but was at laſt overcome by *Scipio*, having kept the Romans worke 18 yeares, was at laſt taken by *Scipio*, and burnt ſeuen daies together. Afterwards, it was rebuilt by *Cajus Cæſar*, who planted there in a Colonie of the Roman people, but was after that ruined by the *Vandals*, *Gothes*, and *Sarracens*: ſo that now it lyeth vaſt like a wilderneſſe, and retayneth nothing of its priſcan Majeſty, but ſome ruinous heapes of ſtones, and ſome old *Aquaducts*.

The rivers which waters *Barbarie* are *Bagradas*, *Cynips*, *Tenſiſt*, *Omirabik*, *Subu*, *Luccus* and others. There *Rivers.*

Hills. are many hills and mountaines, among the which *Atlas*, whereof wee haue ſpoken heretofore, is the chiefeſt. The natiues haue the repute of good people, ſimple & without diſſimulation, having very ſtronge boddies and well ſett.

The Noble, and ancient Countrie of *Egypt* was firſt inhabited by *Miſraim* the Son of *Chus*, the Sonne of *Name.* *Cham*, and was called in the Hebrew tongue *Miſreia*; the footſteps of which name remaineth ſtill amonge the *Arabians*, who call it *Miſre*. 2. It was named *Oceana* from *Oceanus* a king hereof. 3. *Oſiriana* from *Oſiris*, and 4. *Ægyptus* from *Ægyptus*, being the ſurname of *Rameſes* a prince of great power. The Turkes call it now *Elquibet*, or *Elchibet*.

Bounds. It is bounded on the Weſt beyond the Nile, with the Deſerts of *Barca*, *Libia* and *Numidia*, & the Kingdome of *Nubia*: on the South with the Countrie of *Bugia*, and the river *Nile*, where it turneth a litle from the Weſt towards the Eaſt; but *Plinie* bounds it on that ſide with the Citty of *Siene* called now *Aſna*: On the Eaſt ſide are the Deſerts of *Arabia*, which lie betweene *Ægypt* and the Red-ſea: and on the North the *Laignes.* Mediterranean now called the *Egyptian* Sea. This Countrie is in length frõ *Siene* to the Mediterranean Sea 562 miles, and in bredth from *Roſetta* Weſt to *Damiata* Eaſt about 140 miles. But it continueth not alwaies in this bredth: for leſſening it ſelfe Southward like a *Pyramis*, reverſeth being in ſome places but 37 miles broad, and at the very point, or bottome, but foure. It is ſituate betweene the ſecond and the fifth Climates, ſo that the lõgeſt day is 13 howers & a halfe.

Temperature. The aire is hott, and ſubject to Northerne windes, having ſeldome any Eartquakes or raine, which it needeth not, becauſe the ſoile is fatted by the ſwelling & overflowing of the *Nile*, which makes their grounds exceeding fruitfull, and a moſt nourriſhing-Mother both to Man and Beaſt. For which cauſe this Countrie was called *Horreum populi Romani*: and in the time of *Ioſeph* ſupplyed *Iacob* and his familly with corne.

Fertility. Now alſo is the goodneſſe of the ſoile ſuch, that *Lucans* braggs are ſtile good of it.

The Earth content vvith its ovvne vvealth, doth craue
No forreine Marts, nor Ioue himſelfe, they haue
Their hop's alone in Nilus fruitfull vvaue.

Manie haue commended the happineſſe of this ſoile. *Iuſtinus* reporteth that the Land of Egypt is ſo fertill in graine, that it maye truely be called the *Garner of the vvorld*, for the abundance of al kinde of encreaſe and fruits neceſſarie for the ſuſtentation of Man.

Man. And *Plinie* affirmeth that the greatneſſe of the Roman Empire, could not haue ſubſiſted without the riches, and Fruits of *Egypt*, for as much as the abundance, or famiſhment of the Romaine People depended on the *Nile*. He ſaith moreover, that the countrie of *Egypt* aboundeth ſo in herbes and rootes to feede upon, in regard thereof ſurpaſſes the corne: though they haue great ſtore of al kinde of graine, as Wheate, Rhye, Barly, Oates, Beanes and Peaſe, excellent Wines, and fatt Paſtures. This countrie yeeldeth litle oyle and wood. Beſides the fierce and wild beaſts whereof it is full. They haue many kinde of Domeſticall Beaſts; as Buffles, Kine & Oxen, Camels, Horſes, Aſſes and Sheepe, and Goates all of an extraordinarie greatneſſe (as *Belonius* relateth) becauſe of the mildeneſſe of the aire, the abundance of paſtures where upon they feede, and the ſtore of roots and graſſe which is overflowne with the Nile. Among the reſt there are very large and fatt Weathers with long and thick tailes hanging downe to the ground, with Deaw claps like an oxe, and blacke fleeces. And becauſe this Countrie is warme in winter overflowne & mariſh, there comes into it abundance of waterfoule into the grounds & meddowes thereof, ſo that they are all covered with them, & eſpecially with Storkes. They haue abundance of froggs alſo in theſe parts, that if the Storkes did not devoure them, yow ſhould ſee the lower groũds bedecked with them. There are alſo many *Chamæleons* (as *Belonius* writeth) which are found amounge ſhrubbs. Hennes doe not uſe to ſitt upon or hatch their eggs here in Egypt; but to this effect they heate ovens made ſo artificially, that laying three or foure thouſand henns Eggs into them, they know ſo to moderate and to temper the heate, that al theſe egges hatches together, which *Ariſtotle* relateth of the Egyptians. There are alſo in this countrie diverſe Mettals, eſpecially in thoſe parts; which border upon *Æthiopia*, as likewiſe *Amethiſts*, & many other precious ſtones. Egypt hath flouriſhed under many Kings, and with diverſe names, till the time of the *Ptolomies*, and *Pharaohs* which laſted not long. *Manethon* in his hiſtorie of Egypt maketh a Catalogue of 300 kings wanting eight, which raigned before *Amaſis* under 17 *Dyaſtinies*, whoſe names it would be needeleſſe, & tedious to recite. *Oſiris* onely is worthy mention, in whoſe time it is thought *Iacob* went downe into *Ægypt*, who ſaies that he & his Succeſſours were then all called *Pharaohs*. The name of the *Ptolomies* continued long, untill the time of the Roman Empire, who placed over them a Gouvernour, that remained there, till the time of the *Agarenes* of *Arabia Felix*, under their Prince the *Sultan*, as they named all their *Mahomitans* following, who *Domineer'd* there, till the Turkes droue them out of it, who commanded there under their Emperour, by whome there was a governour eſtabliſhed called the *Baſſa* of Egypt. Part of it was alſo under *Alexander of Macedonia*, as appeareth by the names, & governments of Townes; ſo that *Herodotus* maketh 18. *Strabo* 19. *Ptolomie* 46. & *Plinie* 50, adding alſo hereunto, that ſome of them chãged their names, ſo that one muſt not thinke that Egypt hath had heretofore ſo many Governmẽts, as one may collect out of the names of hiſtories; ſeing that one, and the ſame Government might haue ſeverall names. *Leo Africanus* ſaith it was devided into three provinces by the Mahomitans, to wit, into *Sahid*, which is the upper or *Thebaide*, reaching from the Frontiers of *Bugia* to *Cairo*; into *Erriſia*, which is the Occidental part, ſtreching out from *Cairo* to *Roſetta*; and into *Maremma*, which is the Orientall part. It is thought that Egypt, in the dayes of *Amaſis*, had in it twenty thouſand townes. And *Diodorus* affirmeth, that in his time there were three thouſand, *Pomponius Mela* 2000, and *Herodotus* 1020. The moſt famous, and chiefeſt of them were: *Siene*, *Thebes*, *Tentyra*, *Heliopolis*, *Memphis*, *Babylon*, *Alexandria*, *Peluſium*, *Roſetta* and manie others.

The manner of hatching of their eggs.

The Kings & Gouvernours.

Deviſion.

Townes.

Siene. *Siene* now Aſna, is ſituate under the *Tropicke* of *Cancer*. This was a place as *Plinie* witneſſeth, where the *Mathematicians* had an exceeding deepe well, into which the Sunne ſhone with right lines, when it touched the Tropicke of *Cancer*.

Thebes. *Thebes* was built by the Tyrant *Buſiris*, containing 17 miles in circuit, and as *Herodotus* relateth opening with a hundred gates, having many ſumptuous buildings, aſwell publick as private. But now no more mention is made of it.

Tentyra. *Tentyra* taketh this name from an Ile in the *Nile*. The Natiues call it *Fontyrites*, being by nature contrarie to *Crocodils*.

Heliopolis. *Heliopolis* (now called Betſamie) whereof *Potipharah*, whoſe daughter *Aſsineta* was by *Pharaoh* giuen in marriage to *Ioſeph*, who was prince of it. This was heretofore the reſidencie of their Prieſts, and as *Strabo* calls it, the ſeate where they learned Aſtronomie and Philoſophie.

Memphis. *Memphis* heretofore *Arſinöe*, or the Citty of *Crocodils*, to which Beaſts the Cittizens attributed divine honour. Nigh unto this Cittie were the *Piramides*. Here the *Nile* divideth himſelfe firſt for the forming of his *Delta*. It is called at this day *Cairo*, or *Alcairo*, lying in a triangular forme, being aboue eight miles in circuit: The Inhabitants thereof are *Turkes*, *Egyptians*, *Arabians* & *Ievves* with others.

Babylon. *Babylon* ſtandeth a litle aboue *Memphis*, as *Bellonius* writeth, where are ſeene the ruines of the mighty, and magnificent ancient buildings. It is now but a village inhabited by the Chriſtians.

Alexandria. *Alexandria* built by *Alexander the great*, now called by the Turkes *Scandria*, a famous and a noble Citty, ſeated in a very ſweete, and a pleaſant place. It is a towne of great marchandiſe.

Peluſium. *Peluſium* now called *Damiata*, beſeiged by *Iohn de Brenne* the titulary King of *Ieruſalem*. The ſiege continued 18 months, during which time the plague and want of ſuſtenance ſo raged together, that the towne was in a manner diſpeopled. Of thoſe extremities the Beſiegers knew nothing, till it fortuned that two venturous ſouldiers, admiring the ſilence and ſolitude of the people, in a *bravado*, ſcaled the walls, but ſaw no man to make reſiſtance. This being certified to the Commaundours, the next day the whole army entred the towne, where they found in every houſe, and every corner of the ſtreetes whole heapes of dead bodies, ſome ſlaine by famine, others by the peſtilence: a lamentable and ruthfull ſpectacle; beſides theſe, there is Roſetta and diverſe other Citties and townes, which for brevitie wee will paſſe ouer.

The famous river of Nile.

Through this Countrie runneth the *Nile*, the moſt famous river of the world, in one continuall Channell: Some ſay it hath his head; either in the Mountaines of the Moone, or the Lake *Zembre*. But king *Iuba* affirmeth that his head begins in a mountaine of *Mauritania inferior*, not farre from the *Ocean*, out of a lake, which turneth it ſelfe into a pond, called *Nilida*: Running out of this lake paſſeth a longe courſe 3000 miles in length through diverſe Countries full of ſand. In the place where this Egypt, and Habuſſia meet is the laſt *Cataract* of *Niles*, which is a fall of the waters, after much ſtrugling with the Rocks for paſſage, an incredible way downe into the lower vallies: The hideouſneſſe of the noize, which it maketh, not onely deafeth all the By-dwellers; but the hils alſo are torne with the ſound: for as *Lucan* hath it,

The noiſe the mountaines ſhakes, vvho roare in ſpight,
To ſee the vanquiſhed vvaues cloath'd all in vvhite.

This *Nilus* from the 15 day of Iune ſwelleth aboue his bankes, the ſpace of 14 daies, and in as many more gathered his waters againe to their proper bounds. If it flowe not to the height of 15 Cubits, then the Earth is deficient in her abundance of encreaſe, for want of moiſture. And if the waters ſurmount the *ſuperficies* of the Earth more then 17 Cubits, then like a drun-

ken man it cannot produce its naturall operation. During this inundation the Beasts and Cattle liue on hils, & in the townes to which they are driuen before hand and there foddered. An other strange thing in this river is, that keeping its water together, it changeth the colour of the Sea further into the *Mediterranean*, then the sea can thence be discerned. Having traversed the *Midland* of Egypt, before its influx into the Sea, it devideth it selfe into seuen channells. A fourth miracle is, that not in fruits onely, but in producing also liue Creatures, as *Ovid* hath it.

For vvhen the seaven-mouth Nile the fields forsakes
And to his ancient channell him betakes;
The Tillers of the ground liue creatures finde,
Of sundry shapes, ith' mud that's left behinde.

Pyramids. Among the rest there liues the *Crocodile*. Famous is this Countrie also 1. for that raine is seldome seene amongst them, whose absence is supplyed by the *Nile*. Secondly, for the *Pyramides*, built nigh unto *Memphis*, whereof two are most famous, the first and greatest was built by *Cheops*: the Basis whereof contained in circuit 8 Acres of ground, and was in heigth 1000 foote, being made all of marble. The greatest was the chiefe of the worlds seuen wonders, being square at the bottome, every square being 300 single paces in length, the square at the top consisting of three stones onely: yet large enough for threescore men to stand upon: ascended by 250 stepps, each stepp aboue three feete high. The other Pyramide was almost equall to the first, as *Herodotus* writeth. It is supposed by many good Divines and recorded by *Iosephus*, that the Brickes, which the children of *Israell* did burne, were partly employed about such Pyramides, but now

Let Barbarous Memphis ceas to raise
Her vvondrous Pyramides vvith such praise.

Here also are the *Mummes* of Egypt lying in a place, *Mummes.* where many generations haue had their Sepulchres, there bodies having bene enbalm'd with Cassia, Myrrhe, and other Aromaticall odours with *Bitunien*, and the juyce of *Cedars*, which by the extreame bitternesse & siccatiue facultie, haue preserved them from corruption, the continuance of aboue three thousand yeares, being of Soveraigne vertue for Physike.

MAROCCO,
AND OF
FESSE.

THAT part of *Barbarie*, which formerly was called *Mauritania Tingintina*, comprehendeth at this day two Realmes, namely *Marocco* and *Feſſe*, which wee will here deſcribe in order. The Kingdome of *Marocco* taketh its denomination from the Metropolis Marocco it ſelfe. It lyeth betweene Mount Atlas, and the Atlanticke Sea, almoſt in the forme of a Triangle. It is a very pleaſant Countrie, abounding in all kinde of Fruits, having alſo good ſtore of Oyle, Honey, Sugar, Dates, Vines, Figgs, Apples and diverſe ſorts of Peares. There are alſo many Cattle and Sheepe, with an incredible number of Goates, whoſe skins are called Marror-skins: the haire whereof is excellent good to make fine Chamlots of. The Provinces thereof are theſe, as firſt Hea, ſhut in on the Eaſt-ſide with the River Eſſivala, on the South with the Atlanticke Sea, & on the Weſt and North-ſide with the maine Ocean, being a craggie, a hillie, & a woodie Country, but rich & well inhabited. And though there growes not much Corne in it, but ſome Barly, Hirſe and Buckwheate, and that the Inhabitants want diverſe kinde of graine: yet this cannot be imputed to the barrenneſſe of the ſoile or the aire, but rather to the ſloth and negligence of the people: howbeit they have abundance of Honey, where upon the Natives for the moſt part live. Here are few townes, but many Villages, Hamlets & ſtrong Caſtles. The Province of Suſa hath on the North-ſide of it Mount Atlas, and on the Eaſt the River of Sus. It is a fruitfull Countrie, rich and very pleaſant. In the Hill of Ilalemo are gold-mines. The chiefeſt townes in this countrie is Taradent, built by the old Africans, is reaſonable great, and is inhabited by diverſe Engliſh and French Marchants, which barter & exchange, yron, lead and tinne for ſugar. There is alſo Maſſa, a towne abounding in Amber, under which three ſmall townes are comprehended, which lye not above a mile one from an other, built alſo by the ancient Africans upon the Sea-coaſt. The towne of *Teijeut* was in times paſt alſo built by the Africans in a fair plaine, ſeated upon the ſide of the River, and was divided into three parts, which being joined together made a triangular forme. Tedſi is a great towne, founded by the Africans, & ſituate in a very fruitfull place. Tangoviſta is the greateſt citty in this countrie. In this territoire lyeth the citty of Marocco, built by Aberamen once the Metropolis of Barbary, and thought to be Ptolomies *Bocanum Hemetum*, contained 100000 houſholders, and accounted one of the greateſt citties of the world, in the time of Prince Hali, the Sonne of Ioſeph, but now is inferiour to Feſſe for populouſneſſe, ſpaciouſneſſe & beauty. The chiefe buildings hereof are the church and the caſtle.: the church is bigger, though not ſo beautifull as that of Feſſe, and hath a towre ſo high, that the hills of Azafi, being 130 miles diſtant, may be thence eaſely diſcerned. The caſtle is very large, & on a towre thereof ſtand three Globes, made of pure golde, weighing 130000 Barbary Duckats. Diverſe Kings have gone about to take them downe, and convert them into money, but have all deſiſted by reaſon of ſome ſtrange misfortune that hath bene afflicted on them, ſo that the common-people imagine they are kept by a guard of Spirits. Unto the Royalty of this citty belongs other townes, namely, Elgiumuha a ſmall towne: Tenezza is a ſtrong towne, ſeated on that ſide of Mount Atlas, which is called Ghedmina. Delgumuha is a new towne, lying upon a hill, with a ſtrong Caſtle. Imizmizi is a great towne, ſituated upon a Rocke. Teſraſt is a Bourrough, lying by the River Aſifelmel: there abouts are alſo Agmet and Hanimmei. Guzzula is bnilt upon a ridge of the Northſide of Atlas, bordering on the Eaſt-ſide upon Hea. This country is exceeding fruitfull in Barly, having many heards of Cattle, copper and yron mines. The townes and caſtles here are unwalled, having many great and rich Villages in it: yea the whole Countrie is full of Inhabitants. The Province of Duccale beginneth on the Weſt-ſide of the River of Tenfiſto, & in the North is environned with the maine Ocean, on the South it hath the River of Habiel, and on the Eaſt the River of Hammirabith: in this Countrie there are but few walled townes, among which Azaphi, lying upon the Seacoaſt is accounted the chiefeſt. *Conte* was built by the Gothes, and *Tit* by the Africans. *Elmedina* is the Court for this whole Province; *Centopozzi* is a ſmall towne, the others are *Subeit*, *Temaracoſt*, *Terga*, *Bulativa*, *Azamur* and *Meramer*. The Province of *Haſcora* is bounded on the North with Duccale, on the Weſt with the River Tinſit, and on the Eaſt it is ſeparated by the River *Quadelhabit* from the territoire of Tedeletes. In this Countrie there are many rich and populous townes, as namely, the Citty of Alemdim, ſeated in a Valley, and environned with 4 hills, where many of the Gentrie, Marchants & Handiecrafts-men dwell. *Tagodaſt* lyeth upon the top of a high hill, which is encompaſſed with 4 other hills. *Elgiumuha* lyeth alſo upon a very high hill, betweene two others of a reaſonable heigth: the towne of *Bzo* is ancient, ſeated upon a ſteepe mountaine, lying about 20 miles Weſtward from Elgiumuha. The territoire of Tedles is not great, being bounded on the Weſt with the River Servi and Ommirabih, on the South with mount Atlas, on that ſide which lyeth next unto the River Ommirabih. In this Province there are alſo ſome townes, the chiefeſt whereof is *Teſſa*, built by the ancient Africans, and is reaſonable well inhabited. The principall Rivers of this Kingdome are Tenſiſt and Ommirabih, which have their heads out of Mount Atlas, and diſcharge themſelves into the Ocean: but *Tenſiſt* ſpringeth out of the Moroccoiſh territoire, and is encreaſed by many other Rivers, amongſt which the Sifelmel & the Niffis are the moſt famous. Here and there upon the ſands they finde many burning ſtones, which are tranſporten from thence by the Portugals and other Forreiners. Here are alſo many Mountaines, but Niſipha, Semeda and Seuſana are the chiefeſt.

Name.

Site and bounds.

Fertility.

Provinces.

Townes.

The Inhabitants of theſe Kingdomes, are in ſome places very civill, but in others exceeding rude and Barbarous. And thus much for Marocco.

The Kingdome of FESSE.

FESSE was formerly called Ampeluſia, in regard of the abundance of vines which grew there but at this day taketh its name from the Metropolis, or chiefe town thereof Feſſe: it is a very mighty Kingdome. It is bounded on the Weſt with the Atlanticke Ocean, on the North with the ſtreight of Gibralter, on the Eaſt with the River of Mulvia, and on the

Name.

Bounds.

 the

Penõn de Velez

Barbariæ Pars

C.de S.Vincent Sacrum prom. Ptol.

HISPANIA

OCEANUS

Cabo de Cantin

C.de Canaveral

C.de Guer

C.de Non sive Nao al.

Monastere al: Monisfera

Montes Claros, olim Atlas Mons.

ZAHARA alijs:

ZANHAGE.

REGNUM Serra de Haha.

Serra de Quiqe

Serra Verde

Marruecos

Gondafe.

Idevacal

Campo de Cuz

Guzula Regio

Mulinudæ Meda Mons

Enedri.

Asgeni populi.

Hea Regio

Ducala

Fez

Meramor

Conta

Tenesert

Tagoust

Tejut

Tesigdelt

Ilusugaghen

Tedsa

Tagtesa

Hadecchis

Tremecen

Tenesert

Tedsa

Tenmella mons

Tenmella

Argenti fo:

Rio Mecca vel Susus alijs

Hic ambra re: peritur

Mosta quondam Temest: hinc lanam ejectum à cete fabulan: tur.

Tejut hinc pelles Maro: chino asseruntur

Sera Rio

Bulcza

Suana

Tagoust

Tedsa

Tagtesa

Tejut

Ilusugaghen

Tesigdelt

Offim

Anfoler al: Anfuler

Aberne Albene alijs

Mont alto sive de Sabat

Bedeum

Angila

Bogador

C. Bojador Asinarium prom. Ptol. Mons Solis al.

Aucchi

Atla

Rio L

Maxinara

Rio Cebu

Suahi

Tam

Ebnedin

Benizamer

Rebat

Nieheil

Subeit

Ienenacest

Almdum

Teiga

Cisadoxamb

Sulachman

Alendin

Thagia

Tegeger

Almadin

Eadevet

Cithirtha

Elgiamuha

Fadogast

Tesza

Esza

Tumeglast

Tesdrein m.

Hannimes

Tesra ast.

Elguimet

Teneera

Tamelset R.

Gaylan mont

Delgamuha

Imagiagen

Serra de Quiqe

Tenmella

Tenmel mons

Argenti fo:

Tedsa

Guzula

Tesdeneft

Hadecchis

Ilusugaghen

Tesigdelt

Tejut

Montes Claros, olim Atlas Mons.

Aman

R. dagas

Tedneft

Montano

Migador

I.do Migador

C. Dosera

C.de Ten.

Eindevet

Igingligia

Idevacal

Taffetana al: Z

Adechis

Cubildiva

cali pop.

Campo de Cuz

Gorgueffem

Zebedic

S Cruz

Rio Mecca vel Susus alijs

Tejut

Mosta quondam Temest: hinc lanam ejectum à cete fabulan: tur.

Hic ambra re: peritur

Bulcza

Suana

Tagoust

Monastere al: Monisfera

Offim

Anfoler al: Anfuler

Aberne Albene alijs

Mont alto sive de Sabat

Bedeum

Angila

Bogador

C. Bojador Asinarium prom. Ptol. Mons Solis al.

Aucchi

Atla

Rio L

Maxinara

Rio Cebu

Suahi

Tam

Ebnedin

Benizamer

Rebat

Nieheil

Subeit

Ienenacest

Almdum

Teiga

Cisadoxamb

Sulachman

Alendin

Thagia

Tegeger

Almadin

Eadevet

Cithirtha

Elgiamuha

Fadogast

Tesza

Esza

Tumeglast

Tesdrein m.

Hannimes

Tesra ast.

Elguimet

Teneera

Tamelset R.

Gaylan mont

Delgamuha

Imagiagen

Serra de Quiqe

Tenmella

Tenmel mons

Argenti fo:

Tedsa

Guzula

Tesdeneft

Hadecchis

Ilusugaghen

Tesigdelt

Tejut

Montes Claros, olim Atlas Mons.

Aman

R. dagas

Tedneft

Montano

Migador

I.do Migador

C. Dosera

C.de Ten.

Eindevet

Igingligia

Idevacal

Taffetana al: Z

Adechis

Cubildiva

cali pop.

Campo de Cuz

Gorgueffem

Zebedic

S Cruz

Argenti fo:

Tedsa

Guzula

Tesdeneft

Hadecchis

Ilusugaghen

Tesigdelt

Tejut

Montes Claros, olim Atlas Mons.

10 SEPTENTRIO 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

37 36 35 34 33 32 31 30 29 28 27 26

ORIENS

11 MERIDIES 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

HISPANIAE PARS

MARIS MEDITERRA

NEI PARS

OCEANUS

C. de S. Vincent Sacrum prom. Ptol.

Tavila

Caliz in. Gadira el

Conil

C. Trafalgar

Estrecho de Gibraltar olim Gaditanum & Herculeū fret.

Gibraltar

Estipona

Marbella

Malaga

Salabrenna

Bunno

Almeria

C. de Gates Charidemu prom. Pr.

I. Alboran quæ Ptol. incognita videtur

C. de 3 forces Magnum prom. Ptol.

Alcudia

Casasa

Buzzucora

Penon de Velez

Badis vel Velez

Tarfaquirato

Buzemma Mezemma al:

Melilla

Bothoiae populi in his montibus degunt.

I. Zafarinos

Zafarin

Milonia

Mijca

Tezota

Chasasa

Saline

Garetum desertum

Gerselvin

Benibisseri

Maygarus mons

Baronisus mons

Lucasius mons

Fez

Macarmela

Tera

Noni

Chaulan

Sefrau

Manlisnau

Magdia

Mesdaga

Hubbedam

Magilia

Gemilhedchamra

Cannismergara

Zuga planities

Guraigura mons

Edecsena planities

Asgam mons

Huseini pop.

Nussini populi.

Tezerim

Delligi populi

Tedza

Tedles

Ruchi populi.

Beniniaraz Gens.

Dodez mons

Darra reg.

Darra Fluv.

Beni Sabiba

Abulhuseini populi.

Dara

Sugaihul

Guachde

Tebelbelt

SEGELMESSE

Mumunuta

Segelmesse

Tenegent

Tububasan

Humeledeg

Tegda

Ummilhesen

Tenesit mons

Tamechia

Suahari pop.

Temiesna

Ducala

Asgeni populi.

Enedri.

Hea Regio

Serra Verde

Marruecos

Idevacal no.

Gondafe.

Idiva

Campo de Cuz

REGNUM Serra de Haha.

Taradante emporium

Musinudæ

Meda Mons

Guzula Regio

Tejut

Tesigdelt

Montes Claros, olim Atlas Mons.

Accha

Auzichi

Atlas Major mons.

FESSÆ et MAROCCHI REGNA.

the South with the Kingdome of Marocco. The aire in some parts of it is very temperate and milde: in others intemperate and grosse, as likewise the Countrie it selfe in some places is rough & barren, having colde hills and Mountaines, and here and there some desarts and wildernesses, but to take it in generall, it is very happy and fruitfull, for they have excellent corne, and many fruitfull fieldes. This country aboundeth also in all kinde of Cattle: the Provinces in this Kingdome are 7 in number. *Timesna* on the West side beginneth at the River Omirabih, and reacheth Eastward to the River *Buragragum:* on the Southside lyes Mount Atlas, and on the North the Ocean. This Kingdome was allwayes held for the Court of Africa, in which there were heretofore 40 townes and 300 Castles: but now all these townes and Bourroughs are by the warres destroyed. In our age this Country beginnes to breath againe, to build up their ruined townes, and to putt up their heads againe, among the which *Rabato* is the greatest, built upon the Sea-coast, the others are called *Thagia, Salla,* &c. The Royaltie of Fesse beginneth at the River of *Buragragum*, and reacheth Eastward to the River of Inavum. On the North it boundeth upon the River of Subu, and on the South upon the foote of Atlas. Within this royaltie and jurisdiction of Fesse, there are some townes, whereof Fesse is the Capitall of all Mauritania, so called from Fesse, where abundance of gold was found, in digging the foundation, & was built by Idre a Mahumetan Prince anno 786, and seated in the very midst of this Kingdome. It is divided by the River Subu into 3 parts, all of which containe 82000 housholds, and 700 Moschees or Saracenicall temples, the chiefe whereof is *Carne* or *Carnven,* being a mile and a halfe in compasse. The Marchants have there a court, or exchange enclosed with a strong wall with 12 gates & 15 streetes. There is also a Colledge called Amarodoc, a most curious and delicate structure. It hath three Cloisters of admirable beauty, supported with 8 square pillars of diverse colours: the Roofe curiously carved, and the Arches of Mosaique, Gold and Azure: the Gates are of brasse, faire wrought, and the doores of the private chambers of inlayed worke: this Colledge did cost the founder King Abuchenen 480000 Crownes. The River of Fesse running through the Citty, divideth himselfe into an infinite number of small channels, and runne almost by every House, Church, Colledge, Inne & Hospitall; yea into private mens houses, so that they carry away all the dirt and filth with them in the Citty. And this is said to be called old Fesse, having since also built new Fesse, which is girt about & fortifyed with a high and a strong wall. The Province of Ascara hath on the North the maine Ocean, on the West it reacheth to the River *Buragragum*: the East-side is shut in with the Mountaines of *Gumaræ, Zarony,* and the foote of mount *Zalagæ,* and on the South with the River of *Bunaza.* It is a plaine Country, and hath a temperate aire. There are such abundance of Horse and Cattaile in it, that it doth not onely furnish richly all Fesse, but also the Inhabitants upon the hills of Gumaræ. Few woods there are, but in the fields and Mountaines are many Goates & Hares. Heretofore there were many townes & Castles in this Province, but most of them were ruined by the warres. The chiefest townes now remaining, are *Larissa* and *Casar Elcabir.* The Province of *Habat* is bounded on the North with the Mediterranean Sea, on the West with the Moore and Marshes of Algara, on the South with the River of *Suarga,* and on the East with the Hills, over against the streight of Gibralter. It is a fruitfull Countrie, and rich in all kinde of encrease, having bene heretofore more famous, and flourished better, in regard of the ancient townes, which the Romans & Gothes built in it. The chiefest townes which are now at this day, are Arzilla or Arzella; being a reasonable great towne, & lying some 70 miles from the streight of Gibralter. Tingis or Tanger is an ancient Citty lying upon the Sea-coast, nigh unto which *Hercules* kild *Anteus,* about 30 miles frō the said streight. Septa or Seuta is a very great towne, seated upon the streight of Gibralter, having bene in former ages the Metropolis of all *Mauritania.* Alcazer Guer was the towne, nigh unto which the three Kings Sebastian of Portugal, Mahomet and Abdelmelech competitours for this Kingdome were slaine in one day, in which battaile also was slaine the great English rebell Stuckley, who fled out of Ireland to Rome anno 1570, though he had great proffers made him by the Pope, as a dutifull Sonne to the Church. The Province Errita beginneth about the streight of Gibralter, and reacheth Eastward to the River Nicor or Hoccore: on the North as Leo witnesseth, shooteth out to the Mediterranean Sea, & on the South-side reacheth to the rough Mountaines of Fesse. This Country is craggie, & full of cold hills, producing litle Corne, but abundance of Vines, Figgs, Olives and Almones: there are but few Cattle, but on the Mountaines and hills are great store of Goates, Asses and Apes. The Province of Garetum beginneth on the West-side from the River of Medulus, and reacheth Eastward to the River of Mulvia, on the South it bordereth upon the Desarts of Numidia, and on the North stretcheth out to the Mediterranean Sea. This countrie is moorish, barren and until'd, of the same nature as the Desarts of Numidia are. Since the 2 principall townes thereof Medela & Chesulæ, were taken in by the Spaniards, this Countrie hath had but few Inhabitants in it. *Chaus* is the last Province of Fesse, and taketh up almost the third part of the Kingdome, for it extendeth 190 miles in length, to wit, from the East part and the River Zha, to the River Gurguigara westward, & 170 miles in breadth: for that whole part of Mount Atlas, which runneth through *Mauritania,* containeth the breadth of this countrie. The chiefest townes in these confines are Dubdu, and Teza, a great and a rich citty, which in regard of the multitude of her Inhabitants, and the riches thereof, may well be accounted the third citty of this Kingdome. This Kingdome is watered with many Rivers, whereof some of them are navigable: the chiefest of them are Subu and *Luccus*: the Subu hath his head in a hideous wood, nigh unto the hill Seligi in the Province of *Chaus*: it runneth a long course, and carrying many brookes along with him, at last with a large and a deepe mouth, disburdeneth himselfe into the Ocean. The *Luccus* springeth out of mount *Gumaræ,* and dischargeth himselfe into the Maine Sea. Upon the mouth of it lyeth the towne of *Isaraidos* which is a very dangerous haven to come into. In this country there are many mountaines and hills, among which the hill Zarhon is the chiefest, this beginneth from the plaine of *Esais*, and runneth westward 30 miles in length, and some ten in beadth. A farre of it seemes to be a great and a vast wood, whose trees are all Olive-trees: the other hills are called *Zalaga, Selelgo, Azgan, Centopozzi,* &c.

And thus much in briefe, touching the Kingdomes of *Marocco* and *Fesse.*

The Descriptiõ of the Kingdomes of the ABASSINES and CONGO, otherwise called ÆTHIOPIA SVPERIOR.

Name.

THE mightie Kingdome of the *Abassines* is called by Ptolomie *Æthiopia sub Egypto.* This countrie is named *Abasine*, either from *Abas* a prime river hereof, or from an Egyptian word signifying scattered Nations. The princes thereof are called by the Moores *Asiclabassi*, and in Æthiopick *Ioannes Belul*, that is, *high & precious:* but vulgarly *Prester Iohn*: with the *prænomen* as some will of *Presbiter*, affirming, that he executeth aswell the Ministeriall, as the Kingly office, *Idem hominum rex, divûmque Sacerdos.* The title of this great and mightie Emperour runneth thus. N.N. *Supreame of his Kingdomes, and the beloued of God, the Pillar of Faith, sprung from the stocke of Iudah, the Son of David, the Son of Solomon, the Sonne of the Columne of Sion, the Sonne of the seede of Iacob, the Sonne of the hand of Mary, the Sonne of Nahu after the flesh, the sonne of Saint Peter and Paul after the spirit; Emperour of the higher and lesser Æthiopia, and of the most mighty Kingdomes, Dominions and Countries of Goa, Caffares, Fatigar, Angola, Barne, Balignazo, Adea, Vange, Goyami, vvhere are the fountaines of Nile, Amara, Banguamedron, Ambea, Vangucum, Tigremahon, Sabaim, the birth place of the Queene of Saba, Bernagassum, and Lord of all the Regions unto the Confines of Egypt.* Doubtlesse he ought to be ranked among the greatest Monarchs of our age, whose Dominions reach from the one to the other Tropick; from the *Red-Sea* unto the *Æthiopicke Ocean.* Now to describe a litle more exactly the limits of his Empire: on the North it bordereth upon *Egypt* with the neigbouring Countrie of *Nubia*, on the East upon the Red Sea, and part of the *Indian Ocean*, and upon the Barbarick *Gulfe* unto the Countrie of *Melnida*: on the South nature hath bulwarked it on that side with the Mountanies *of the Moone*, on the West with the river *Niger*, or *Senega*, with the Kingdomes of *Congo*, & *Nubia* & with the river *Nile* which watereth it. These bounds it seemes old *Æthiopia* gaue it, surnamed *Æthiopia under Egypt*, *Trogloditica*, and *Cinnamomifera*, and part of *Lybia interior.* Those who haue last travelled through these Countries assure us, that it is very fruitfull; that they haue two Summers in a yeare which last almost continually: in such sort, that in one, and the same season in one place they sowv their seeds, and in an other reape their harvest. In some quarters likewise they sow their newv graine every month, especially pease, beanes and pulse, with other graine with stalkes. This Countrie yeeldeth but litle wheate, but in steed thereof it beareth great store of Barly, Millet or Buck-weate, Dry-pease, Beanes and graine unknowvne to us. Here is also plentie of Persick Eborne, Gith, or Bishops-wort, Pepper, Cynnamon, Ginger and other spices. It produceth also abundance of Sugar, but the Abassines knowv not howv to bake, and refine it. They haue also good store of Vines. Here growves also an infinite number of Orenge, Citron, and Limmon-trees. More ouer, they haue abundance of Honey, and so much Waxe, that they make great store of Candels with it, without using any tallowv. The Countrie also yeeldeth much flaxe, but the Inhabitants knowv not howv to make linnen cloath therewith, which causes them oftentimes to make Cotton of it, whereof they haue abundance. There are in this Countrie also many mines of Gould, Silver, Yron and Brasse, but the Inhabitants are so blockish, that they knowvne not howv to digg them out, and refine those mettals. Moreouer this Countrie hath almost all kinde of foure footed Beasts, and also all sorts of foule and birds, which are seene in Europe and other remote Countries, as Elephants, Lyons, Tygers, wilde Horses, Onces, Rhinocerots, Bagers, Apes, Monkies, Harts, (contrary to the opinion of the Ancients, who affirmed that Africa bred no such Beasts) Oxen, Muttons, Sheepe, Goates, Asses, Horses, & Camels.

Prester Iohn his title.

Bounds.

Fertility.

Mines.

Animals.

The ancient Princes and Government.

This Countrie was heretofore governed by Queenes. Hence it came to passe, that wee reade in the old Testament, that the Queene of *Saba* came out of the South to *Salomon* to heare his marveillous wisedome, about the yeare of the world 2954. Her name was *Magueda.* The Æthiopian kings beleeue, that they are sprung from the race of *David*, and descended from the familly of *Salomon:* and therefore ought to be called the sonnes of *David*, and *Salomon*, becaus they issued from them. For they feigne that Queene *Maqueda* had a Sonne by *Salomon*, who was called by his Mother *Melilech* and by *Salomon David.* They report (but ye must not take it for Gospell) that when he came to be twentie yeares of age, his mother sent him to *Salomon* his father, and Master; that he might be instructed by him in the doctrine of Salvation. Whereunto being attayned by the permission of his Father, he was accompained into his Country aswell with Levites, as with some of the Nobility of euery one of the twelue Tribes, as Associates in his journey, and being returned into the Kingdome of Æthiopia, tooke upon him the government, and established in it the Lawe, and Circumcision.

There are in this Empire of Æthiopia Superior 70 tributarie Kingdomes, the chiefe whereof are 1. *Bernagassum*, 2. *Tigremaon*, 3. *Angote*, 4. *Amara*, 5. *Guagere*, or *Meroe*, 6. *Fatigar*, 7. *Dancali*, 8. *Gojamy*, 9. *Bagamedran*, and 10. *Xoa.*

Tributarie Kingdomes.

Bernagassum is shutt in with the river *Ahanthi*, and the red-Sea. The chiefe citty thereof is *Beroe*, or *Bearne* a colonie of *Ptolomies* in the opinion of *Sanutus.* The *Pro-rex* resideth here, who payeth every yeare as a tribute to the King of the *Abassines* 150 Horses, with some peeces of Velvet, and other Marchandize. And to the Turkes Bashavv 1000 crovvnes yearely.

TIGREMAON famous for her mines of golde lyeth neere unto the river *Marabo*, the Red Sea and the gallant citty of *Caxumo*, or *Cassumo*, the ancient residencie (as their Annals record) of the Queene of *Saba*, and afterwvard of the Queene of *Candace* and giveth the King yearely 200 Arabian horses. The Kingdome of ANGOTE is an inland Province, seated betvveene *Tigremaon*, and *Amara*: they haue no money, but in stead thereof the people use salt, pepper, and yron. They feed on ravv fishe. This custome of using Salt, & Pepper, and the like in stead of money was in former times amongst most people in those parts and the onely bartery or vvay of exchange.

AMARA is situated in the middle of the Countrie, in this there is a hill from vvhence it is so called, being in circuit 90 miles, and a dayes journey high: on the toppe thereof are 34 palaces, in vvhich the jonger sonnes of the Emperour are continually enclosed to avoyd sedition. They enioy there vvhatsoeuer is fitt for delight, or princely education, & from hence some one of them, vvho is most hopefull, or best liked, is againe brought out, if the Emperour die Sonneless to be Successour. This Mountaine hath but one ascent up, vvhich is impregnably fortifyed, and vvas destinate to this use Anno 470, or thereabouts, by the Emperour *Abraham Philip*: advised hereunto as he gaue out by a heavenly vision.

GAVERE of old *Meroe* is an Iland in the river *Nilus*, being 175 miles long & 125 broad. The chiefe citty vvas *Meroe*, so named of *Meroe*, mother to *Cambises*, in vvhose memorie her sonne built this Citty, 6. Fatagar, 7. Dancali, 8. Goyami, 9. Bagamedran and 10. Xoa, litle famous, of the lake *Zembre* in *Goyami* Ovide singeth thus:

VVho doth not knowv the Æthiopian Lake,
VVhose vvaters he that drinckes his thirst to slake,
Either grovveth mad, or doth his soule oppresse,
VVith an unheard of heavie drovvsinesse.

Cities.

The chiefe cities (as Mr. *Heylin* noteth) are first *Saba*, built by Queene *Maqueda*, or rather by her repaired & beautified. It hath foure gates made of *Alabaster*, and *Iaspis* Stone vvrought vvith antique vvorkes, and the doores thereof curiously carved. It hath 5000 houses great and sumptuous, the streets spacious, and so shaded vvith Penthouses, that men maye vvalke safe from the violence of the Sunne or raine. 2. *Aruma* built by King *Aruc.* 3. *Cossomum.* 4 *Zameta.* 5 *Erocco*, & *Svvachen*, the onely hauens of this Empire are now under the Turkes. 6. The Kings court, vvhich is as a vvandering cittie: for vvhich his tents, and Pavilions belonging to him, and his retinue covereth no lesse then ten miles. 7. *Tanape* of old the residencie of the Æthiopian Emperours, sacked, and ruined by *Petronius* President of Egypt, 8. *Zenebra.* &c.

Saba.

Rivers.

There are twvo famous rivers, vvhich runne through *Æthiopia. Ahanhi* called by Ptol. *Astabas*, and *Totcasis*, named by him also *Astoborus*, into vvhich many lesser rivers fall. *Abas* or *Abastus* springeth from the lake of *Barenna*, a very spacious lake lying under the Equinoctiall line, in vvhich there are many small Iles. 3. *Nilus* vvhose spring unknowvne to ancient vvriters, is by some supposed to arise out of the lake of *Zenire.* Thence this famous river taketh his course tovvards *Egypt*, and diverse times meeting vvith lovver vallies falleth dovvne head long vvith such a force & fury, that the continuance of the noise deafeth all the neighbouring Inhabitants. In this Countrie are many sluces, ditches, and by channels to curbe the othervvise uncontrolable povver of the river, vvhich else vvould ouerflovv all Egypt.

Astabas.

Totcasis.

Nilus.

The Christian faith vvas first preached here by the *Eunuch* of Queene *Candice*, vvho vvas baptized by *Philip* the Deacon, but not totally propagated ouer the vvhole Empire, till the raigne of the Emperour *Abraham*, anno 470, vvho in his life time intituled himselfe

Sub Tropico Cancri.

Sub Circulo Æquinoctiali.

AGADES REGNVM.

BORNO.

GVANGARA REGNVM.

BIAFARA REGNVM.

MEDRA.

GAOGA.

NVBIA REGNVM, olim Christianorum hodie fere nullam religionem colit Regio est auró ditissima atque Ebore saccari et frumenti feracissima præcipua urbs est dangali domus cretacea

GORHÀNI.

Desertum Zeu.

Bello.

Ganfila.

Dafila.

Barnagasso.

Lacca.

Tigre.

Agoas populi.

Tigremahon.

Ambiancantiva.

Bagamidri.

Belegu anze.

Tigrai.

Vangue

Olabi regn.

Angote.

Amara.

In Amara monte Æthiopiæ Imperatoris filij et nepotes in custodijs a regijs præsidijs detinentur et vacahs imperij successor educitur

Amara mons

Nubia fluvius ex Nuba plaudo ortus ut patet ex Ptol.

Hic Niger fluvius se subter terram condens post 60 milliaria denno in lacum emergit

Hic inveniuntur Lapides dicti Nicote

Regn Damute hic effoditur aurum in magna copia

Cafates hic Amazones habitare dicuntur ut etiam in Regno Gavi et Zet

Ambian.

Agag.

Quara.

Nova.

Fungi.

Gavi.

Gafabela.

Zaflan

Gorga.

Quiloa.

Sibit.

Tirut.

Zembre lacus

Zet.

Malemba.

Bagamidri populi

Matama.

Bagametro.

Lunæ montes.

Ambian.

Gafabela.

Mozambique

ÆTHIOPIA INFERIOR.

ÆTHIOPIA SUPERIOR.

ÆTHIOPICI PARS.

OCEANI

Occidens

Milliaria Germanica communia

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Sub Tropico Cancri.

ARABIA FELIX

MARE RVBRVM olim SINVS ARABICVS. Turcis MARE DE MECCA.

Mecha, patria Mahumetis

Zibith

Camaran

Mocha

Aden

Babelmandel Fretum et Insula

C. dor sur

Zeila

Barbara

Mette

Adel

Dobas.

Balli.

Doara.

Magadoxo.

Ganfila.

Amamir.

Dafila

Barnagasso.

Lacca.

Dangali.

Tigre.

Angote.

Fatigar.

Olabi regn.

Baru.

Amara.

Tigrema: hon.

Agoas populi.

Belegu anze.

In Amara monte Æthiopiæ Imperatoris filij et nepotes in custodys a regys presidys detinentur et vacans impery successor educitur

Amara mons

Gueguere

Nubia

Dangala

Goram

Salout

Sarahesum

Coquette

Temei

Chilcut

Ermita

Azuga

Agor

Bara

Camarua

Cernil

Malua

S. Spirito

Coiberia

Zumetta

Finazen

Carna

Callotte

Monaster de vysione

Zama

Bifuli Mons

Docono

Aquisu gio sg dor

Ensenada de fortuna

I. Primeiras

Ensenada do Palmar

Entrada de banda do Abexim

Pde Rabel

I. de Pascoa

Dangali

Cassuma Hic regnabat Regina Saba tempore Salomonis sam nihil extat praeter ruinas

Angeha

Cazzelle

Belletto

Vague

Sarane

Belineluch

Balli

Corer flu

Mantra

Adel

Zachet

Orgabra

Nugat

Opin

Os barbaros

Velho

Bandel

Zeit

Aren

Magadoxo

Marique

Macaia

Brava

Baramboa

Lungo

Barbaricus Sinus

Fatigar

Olabi

Cabella fluvius

Val Angua

Aqualen

Barcena

Fungi

Baza

Corcoraparva

Angugi

Bunace

S Quirico

Manadelli

Dozarze

Suri

Betmaria

Corcoramagna

Angotina

Bachla

Ancona flu

S. Piero

Bugana

S. Maria de Ancona

S. Croce

Agazzi flu

Machada

Beleguanze

Iugabella

Axuma

Aquiloa

Dobaroa

Giabel

I Dagoeda I dos Robins

Abarach

Mazuam

Zanagui

Arquiqui

S. Michel

I. de Kaca

Suaquem

Costa de Suaquem

Tiruti

Nilus fluvius

Dacrut

Napata

Omot

Riffa

Macada

Fuingi

Mara

Coale

Baca nete

Zibid

Desertum Büge.

Büge

Paso da furna

Miguel carvalho

Aguada queachon

B. das agravados

B. das Cabras

Agoa da boa

Iaxitha

Assuan

Coßir

Alha

Esere

himselfe *Defendor and propagator of the Religion of Christ*: and vvas after his death Canonized a Saint. The particulars of their opinions vvherevvith they haue infected the true purity is regiſtred in *Mr. Breervvoods* Enquiries. Hovvſoever, the ſubjects of *Preſter Iohn* hold to this day the greateſt part of the Chriſtian Religion, and hold theſe articles of faith aſſuredly. They beleeue in one God onely, Creator of Heauen & of Earth diſtinguiſhed into three perſons, God the *Father*; God the *Sonne* begotten of his Father from all Eternitie, vvhich tooke humaine fleſhe upon him for our ſakes, dyed and roſe againe; & God the *Holy Ghoſt*, proceeding from the Father and the Sonne. And this is the Summaire of their beliefe, to vvhich vvee vvill add here ſome particulars, touching their practize. They ioyne the old Teſtament vvith the nevv in ſuch ſort, that they mixe ſome Iudaicall, and Chriſtian Ceremonies together. They doe not onely circumciſe the Male, but alſo the Female children on the eight day: and yet aſcribes no ſalvation to circumciſion, vvhich they place onely by their faith in Ieſus Chriſt. They Baptize the Males 40, the Females 80 daies after their circumciſion, if ſome accident of ſickneſſe happen not in the meane time. They rebaptize themſelues every yeare, aſvvell the aged as the yonge children, upon every *Epiphany* day in lakes, & ponds, pronouncing theſe vvords, *I baptize thee in the name of the Father, of the Sonne, and of the Holy Ghoſt*; becauſe that day they ſuppoſe Chriſt to haue bene baptized by Iohn in Iordan. This cuſtome they haue obſerved religiously from their Anceſtors, not for to diminiſh or vveaken their firſt Baptizme, but to putt every man in minde of the remiſſion of their ſinnes. They obſerue the adminiſtration of the Lords ſupper under both ſpecies, aſvvell the Clergie as Laymen. They doe not hold confirmation & Extreame Vnction for a Sacrament, neither doe they practize them. They celebrate aſvvell the Sabbath, & the Sunday after the faſhion of the ancient Chriſtians. And this they account the greateſt uſe of the Lavve, that it ſhevveth us our ſinnes: & beleeue verely, that no man can keepe it, but onely Ieſus Chriſt, vvho hath fulfilled it for us? They loue vvell the Saints, and reverence them, but never pray unto them. They haue the Virgin Mary in great honour: nevertheleſſe they doe not vvorſhip her, or require her ayd or helpe. Marriage is permitted aſvvell to the clergie and Prieſts, as to Lay-men. They puniſh ſeverely all fornication and vvhoredome. They haue a *Patriarch* Preſident of their Churches, a man of an approved vertue, grave, excellently learned & vvell ſtricken in age. Whoſe function is to keepe, and conſerue the Church and Eccleſiaſticks in union, to maintaine the Church diſcipline, and to excommunicate the rebellious. The Election of Biſhops, & other Churchmen is onely in the povver of the King.

CONGO.

Name. THe Kingdome of *Congo*, or *Main Congo* is rich and mighty. It reacheth from S. Katherins Cape, vvhich is vvithin tvvo degrees and a halfe of the Equinoctiall, and ſhooting tovvards the *Bounds.* South as farre as *Cape Ledo*. It is bounded on the Weſt vvith the *Æthiopick Ocean*, on the South vvith the hils called *Lunæ Montes* and the *Caffres*, on the Eaſt vvith the Mountaine from vvhence the rivers ſpring, vvhich run into the Fountaines of *Nilus*: and on the North vvith the Kingdome of *Beninus*. Theſe Countrys vvere diſcouvered by *Diego Can*, a Portugal, Anno 1486. and are populous. *Temperature.* The aire there is very milde and temperate, having never noe winters. Neither is the Summer ouer heate or offenſiue to the *Fertility.* Inhabitats. The ſoile aboundeth in all ſorts of graine, as Wheate, Turcky Hirſe, Barly, & fruitfull trees. In the fields there grovves many kind of *Palme* trees, ſome of them bearing Dates, others Indian Nutts. There are an other kind of *Palmes*, from vvhich they make oyle, vvine, bread & viniger. They make oyle of them like our Butter, vvhich they uſe in their meates, Vnctions, and lamps. The vvine they extract by percing the topps of the trees, out of vvhich there runns a vvhite kinde of liquour, deare & freſhe: at the firſt it is ſvveet, and aftervvard becomes ſharpe, ſo that in ſtead of Viniger they uſe it among their Whit-meates, and vvith the Nutts of theſe Trees they make bread. Theſe Nutts are like Almands, but ſomevvhat harder. Your *Caſſia* or Aromaticall vvood, and Cedars grovv there in abundance. Their Gardens, & Orchards are full of all kind of herbes and fruits, as *Pompions*, Muſke Melons, Cucumbers, and the like vvith diverſe others, vvhich grovv not under the climates of Europe. They haue in ſome places a tree called *Enſada*, out of the braunches vvhereof their ſhoots ſome ſcions, vvhich having touched the Earth, ſhoot and grov ve up in trees vvith a great deſire of multiplication. All this countrie is rich in mines of mettals: eſpecially of Silver, neere unto the Ile of *Loanda*. They haue a great number of vvilde Beaſts, *vvilde beaſts.* chiefly of Elephants. They haue a Beaſt there, which the Natiues call *Zebre*, very like a *Mule*, ſaving in the act of generation, he hath ſtrange haire, for from the topp of his back dovvne to his belly, he hath as it vvere laces of three colours, that is, vvhite, black, and yellovv, being of a juſt proportion & diſtance one from an other, & either of them being three fingers broad. They are very vvide, and can by no meanes be tamed, nor made ready for the uſe of man. They are exceeding ſvvift, in ſo much that the Portugals haue a proverbe amonge them, *he is as ſvvift footed as a Zebre*. There are alſo Lyons, Tygers, Buffles, vvilde Aſſes, Wolues, Foxes, Staggs, Hares, Connies, Apes, Chamælions vvith diverſe kind of Serpents & Snakes. Alſo Oxen, Svvine, Sheepe, and Goates, but they haue neither Horſes, nor Mares for the uſe of man: but in ſtead of them as *Maphea* vvitneſſeth, they haue vvodden-horſes made after this manner: they couver them vvith an Oxe hide, or vvith a Goathes made in the faſhion of a ſadell nine ynches thick, & eight foote long: Travellers ride upon this Sadell, having tvvo Porters, vvhich carries it upon their ſhoulders and if it be a long journey they relieue one an other vvith freſh men. They have a great many *Civets*, like our Catts; but are leſſer, frō vvhich *Foule & birds.* they take *Zivet*. Moreover, they haue abundance of foule, & birds of all kind, eſpecially Greene, Gray, and Aſh-coloured Parrats: Auſtruches, Peacocks, Turckie Cocks, Pheſant, Partriges, Ducks, Pigions, Ringdoues, Turtledoues, and an infinite number of ſmall birds, called *Becca Fichi*.

This Kingdome is divided unto ſixe famous Provinces, name- *Diviſion.* ly *Bamba*, *Songo*, *Sundi*, *Pango*, *Batta* and *Pemba*. The Province of *Bamba.* Bamba reacheth to the Sea Coaſt, from the river *Ambriza*, to the river *Coanzo*. It is governed by diverſe Lords called *Manni*. The *Townes.* prime Cittie is *Bamba*, ſeated in a plaine, betvveene the rivers of *Loza*, and *Ambriza*. The Governour of this Province keepes his reſidencie in it, being a hundred miles diſtant from the ſea. The ſecōd Province of the Kingdome of *Congo*, is *Songo*, lying betvveene *Congo.* the rivers of *Zaira* & *Loango*. The Capitall citty is alſo called *Songo*, vvhere the Governour dvvelleth. The Province of *Sundi*, rea- *Sundi.* cheth from the citty of *Congo*, vvhich the Portugals novv call *Saint Saviour* unto the river *Zaira*. This Province aboundeth in diverſe kinde of Mettals. The Natiues preferre yron aboue all others, becauſe of that they can make ſvvords, kniues, and armes. There are alſo Sables, Martines and other Animals aſvvell as in other Countries. The chiefe tovvne of this Province is *Sunda*. The Pro- *Pango.* vince of *Pango* bordereth Northvvard upon *Sundi*, on the South upon *Batta*, on the Weſt upon *Congo*, & on the Eaſt upon *Montes Solis*. *Pango* is the principall Citty, vvhere the Governour keepes his abode. The Province of *Batta* boundeth on the North upon *Betta.* *Pango*, on the Eaſt upon the river of *Barbola*, and extendeth to *Montes Solis*, and to the foote of the Mountaines *Aphroniles*; and on the Southſide of theſe Mountaines, it bordereth upon the river of *Barola* even to the burning Mountaine. The chiefe tovvne is alſo called *Batta*, vvhere the Prince keepes his reſidencie. The ſixth Province is *Pemba*, lying in the midſt of the Kingdome, in *Pemba.* vvhich ſtands the prime and royall Cittie of *Congo*, novv called *Saint Saviour*, but heretofore *Banza*, vvhich ſignifieth a pallace, in *Saint Se-* vvhich the King or Governour for the moſt part kept his Court. *viour.* It is ſituated upon a hill, being about 150 Italian miles diſtant frō the Sea. This Countrie is vvatered vvith many rivers, the chiefeſt *Rivers.* vvhereof is *Zaira*, ſpringing out of the Lake of *Zembre*, being in ſome places 5 miles broad, carrying vvith him a great many leſſer rivers and brookes, vvhich fall into him & retaines his freſh vvater ſome times ten, at other times, vvhen he ſvvells, 16 miles into the ſea. Their boates, and ſhipping are made there vvith a kind of vvood called *Licondo* capable to hold 200 men. In this river they take *Crocodiles*, Sea-horſes, and a kind of a great fiſh called *Ambize Angulo*, vvhich vveighs 500 pound vveight, of an excellent taſt, aſſoone as the fiſhers haue taken it they muſt preſently bring it to the King upon paine of death. There are beſides other rivers as *Le Conda* (upon vvhich the Royall Cittie of *Congo* is built) *Ambriza*, *Onzo*, *Lemba*, *Danda*, *Bengo*, and *Coanzo*. The laſt flovving out the *Danda*, makes the Ile of *Loanda*, vvhich is plaine vvithout hils. In this Iland if ye digg into the ground, vvhen the river flovves, you ſhall finde freſh-vvater, but if vvhen it ebbs ſalt vvater. They fiſhe *Abundance of fiſhe.* out of this vvater ſhells, vvhich goes as currant Money through *Sea.* the vvhole Kingdome. The rivers are very full of fiſhe. The Sea makes there many large Bayes, Roades, and Gulfes. They take there abundance of ſmall fiſhe, vvhich the Inhabitants call *Sardinaes*, vvee *Anchioves*. Tovvards vvinter the Sea Coaſt is couvered vvith theſe kinde of fiſhe, vvhich comes thither in vvhole ſhooles. They haue alſo other delicate fiſhe, as Sturgions, Barbils, and the like, and Crabbs in ſuch abundance, that the Inhabitants vvhich dvvell upon the Sea Coaſt make them their ordinary foode. For *Mountaines* the Mountaines, the higheſt are called by the Portugals *Sierra Complida*, that is, the *Longe Mountaine*, the Chriſtall Mountaine, *Sierra de Sol*, The Sunnes-Mountaine, *Sierra de Salnitre*, The Salt-peter Mountaine or Mount *Cabamba*. The natiues, eſpecially thoſe of *Bamba* are very tall, and as ſtrong and nimble as Fencers, *The Conſhi-* they are vvell limmed vvith great Muſcles, & vveare longe tvvo- *tution of bo-* handed ſvvores like the Svviſſers, vvhich they buy of the Portu- *dies & Man-* gals. They haue a delight to cutt off a mans body in the midſt, and *ners.* likevviſe to chopp of the head of an oxe. Some of them are ſo ſtrong, that they are able to carry a veſſell of vvine, vvhich vveighs 325 pound upon their armes. *Angola* is of moſt eſteeme, vvhich not long ſince revolted from their ſubjection, and alleagiance to the King of *Congo*: and it is certainly a moſt populous Province: For in the battaile betvvixt the King of this Countrie, and *Paulus Diazius* a famous Leader of the Portugals, the King had in his Army 1200000 ſouldiers: yet a fevv of his Ennemies vviſely, and politiquely governed, gaue him a diſmall, and a fatale overthrovv Anno 1582. as Mr. Heylin relateth.

The deſcription of

G V I N E A,

VVith the Iles of

S. Thomas, the Prince, & of Anbon.

Name. GUINEA lyeth in that quarter, in which the *Etheopian Gangines* inhabit. The Inhabitants are called *Ghinnies*, being one of the countries of the *Negroes*. The *Negroes* are the Inhabitants about the River *Niger*, which runneth through the midſt of this countrie, which after the manner of the *Nile* fattens, and makes the fieldes thereof fruitfull. It ſwelleth & overfloweth as the Nile doth in the beginning of Iune for the ſpace of 40 dayes, during which time they goe in boates, & wherries to viſite their neighbouring countries, The grounds being couvered with ſlime makes it exceeding fatt: and fertill for the bearing of corne, graſſe, and all kinde of fruits. Nigh unto this River there is a great Plaine, no Mountaines nor hills, but an number of Woods & Forreſts, which ſerve as paſtures to Elephants. There are many Lakes made by the inundation of the Niger. The aire is very healthfull, ſo that if any man that had the French poxe did goe thither, he would be ſurely cured. They ſpeake diverſe languages, according to their ſeverall climes & countries: they are alſo of ſundry religions: in the midland countries there are Chriſtians, Mahumetans and Gentils. In the maritimate parts they worſhip Idoles: the Nigroes have three Kings, the King of Tombutum, the King of Bornum, & the King of Gaoga. The *Gualates* have a King alſo of their owne, being exceeding black, which they count faireneſſe. The Kingdome of *Guinea* lyeth betweene *Gualata, Tombutum* & *Melli*, and from the River Niger to the Æthiopicke Ocean. The aire of Guinea is contrarie to the nature of our bodies. aſwell by reaſon of the diſtemper, as for the raine which engendreth putrifaction & vermine. Yet this country aboundeth in Barly, Rice, Cotton, Yvory, Golde, Ghinnie Hennes and Sheepe, and a kinde of ſpice, which taſtes like Pepper, called by the Portugals *Melegnete*, and an other kinde of ſpice they have, which bites twiſe as ſtrong as the Pepper of *Calicute*, which the Portugals name *Pinnenta del Rabo*, & is forbidden to be ſould, leaſt it ſhould bring down the priſe of the ordinary Pepper. This countrie affordeth noe other fruits but Dates, the reſt they fetch from *Gualata* or *Numidia*. They have abundance of foure footed beaſts, eſpecially of Elephants, Apes, Monkies, Foule and Birds in abundance, principally Peacocks and aſh-coloured Parrets. The Guinois have neither townes nor Caſtles, but onely a great Village, where their Princes, Prieſts, Phyſicians and Marchants dwell: the others live here and there in woods, & other places in troopes. Neere unto the Cape of *Lupus Conzalvo*, the Natives adore the Sunne, the Moone and the Earth, thinking it is a great ſinne to ſpitt upon it. They cutt their skin rather then ſacrifice it, then they beſmeare and paint themſelves with a coloured oyntment, as they imagine a fine and a pleaſing ſpectacle to themſelves, but to us an ugly and a gaſtly ſight. The people here alſo account the principall part of beauty to conſiſt in a flat-noſe, and therefore they preſſe them down in their Infancie. They ſalute their Princes upon their knees with their hands foulded, crying one to an other *Fuio, Fuio, Fuio.* They live long though given to gluttonie and ryot, in ſo much, that ſome of them live with alacrity, & ſtrength unto the age of a hnndred yeares. They drinke not at their meales, but having dined they drinke either water or palme-wine, which is not that palme-tree that beareth Dates, or Indian Nuts, but an other kinde, which diſtilleth in ſappe and juyce at all ſeaſons in the yeare. They pierce the body of this tree, and ſuck the liquor out of it, till they be drunke, letting the liquor of it alſo droppe into a Veſſell, which they have prepared for that purpoſe: for this liquor is more noble & ſtronger then any wine one can drinke, being of an aſhcolour, and called *Mignolum*: this tree diſtilling forth ordinarily every day 2 or three quarts or meaſures full. It beareth beſides 3 ſorts of Olives, an oyle alſo which ſmells like a Violet, and an other oyle, which taſts like an Olive, it ſelfe that growes yellow like Saffran, where with they eate their meate. The moſt of their men and women goe bareheaded: ſome of them covers them with a Cap, made of the barke of a tree, or with the ſhell of an Indian Nut. Some of them have holes bord through their upper lippes and Noſtrils, hanging peeces of yvorie or ſhells at them, thinking thereby that this ornament makes them very fine: ſome after they have made a great hole through their upper lippe puts their tongue through it as a fine tricke to ſalute one. They couver their nakedneſſe and privities with the rindes of trees, they weare not onely for uſe, but alſo as an ornament and for gay clothes the skinnes of Apes, Alpine Mice, or Mountaine Ratts, tyed together with knots of the ſame, with a bell. They paint one of their eyes with a red, and the other with a blew colour: the richer ſort of women weare about their leggs a ring of yron, ſome of copper, others of lead and tinne. Finally, they delight wonderfully in theſe ill favored, ſottiſh & Barbarous faſhions. Their Money is gold without any ſtampe picture or inſcription upon it. In buying of trifles or petty things, they uſe to give litle peeces of yron.

Site. Temperature. Fertility.

Fruits.

Beaſts,

When the Portugalls firſt ſailed into theſe Coaſts, the people hereof tooke their ſhips for great birdes with white wings: and after upon better acquaintance, they could not be brought to beleeve, but that the eyes, which were caſually painted on the beakes of their ſhips, were the eyes by which they ſaw how to direct themſelves in their courſe. Gunnes ſeemed to them for their hideous noiſe, to be the workes of the Devill, and for Bag-pipes they tooke them to be living Creatures: neither when they had bene permitted to feele them would they be perſwaded otherwiſe but that they were the worke of the Gods owne hands, ſo voyd were they of the uſe of reaſon. The very Nobles are ſo ſtupid, that when they are in preſence of their King, they never looke him in the face, but ſit flatt on their buttocks with their elbowes on their knees, & their hands on their faces: and for their greater gallantry they annoint their haire with the fatt of fiſhes, which makes them ſtinke abhominably.

The Countrie is abundantly ſtored with Gold and Silver, very fine and pure.

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA OXON

AFRICÆ

GENEHOA

Palma Seca
Río Senega
Genehoa
R. de Thecla
Guadomel
Aqui esta outro corte de Taloses
De Dugala
Iandor
Cahul
Ducade de Caban
Iagra
Colenho
Iecvale
R. S. Po
R. de S. Anna
Bichanger
Buguendo
Ovocoen de negras
Melli
Rio Gruinala
Corballe
MELLI
C. Roxo
I. de Buan
I. dos Alcatrezes
I. dolos
R. de Pichel
Palmar
Cabite
Bicquem
I. Datamera
R. de Caste
Berreiras agoa
Sierra Liona
Sierra Liona
Baixos de S. Anna

CA RA GOLI

Tocror
Tombotu
Niger fluvius
Cantozy
MANDINGA
Mandinga
CARAGOLES
SOUCOS
MALAGVETA
R. dos Moxquitos
R. das Palmas
R. das Calinhas
R. Nou
C. de Monte Terra de Gonçalo Alvarado
R. do Lume
Arvoredas
R. de Cayfos
C. das Palmas

Cutumbo
Tambi
Punce
Saluse
Lago
Gua
BANGANA
Gago
Acanes grande
Corisseno de Aliphantes grande
Acanes pequenos
Xabanda
Uxoo
Cacers
Angumes
ASSAS
Ocanu
Aboraas
Quinimberim
Catumanu
Labore
Alderradra aldea do
Famba
Iamo
S. Lorenco
Caso de meirinho
Adws
Minas de ferro
Atins
Alden da caraa
Biambi
Ave
Comane
Afuro
Mina
C. Corco
C. de 3. Pontas

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LINEA

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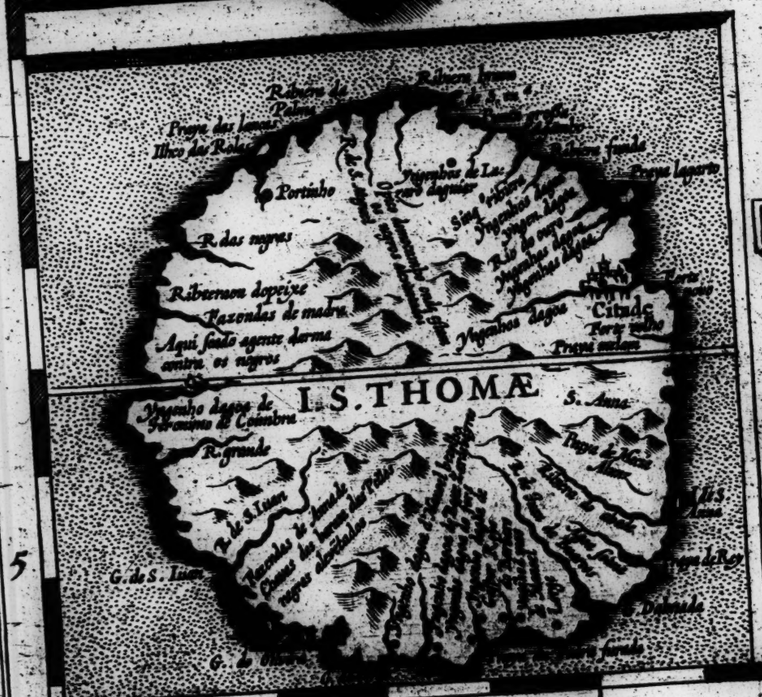


GVINEAE NOVA DESCRIPTIO

I C Æ

P A R S

Lago sigisma guarda al:

Niger fluvius

Cutumbo

Tambi

Puncc

Saluse

Tuspa

Zegzeg

LYBIA INTERIOR

BANGANA

Gago

Acanes grande

LUDAYAS

ZEGZEY

Corisseno de Aliphante grande

Acanes pequenos

Xabanda

Uxoo

Dauma

Budis

Benin

Ocanu

ASSAS

Aboraas

Catamanu

Quirimberim

BENIN REGNU

Partgom

Alderradra aldea do guiri

Brum

S Lorenco

Iamo

Caso de meirinho

Adws

Bacores

Sensee

Minas de ferro

Atins

Aldeu da caraa

Bumas

Ave

Biambi

Bagio

Magri

Comane

Asuto

Mina

Domena

Axem

C.Corco

C. de 3. Pontas

I. de Fernando Poo

I. de Principes

OCEANUS AETHIOPICUS

ÆQVINOCTIALIS

I.S. Thome

Cidade

Cabo de Lop Gonsalves

G VINEAE
N O V A
ESCRIPTIO

Hiſpanicæ Leucæ 17½ 35 52½ 70

German. Milliar. 15 30 45 60

20 25 30 35

The Ile of S. THOMAS.

Name. THIS Iland was ſo named, becauſe that the Portugals found it upon S. *Thomas* day. It is of a round Figure, and lyeth directly under the Æquinoctiall line. The Diamiter of it is 40 miles, & 180 miles in compaſſe. When it was firſt diſcovered it ſeemes to be nothing, but a huge wood, full of trees with great boughes and high branches. The aire is hott: few Chriſtians live in it till they be above 50 yeares of age. And it were a ſtrange thing among the Portugals to ſee them live there till they had a white beard. But the Natives & Negroes live there, till they be a hundred yeares old. The dayes & nights are there of an equall length. In March and September there falls oftentimes huge ſhowers of raine, which moiſtens the Earth, and in the other Monthes it is refreſhed with Deawes. The Earth being ſlimie, ſoft, & of a reddiſh colour, will beare no Wheate, Vines, or any fruit that hath a ſtone in it: yet it produceth Pompions, Coucumbers, Citrons, Figgs, Ginger, and is ſo fruitfull in Sugar, that the Portugals load 40 ſhips with it every yeare: in ſtead whereof they exchange Wine, Cheeſe, Wheate, Leather and other neceſſarie things, but this trade is much decreaſed, becauſe there are certaine wormes, which doe breede and eate up the rootes of their Canes: ſo that now they bring not above 6 Veſſells loaden with Sugar from it. It beareth alſo Millel, Hirſe, Rice and Barly, Lettice, Coleworts, Turneps, Beetes, Perſley, and diverſe Pot-herbes. And beſides theſe a luxurious roote, which groweth in the Eaſt-Indies in the Ile *Hiſpagniola*, called *Patata*; which the Negroes of S. Thomas Ile name *Ignama*, and ſets it as a ſingular herbe, very neceſſarie for humaine life: the peele of it is blacke, the inſide white, and is like a long turnep, having many ſmall rootes ſhooting out of it. It taſts like a Cheſt-nut, but is ſweeter & more delicate. The Spaynards which inhabite there, have brought thether ſome Olive-plants, Peaches, Almands and other fine Fruits: but they never tooke, nor came to any good. This Ile breedeth a certaine kinde of ſtrange Crabbs, which live in the Earth like Moles, of a blew and azure colour, which rootes up the Earth, gnawes and ſpoyles all where they come. It breedeth alſo a great number of Foule and Birds, as Partriges, Turtledoves, Starlings, Black-birds, Greene-ſparrows, which chirpe and ſinge, and many Parrets.

Temperature.

Fertility.

Foule and Birdes.

The Portugals have here a Citty called *Pavoaſan*, built by a River ſide, in which they have 700 Familles, beſides their Biſhop and his Clergie men. It hath a good haven, and is ſeated upon a fine & a wholeſome River. The Sea round about it yeelds abundance of fiſh, which invites them to fiſhing. It is a wonder to ſee what an infinite number of Whales are upon the coaſt, as alſo upon all the coaſt of *Africa*. There is in the midſt of this Ile a Mountaine full of trees, ordinarily ſo couvered with clouds, that there comes ſhowres of raine enough from thence, to water the Sugar-canes, & the higher the Sunne is, the more cloudes encreaſe and are about this Mountaine. The Inhabitants of this Ile are partly blacks, & partly whites, but it is a ſtrang thing, which they report, that the Negroes are troubled with Lice and Flees, but the whites have not ſo much as a Louſe or a Flea in their beds, or about them.

The Princes Iland.

THIS Iland lyeth within three degrees of the Æquinoctiall line, and is called the *Ile del Principe*, becauſe when the Portugals had conquered it, the revenues hereof was allotted to the Portugal-Prince. It is reaſonable well manured, and there growes in it abundance of Sugar, which is tranſported out of it. There is alſo a kinde of a Palme-tree, out of which the Inhabitants drawe a liquor which ſerveth them for drinke, and which if they drinke too much of it the ſtrength thereof doth diſtemper them.

The Ile of ANBON.

THIS Ile was ſo called, becauſe it was diſcovered upon New yeares day, and therefore taken as a preſage of a good yeare, it is ſituated beyond the Æquator, under the ſame Southerne diſtance, as the former is towards the North. It is unhabited: but there is excellent fiſhing upon the coaſt thereof, here are alſo flying fiſhes: there are a great many of Crocodils, and other venomous Creatures. The Crocodile is in ſhape like a Lizard, & ſome of them of an incredible greatneſſe: ſo great from ſo ſmall a beginning, is more then wonderfull; ſome of them being above 30 foote long; hatched of Eggs no bigger then thoſe that are layd by a Turkie. His taile is equall to his body in length, wherewith he enfoldeth his prey, and drawes it into the River. His feete are armed with clawes, and his backe and ſides with ſcales ſcarce penetrable, his belly tender, ſoft and eaſely pierced; his teeth indented within on an other, having no tongue, but moving his upper jaw onely: his mouth ſo wide when extended, as ſome of them are able to ſwallow an entire Heiffer. The Female layes a hundred Eggs, as many dayes they are in hatching, & as many yeares they live, that doe live the longeſt: they will devoure and teare in peeces both man and beaſt, which makes the countrie-people to fence thoſe places, where they fetch their water. By day for the moſt part he lyeth on the land, when betweene ſleeping and wakeing, they write that a litle bird, called *Troculus*, doth feede herſefe by the picking of his teeth: wherewith delighted, and gaping wider, the *Icnumon* his mortall Ennemy, ſpying his advantage, whips into his mouth, and gliding downe his throate like an Arrow, gnaweth away through his belly, & deſtroyes him: for which the Egyptians themſelves gave divine honour nnto the *Icnumon*, for the benifite he did them in the deſtroying of that Serpent. And thus much aſwell for *Guinea* and theſe Iles, as for *Africa*, now let us come to *America*, or the new found World.

Crocodils.

OF AMERICA.

Name.

Hriſtopher Columbus having diſcovered to our Predeceſſours theſe unknowne Countries called it *India*, others for the greatneſſe thereof *The Nevv VVorld:* for it is exceeding large, & almoſt as great as our world: reſſembling theſe three parts, *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africa*, as may eaſilie bee ſeene by the Generall Mapp, which wee haue publiſhed of it: It is called *America*, from *Americus Veſpuſius* a *Florentine*, who was the firſt after *Columbus* which diſcovered that part of it, which lyeth beyond the *Æquator* towards the Eaſt, in which are the Region of *Paria* & *Braſilia:* It is not knowne when it was firſt of all Inhabited. But certaine it is, it was before many ages unknowne: for that which ſome imagine of the Romains, may rather be ſaid, then proved, which opinion by *Gaſpar Varrerius* is well refuted: ſome againe perſwade themſelues, that *Seneca* being tranſported with a rapture, with a Poetical furie and Divination ſung ſomething of it in his Medea.

—Venient annis
Secula Seris, quibus Oceanus
Vincula rerum laxet & ingens
Pateat tellus, nec ſit terris
Vltima Thule.— That is,
In after age the time ſhall come,
In vvhich the all devouring foame
Shall looſe its proper bound and ſhevv
An other continent to vievv:
Nor frozen Thule ſhall vve ſee
The Vtmoſt parts of th' Earth to be.

But it is follie to thinke, that theſe Countries were then knowne, either to him, or any others in his time. After many ages then unknowne, *Chriſtopher Columbus* of *Genua*, a man of an acute & a divine Spirit, firſt of all found out this part of the World, Anno 1492. under the authoritie, charge & commande of the King of *Caſtill*, inſtructed herein (as ſome will ſaye, to deminiſh the glorie of ſo high a worke) by a Spaniſh Navigator called *Buxola*, returning from his long, & troubleſome voyages made upon the *Atlantick* Sea, affirme that he being toſſed up and downe by ſtormes, wandred here and there out of his courſe, and at laſt was caſt upon theſe Countries, and returning from thence, arrived in the Iland of *Madera*, then under the Iuriſdiction of *Portugals*, and ſeated himſelfe in *Africa:* In which Ile newly found dwelt then this *Chriſtopher Columbus*. This *Mariner* being kindely entertained by *Columbus*, related all that had befalne him in his voyage. *Columbus* being on fire with the newes thereof, under *Ferdinando* King of *Caſtile*; & of *Iſabella* his Wife, with three ſhipps undertooke this voyage, An. 1429. & being the firſt of September, upon the Ocean made ſaile & diſcovered firſt the Iles *Hiſpaniola*, *Cuba* and *Iamaica*. Amõg the other memorable things which happned in this voyage, after they arrived in the Ile *Iamaica*, he & his men were brought into greate extremity & danger of their lives, for want of victualls. The *Barbarians* hoping by this means to overthrowe this ſmall Chriſtian Armie, from which danger nevertheleſſe, by a notable *Stratagem*, he preſerved himſelfe and his men: & to this end making uſe of his witt, by the opportunitie of an *Ecclipſe* in the Moone, which approched nigh, being very expert in the *Aſtronomicks*, he knew well, that ſhee would ſoone be Ecclipſed: upon this he advertized the *Iamaick* Captaines, that unleſſe they did ſend him all proviſions neceſſarie, that ſhortly they ſhould be afflicted with many great evills, and for the confirmation of his ſaying, that the night following, he would cauſe the Moone to become darke. Theſe Barbarians hearing this, deſpiſed his threatnings, but ſeing afterward that it fell out ſo, even at the very houre in which he had fore-tould thim that the Moone began by little, and little to darken, being frighted & ſeized upon with feare, rann to him and caſting themſelues downe at one of the Captaines feetes gaue him abundance of victualls, and withall promiſed willingly to ſupply them with whatſoeuer they wanted. *Americus Veſpaſius a Florentine* undertooke the very ſame diſcoverie after him, at the charge and ſetting forth of *Emanuell* King of *Portugall*; ſo that in acknowledgement of his honour & deſert, it beareth to this daye the name of *America*.

Now all this new World, reacheth from the South, towards the North, in the forme of two great *Penn-Inſuls*, joyned together a litle *Iſthmus*, or a narrow Strait of land. The one is called *Northerne America*, the other the *Southerne*. The longitude thereof extendeth betweene the Meridian of 190. to 67. degrees.

Bounds. The bounds of the largeneſſe thereof to the Southward is the Strait of *Magellan*, that lies under the 52. degree: but to the Northward from the 67. degree, many Countries lying beyond that, are yet unknowne to us. It hath then on the Eaſt ſide the *Atlanticke* Sea, commonly called *Del Noort*, on the South ſide, the Southerne *Magellanick*, ſeparated by a Strait, which runneth betweene them: on the Weſt, the *Mare Pacificum*, or *Del Sur:* on the North ſide it is yet uncertaine, whether there be land or Sea. All the circuit of the Navigation about it is 32000. miles, according to the opinion of many ſkilfull men; for all the coaſt thereof haue bin diſcovered, ſaue the Northerne. In Generall, this Region is full of diverſities & varieties.

Fertility. At the firſt it yeeldeth neither Wine, nor Wheate, but in ſtead thereof, they uſed a certaine kinde of Pulſe, or a Graine vvith a Reed or Stalke, vvhich they called *Maiz*, as alſo the Wine *Chichia*. They had little boats named *Canovvs*, & Petty-Kings called *Cacikes*. They neither ſovve nor plough the earth: but in their ditches & holes, vvhich they digge reaſonable deepe, put three or foure of theſe graines into them, and then caſt earth upon them, everie ſtalke being covered vvith three or foure Skins, grovves up by little & little yeelding, aboue a hundred graines.

Their ſeverall ſorts of bread. The blade of this *Maiz* it aboue a mans height, and is gathered tvviſe a yeare in diverſe Countries. They haue another kinde of bread, vvhich they uſually call *Cazabi* made of *Iucca* rootes, vvhich is of the bigneſſe of a Turnep. It beareth no ſeede, but ſtif canes, and ſtalkes full of knotts, having greene leaves like hempe. In harveſt time they cleave theſe Canes in peeces, ſome 2. paulmes bredth long, theſe they ſett in hillocks, vvhich they call *Chonuchos*, & cover them vvith earth, and vvhen they make this kinde of bread they take out as many of theſe rootes as they liſt, though but a fevv at a time, becauſe they are ſoone rotten. There are alſo tvvo ſorts of rootes, called *Pattates* & *Haies*, almoſt of a like forme, ſaving that the *Haies* are leſſe and more ſavourie: theſe they plant alſo, and in 6. Months eate of the fruits of them: ſome of them haue a ſvveete relliſh, but they are quicklie glutted, and grovv vvearie of them, and ſeeing they haue but little juyce in them, they cauſe vvindineſſe. They haue alſo many trees vvhich beare a fruit like vvilde grapes, their kernills are covered vvith a blacke ſkin like Bullaces or Sloes, vvhich grovv in hedges, but becauſe there is a greate kernel, and litle juyce, the natives of the Countrey make no Wine of them. They haue Trees alſo vvhich beare Oliues: but haue an unſavourie ſmell, and a vvorſer taſt. They haue great varietie and abundance of fruites, as the *Hovis*, *Platains*, *Pines*, *Guaiaves*, *Mamei* & *Guanavans*. *Severall Indian fruits.* The *Hovi* are fruits of the bigneſſe of a middle ſized plumme, vvith a thick ſtone, and is ſmall vvithin, and vvaxeth yellovve vvhen they are ripe, and haue a ſovvre taſt. The tree that beareth them is great & tall, & the leaues of them litle. The *Platains* are more longe then thick, & the leſſer much better then the greater: this tree beareth broad leaves a Palme in breadth and foure in length, in the midſt vvhereof a branch ſprouteth out, from vvhence a hundred leſſer *Platains* grovv: but if greater, then 25. or a fevv more. This tree is tender and beaxeth but once a yeare ripe fruite, and from the ſame roote ſpringeth other ſpriggs: vvhen this fruite is ripe they gather it, but never greene, & having hevven dovvne the tree, they lay it in a hott place: There theſe Platains grovv ripe quicklie, & become yellovv. They are covred vvith a peele, the thickneſſe of the backſide of a knife, all the reſt is a Coare, or a kernell, vvhich is good to eate, delicate, vvholeſome and good for nouriſhment. The *Pines* grovv from litle ſhrubs of a yellovv colour, vvhen they begin to be ripe they haue a ſvveete odour and an excellent taſt: Theſe they hold for great dainties, and according to *Benzo*

Borealiores Americæ tractus cum hac tabula comprehendi nequirent nisi forte istas regiones minoris formæ ambitu concludere et describere voluissemus nos ijs tabellam seorsim destinavimus supra delineatam cui et Polus Arcticus includitur.
Nieuland
Islandia
Friſlant
Groenland
Davis
Circul Arcticus
Circulus Arctic.
Vogelsteck
Reed
Ter grvn.
Boeur ſtu.
Nyf ſtu
Engle ſtu
Aver ſtu
C.Farewel
Belle-Iſle
Terra de Natividad
C. Nevado
Terra de Montanhas
Costa triſt:
Tierra de Fuegos
Tierra de los Estados
Tierra de Fuegos
C.de Perrocles
Costa de Calinas
Terra Frea
C. Blanco
C. del Engano
Canoas
I. de Cedros
La Verina
Les Monges
La disgraciada
B. d Trinidad
C. California
I. Ambidas
Rocca Partida
Tonton teac
Axa
Chuco
Cevola
Nova Gra
Marata
Lacane
Chiſmo
Coſta
Ierlichichi
mechi
Cuitlacana
Tova
Moſchite
Toppira
Quinecra
Cuchillo
Hispania
Nova
Mexico
Sinus Mexica
Tagil
La Florida
Apalchen
Mocoa
Sanaw
Virginia
Capaſchi
Calcuas
Septentrionalis
Circulus Æquinoctialis
Tropicus Cancri
Tropicus Capricorni
Oceanus Peruvianus
Mare Pacifi cum
Terra incognita
Mar del Zur
Nombre de Iheſus
I. de los Tubarones
I. de S. Pedro
I. de los Galapagos
Terra Australis incognita
Mar di India
Psittacorum Regio
Caput bonæ Spei
Tabellam hanc seorsim subjunximus ex qua quanta pars orbis australem versus in hunc usque diem nobis lateat perspicuum est.
Terra Australis incognita
Americæ pars
Fretum Magell.
Nova Guinea
Iava maior
Guaen
Iunor I.
Beach
Terra Australis
Nova Cortereal
Terra de Labrador
Terra de Labrador
Canada
Fran
Nova Gra
Tierra de Labrador
Terra de Labrador
Canada
Fran

AMERICA
noviter delineata
Auct: Henrico Hondio.
1631.

EUROPÆ
AFRICÆ PARS
OCEANUS
MARE DEL NORT
OCEANUS PACIFICUS
Circul. Arcticus
Frislant
Brasil
C. Ortegal
C. d Finis Terre
HISPANIA
PARS
Madrid
Toledo
Cordova
Sevilla
Lisbona
C. Roxeno
C. de S. Vincente
As Maydas
Acores Insulæ
Corvo
Flores
Pico
Faval
S. Michiel
S. Maria
Formigas
Flandricæ
I. Canariæ ol. Fortunatæ
Palma
Ferro
Gomera
Madera
P. Santo
C. Cantin
I. Mogodor
Marocco
C. de Non
C. Baiador
R. Ouro
C. Blanco
Argvim
S. Antonio
S. Vincent
S. Nicolas
S. Iago
I. de Sal
Boa vista
I. de May
I. de Fogo
I. Blanco
C. Verde
I. de C. Verde
C. Roxo
Baixos de Beguba
R. Senega
Senega
TERRA NOVA CORTEREALIS
Canadenses
FRAN
CIA
NTRIONALIS
Davis Fr.
E. of Cumberlands Isles
Hucusque processerunt Amstelodamenses. A°. 1613.
The Iland of good fortune
Lowles Isles
C. Farewel
I. de Demonios
I. de Tormentos
Terre fonis
Belle Isle
C. de grace
C. Race
C. Raso
C. de Bona vista
C. de Ingles
C. de Sable
Le Banquereau
Le banc Eperuier
Le banc Anglois
Terre neufve
Norembega
Capaschi
Calicuas
Mocoa
Sanawanook
Apalchen
Xuala
Vitibal
Tagil
LA FLORI-
Virginia
Wecohon
Pasmnock
Chesapioc
Chaparum
Chicoria
C. de las Arenas
C. de S. Roman
La Bermuda
V. de Lobos marin
Le banc Eperuier
Le banc Anglois
Sinus Mexicanus
Nicaragua
Xama
Spanniola
Cuba
Iamaica
Hispaniola
Barbados
I. de Tabago
Caribana
Guiana
Amapaia
Caxilis del Oro
Anabas
Calipagot
Amazones
Parime Lacus
Iwaipanoma
Chirinos
Humos
Oma: gua
Dinorima
Chochama
Picora
Moxos
Cianis
Parabolis
Scheves maior
Scheves minor
Gubucusis
Surucuas
Jimbu: ia
Tapacuri
Tumbui
Siberis
Caribana
Rupuna Lacus
R. Real
Brasilia
Tabaiar
Toupinambaulti
Guaira
Para
Alcepuen
Toupinikini
Morpion
Toucu: mania
Rio Barbaransa
Patagones
Costa de las Arenas
Costa baxa
Costa Darca
Costa baxa
Costillanos
de la Plata id est Argenti fluvius
C. Blanco
S. Apollinia
Fretum Magellanicum
Gage du Lemaire
I. Maurice
Barnevelts Eylan
Drayex Eylanden
C. Primeiro
C. Desirado
I. Chiloe
Los Coronados
C. de la Victoria
Abrolhos
I. de Fernando de Loronho
Va. da Freicam
I. de Tamaraca
I. de S. Augustino
C. de Pereira
Cidade do Salvador
I. de S. Barbara
Abrolhos
I. Ascention
I. Trenidade
S. Maria de Iosa
S. Paulo
Vegia
Rio de la Plata
Corrientes
Chica
Chichas
Los Reyes
Lima
Paraca
Cavalla
Attico
Arica
Pisagua
Morro
Tarapaca
Cobija
Atacama
Chiuchiu
Chilcomayo
Xuxuy
Tucuman
Salta
Rio Bermejo
Rio Salado
Rio Dulce
Rio Tercero
Rio Quarto
Rio Saladillo
Rio Arrecife
Rio Xuarez
Rio Lujan
Rio Carcaraña
Rio Tercero
Rio Quarto
Rio Saladillo
Rio Arrecife
Rio Xuarez
Rio Lujan
Rio Carcaraña

his opinion, there is not a fruite upon earth more louely or of a more delicious and ſvveete taſt, then this. The ſkin being taken avvay the Coare is full of juyce, and hath a moſt pleaſant ſmack tempered vvith a litle tartneſſe. *Guiavus* is a tree like a peach, or an apricock tree, vvith leaves like bay-trees, but are thicker & longer, they grovv rotten quicklie, the fruite is like a medler, but much greater and hanging upon the tree grovveth ripe, but being not gathered, rotteth & engendreth vvorms: theſe fruites haue many kernells and cloſe graines, thoſe of a purple colour are accounted the beſt and haue the ſvveeteſt taſt. There are alſo the *Mamei* of the biggneſſe of a nut-tree, having a leafe more long then broad, the fruite thereof is round: theſe grovv in the Ile *Hiſpagniola*, in *Terra Firma*; ſome of them are longer and greater, others of a better relliſh. They haue alſo *Guanavans*, a ſmall ſlender and thinne tree, and the fruite thereof like a heart. It hath a greene thinne ſkinne, like unto the ſkale of a fiſhe, the inſide is vvhite: It beareth alſo an other kinde, vvhich are round, & yellovv, theſe laſt are accounted much better then the others, and all of them in generall haue in them certaine litle kernells of a cheſt-nut coulour. This continent beareth alſo Sugars, Cotton, Flaxe, and ſuch like commodities, vvith many other trees, good plants & hearbes, Speceries, Pearle, pretious Stones, vvith an incredible quantitie of Gould and Silver, vvith other Mettalls, & other Mineralls. But before, it had neither Oxen, Kine, Horſe, Mules, Aſſes, Sheepe, Goats, nor Dogs in it: and therefore it is no marvaile, though the natives of thoſe Countries vvere amazed at the firſt ſight of a horſe: Myce and Ratts, they had none, afore they vvere brought thither by Ship of *Antvverpe*, vvhich vvas caſt avvay by the Streight of *Magellan*, vvith an intẽt to haue gone further; ſince vvhich time they are ſtrangely multiplied, vvhether it be by the nature of the Countrie, or the naturall encreaſe of theſe Creatures, vvhich gnavving of the tender graſſe, hearbs & fruites, from the ground oftentimes haue cutt of the Inhabitants from all hope of reaping and having a good harveſt. It breedeth all kinde of Beaſts knovvne to us, and ſome unknovvne to forrayners, one more ſtrang then all the reſt, under the bellie vvhereof nature hath placed a bagge, fitt to vvhip up and encloſſe her younglings, vvhen ſhe removeth from a place, ſhe hath a bodie and a ſnout like a foxe, hands and feete like an Ape, & ears like a Batt. There is another beaſt called by the natives *Caſcuy*, like a black hogge, full of Briſſells, vvith a very tough ſkin, ſmall eyes, great eares, cloven hoved, vvith a very little ſnout like an Eliphant, & roareth ſoe hydeouſlie, that it amazeth men to heare it, the fleſh vvhereof is good to eate. There are upon the Mountaines a great many vvilde Boares, and moſt cruell firce Tygers, and Lyons, yet are they ſo fearefull of a man, that they flye avvay aſſoone as they perceiue him. There are Peacocks, Pheaſants, Patridges and other kinde of fovvles and birds, but much differing from ours: of them vvee vvill ſpeake in our particular deſcription more at large. All *America* (as is ſaid) is devided into tvvo very great *Peninſuls*, vvhereof the one is called Septentrionall *America*, vvhich lieth all under the lyne, and to the Northvvard; the other Meridionall, becauſe it extendeth it ſelfe for the moſt part, on the other ſide of the *Æquator* to the Southvvard, though ſome of the Countries thereof lie alſo under the *Æquator*. The Northerne is devided into divers Provinces, as *Quiviria*, *Nova Hiſpania*, *Nicaragua*, *Iucatan*, *Florida*, *Apalchen*, *Norumbega*, *Nova Francia*, *Nova Anglia*, *Terra Laboratoris*, & *Eſtotilandia*. The Southerne parts are many, but the chiefeſt and thoſe vvhich are novv vanquiſhed by the Spaniard, and taken in by force from the Indians are *Golden Caſtile*, *Popaiana*, *Peru*, *Chile* and *Braſill*. They gloried much in tvvo Cities, in *Cuſco* and *Mexico*. *Cuſco* is the Capitall, or Metropolitan of the Southerne *America*. It is of ſuch a largeneſſe, might & magnificencie, that it may truely contend vvith the faireſt Cities of *France* or of *Spaine*, & that for the Fortreſſe vvhich is impregnable; the multitude of people, eſpecially of Gentlmen, the faire forme of buildings, and the beautie of its ſituation. No common people are admitted to dvvell in it, but is held the reſidence, and retreate of the Nobles, Lords & Princes, vvhereof ſome of them dvvell in the Cittie & others haue their houſes in the fields next adjoyning unto it. Among the reſt there are foure ſtately Palaces for the greateſt Lords, vvhich haue the Gouvernment, & of managing publick affaires, built very ſumptuouſly, raiſed vvith Marble free Stones, and rich pictures, vvhich coſt an infinite charge. Their Streetes goe right out, by reaſon that in ſome places they meete croſſe vviſe, yet there is not ſo much as one of them, but hath a little channell or a vvater running through the midſt of them, vvith a ſtone vvall on both ſides. It is built in a quadrant forme, & lieth finely compact together, & is pleaſantly ſeated upon the ſide of a hill, vvhich beareth it up. In the bottome or valley, vvhere is a hard coming up to this hill there lies a ſtrong & a very faire Caſtle, vvhich maketh this Cittie admirable and pleaſant, if one conſiders either the beautie, or the raritie of the buildings: in ſo much that thoſe vvhich haue travelled through many parts of the World, ſay, they haue not ſeene the like in all *Europe*. *Mexico* or *Tremiſtan* lying in the *Mexican* Province of *Nevv Spaine*, is a moſt rich and a very famous Cittie, vvhereof vve vvill ſpeake here after in the deſcription of *Nevv Spaine*, vve vvill proceede forvvard. This part of the World is vvatered vvith many faire, great, and excellent running Rivers, vvhereof many of them haue Gold in their ſands, beſides this continent is full of many Lakes, and freſh ſprings. The Lakes & Rivers abounding in fiſh. Among the reſt there is one ſort of fiſh called in Hiſpagnola *Manati*. It is almoſt like an Otter 25. foote long, & 12. thick, having a head & a tayle like an Oxe, ſmall eyes, a hard Skinne, hairie & Skye-coloured, having tvvo feete like an Eliphant. The females of their kinde Calve like a Covve, and giues her young ones milke vvith tvvo teates. There are alſo many Mountaines, among vvhich as *Benſo* reporteth, there is a Mount vomiting out fyerie flames, and caſting out ſuch greate flaſhes and flakes, that the light of them is ſeene more then 100000. paces in the night. Some haue beleeved, that there is great ſtore of moulten Gould in it, vvhich miniſtreth perpetuall fuell to this fire and flaming. To make a triall thereof, there vvas a Monke of *S. Dominicus* Order, vvho made a great Caldron or kettle, vvith a chaine of yron faſtned to it: aftervvard he vvent up to the topp of it vvith 4. Spaniards, and let dovvne his chaine, and kettle into the bottome of this furnace, but the Caldron vvith part of the chaine vvas molten by the heate and violence of the fire. The Monck being vexed hereat, vvent to Legion, charging the Smith, that had made the chaine a great deale leſſe, then he had commaunded him: upon this the Smith made another, a greate deale bigger, the Monke to trie an other concluſion, came once againe to the Mountaine, vvith his kettle, & a greater chaine, but vvas ſerved in the very ſame manner, as he vvas before: for his Caldron did not onely melt avvay; but alſo on a ſudden brake out ſuch a violent flame, out of this Abiſſe, that it had almoſt ſvvallovved up this Monke and his Companions, and putt them into ſuch a pittyfull feare, that they ran backe againe into the Tovvne, and durſt never attempt any ſuch triall againe. I vvill paſſe by ſome other ſtrange things. The Citties and their Streetes are of a ſuperbe building, having in them many magnificent houſes. They ſay, there vvas a Kings Garden, in vvhich the herbes, the trees, the ſtocks, the branches & fruites, vvere of pure Gold, and haue alſo maintayned firmely, that the very Coares in the Apples & other fruits, vvere ſoe. There vvas likevviſe a Kings Chamber, vvhere there vvas the pictures of all kindes of Beaſt, ſet out in precious Stones, and dravvne out partly vvith Moſaicke vvorke, & partly engraven, and ſome of them adorned vvith diverſitie of rare feathers. That vvhich is reported of tvvo high vvayes is very remarkeable, the one is paved through craggie hills, hanging dovvne from the Mountaines, the other over the plaines and fields from *Guito* a Cittie of *Peru*, unto *Caſco* the lenght of 500. miles. The honour and merrit of this vvorkemanſhippe is the more by reaſon of the ſtrangeneſſe of the great heapes of Stones and flints, vvhich men rouled thither vvith their hands, vvithout the helpe of Oxen, or of horſes, vvhich they had not. The high vvay over the fields is cloſed on both ſides vvith vvalls fiue & tvventie foote thick, betvveene vvhich runn many riveletts, flouriſhing vvith diverſe Shrubbs, on the one, & the other ſide, vvhich they call *Molli*: the other of a like bredth being hevven through Stones & rocks, paſſeth through the midſt of the mountains, and over the lovv groues and unplayned valleys, fenced in vvith heapes of Stones, as vvell as the nature of the place vvould permit. King *Guaimacapa* (vvho lived in the dayes of our Grand-Sirs) repaired theſe vvayes, raiſed & ſtrengthned the vvalls of them. It vvas a moſt ancient and a publike vvorke, vvhich vvas not finiſhed in a mans age: upon theſe vvayes vvere ſpacious, Inns, pleaſant & faire, called *Tambos*, vvherein the King & his vvhole trayne might lodge, theſe things vvitneſſing manifeſtly, that *America* hath bin inhabited of old times, and not a few ages agoe. To conclude (as *M^r. Heylin* noteth) they are without queſtion the Progenie of the *Tartars*, which may be proved by many arguments. Some negative, other alſo affirmative. The negative Arguments are theſe: firſt they haue no reliſh, or reſemblance at all, of the Arts, Learning and Civilitie of *Europe*: Secondly, there colour ſheweth them, not to haue deſcended from the *Africans*, here being no black men in all this Countrie, but ſome few which inhabite the Sea Coaſt over againſt *Guinea* in *Africke*, from whence they are ſuppoſed by ſome tempeſt to haue bene brought hither. Thirdly, they haue not the leaſt token or ſhew of the Arts or Induſtrie of *China*, *Eaſt-India*, or any civill Region on this ſide of *Aſia*. The affirmative argumenis proue firſt, they came from Aſia next in particular from Tartarie. That they came out of Aſia, is more then manifeſt, in that the Weſt ſide of the Countrie towards Aſia is farre more Populous, then the Eaſt towards Europe: of which there can be no other reaſon aſſigned, then that theſe parts were firſt inhabited, & that from hence the reſt was peopled. Now for the next, the Idolatrie of this people, and the particularities thereof, their incivility and barbarous properties; tell us that they are moſt like the Tartars of any. Secondly, the Weſt ſide of *America*, if it be not cõtinẽt with Tartarie, is yet diſioyned by a very ſmall ſtraight, as may be perceived in our Mappes & Cardes, as alſo in the deſcriptiõ of theſe Countries: ſo that there is into theſe Countries a very quick and eaſie paſſage. And thirdly, the people of *Quivira*, which of all the Provinces of *America* is the neareſt unto Tartarie, are ſaid to follow in the whole courſe of their life, the ſeaſons and beſt paſturing of their Oxen; juſt like the *Scythian*, *Nomades* or *Tartarian* Hordes: an evident argument of their offſpring & originall; an thus much of *America* or the new World in generall.

Rich Mines of Gold & Silver.

Varietie of Cattel and Beaſts.

Strange wild Beaſts unknowne to us.

Diverſitie of Fowles & Biras.

Deviſion.

Cities. Cuſco.

Mexico.

Rivers & Lakes.

A ſtrang fiſhe.

Mountaines.

Arguments and conjectures of the Originall & offſpring of the Weſt-Indians.

THE DESCRIPTION OF VIRGINIA.

Name. VIrginia, as ſome write, tooke this name from a petty King of theirs called *Viguinus*. But ſure it is, that it was diſcouered by the Engliſh at the direction, & charges of *S. Walter Rawleigh* Anno 1584. And in honour of our Virgin queene *Elizabeth* of bleſſed memorie, was called *Virginia*. The Natiues name this *Bounds.* Countrie *Wingandacoa*, & *Apalchen*. It is bounded on the Eaſt with *Mare del Nort*; on the Weſt, we yet know not what limit; on the North with *Norumbega*, & on the South with *Florida*. It is ſo fruitfull that two acres of land wil returne 400 buſhells of Corne. There is ſaid *Fertility.* to be rich veines of Alum, Pitch, Tar, Rozen, Terpentine, ſtore of Cedar, plentie of ſweete Gummes, Dies, Timber trees, mines of Yron, and Copper, abundance of Fruits, both for neceſſity, and delight, as Wine, Oyle, Beanes, called by the Inhabitants *Ohingere*, Peaſe, named by them *Wickanzeur*, Melons, Pompions, called *Macoeque*, and diverſe others, as Cheſtnutts, Walnutts, Strawberries, and other delicate fruits; likewiſe Silke, Hempe, Flaxe and ſome precious Stones, and amongſt the reſt, that Indian graine called by the Natiues *Pagotour*, or *Maize*, whereof there is ſuch ſtore, that it is admirable to behold: for they take noe great paines in manuring or ſowing the Lands with it; but onely keepe the upper part of their grounds cleane by weeding it, neuer uſing either plough or harrow, for they knowe not what they meane, neither knowes what belongs to the dunging, and fatting of the ſoile, which we commonly doe in *Europe*, but onely take a woodden ſpade, and digg holes in the ground, and putts in a ſtick into it, and ſetts the ſeed and cornes thereof in the ſame manner as wee doe our Turkie Beanes, & then cover them with Earth, which afterward ſhootes up and growes very finely.

VVilde Beaſts In ſome parts of this Countrie, they haue diverſe wild beaſts, as Beares, Lyons, Wolues, Deere, Connies, and other ſtrange beaſts, called by the Inhabitants, *Saguenuchet*, *Maguowoe*, and *Squiret*. There are alſo abundance of Indian Turckie Cocks and Henns, Doues, Partriges, wilde Swanns, Geeſe, Parrets, diverſe kinde of Hawkes, and an infinite number of ſmall birds. *Foule.*

They haue but two townes or villages, wherein there are not aboue ten or twelue houſes, built upon piles of Timber, and empaled round about, having but one narrow entrance into them. Theſe houſes are built uniforme, round about their temple, their Princes court, and the Markett place. The names of the *Indian* townes upon this Coaſt are *The Indian townes.* 1. *Pyſhopannock* that is, *the womens towne*, 2. *Chipanum*, 3. *Weoponnok*, 4. *Muſcamungo*, 5. *Mattaguen*, 6. *Oanoke* called by the Engliſh *the blinde towne*, 7. *Penieoke*, 8. *Shycaoke* a very great towne, 9. *Chowanaoke*, and 10. *Sequotan*, and others. The chiefe townes of the Engliſh are 1. *Keguoughton*, 2. *Iames-Towne*, and 3. *Daleſgift*.

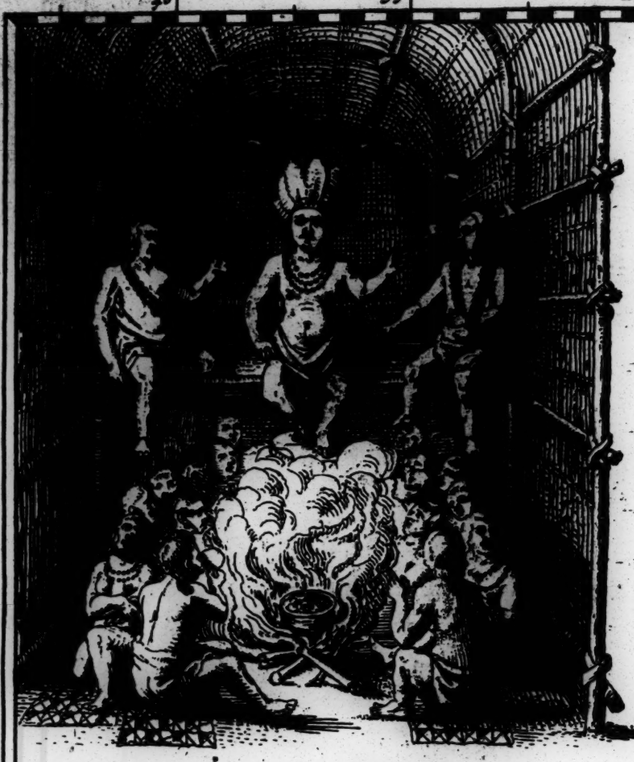
There is but one entrãce into this Countrie by Sea: which is at the mouth of a very goodly Bay, called Trinity Harbour: the Capes on both ſides, being called *Cape Henry*, and *Cape Charles*, as likewiſe an other called *Cheſepioock ſinus*, or gulfe. This Countrie is watered with *Rivers.* the rivers called *Quibequeſſon*, *Apanawapeske*, *Occam*, *Cipo*, *Nomopano*, *Neus*, and diverſe others. In the months of February, March, Aprill, and May, they take abundance of Sturgeon, and Hearings: beſides, for freſh water fiſh, they haue delicate Roches, Daces, Perches, and Sea-place, with diverſe of other kinds.

VVoods There are alſo many Woods full of Deare, Hares, Conneys and fowle. The hils, mountaines and wilderneſſe are not there bare and barren as in *Bohemia*, *Muſcouia*, and *Hyrcania*, but there growes in them as faire & goodly Cedars, as in any countrie in the World, as alſo many Pine-trees, Cypreſſe-trees, Maſtick-trees, and ſuch like ſweete-ſmelling-trees.

The habit, diſpoſition & manners of the Natiues. The people of this Countrie are of a middel ſtature, they uſe to paint their bodies with the pictures of ſerpents, & other ugly beaſts, and goe cloathed in a looſe mantle made of Deeres ſkinne, and weare an apron of the ſame before their nakedneſſe. They worſhip all things, and them onely which are able to hurt

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

NOVA VIRGINIÆ TABVLA



Status Regis Powhatan
quando præfectus Smith Captivus illi daretur.

MONACANS.
Monahassanough
Mowhemcho
Massinacack
Monasukapanough
Shachaconia
MANNAHOACKS.
Tauxsinutanio
Mahaskahod
Powhatan
The Tales
Arrohateck
Oraniaks
Cattachpaico
Passunkack
Mughtuckpassum
Youghtanund
Youghtanund flu.
Vtensiank
Accoqueck
Secbbeck
Appematuck
Appocant
Nechenicock
Quackcohawaen
Martoughquaunk
Mattanussack
Chekopissowo
Nanditaughtacunds
Anrenapeugh
Kuskaranawaoks
Mangoags.
Weanock
Mattapanient
Lamestowne
Matthomank
Warraskorack
Chawons.
Moksete
Nandsamund
Mattaneck
Sharpes Ile
Mantonghquemend
Chesapeeck
Mortons haye
Ceader Ile
Gosnolds haye
Kiskiack
Point haye
Point comfort
Cape Henry
Cape Charles
Accohanock
Accomack
Keales Hill
Wighcocamoco
Chesapeack Bay.
Kvskarawaoks.
Ozinies
Nansemond flu.
Nansemond
Nacotchtanck
Tockwogh
Milliaria Germanica communia
Amstelodami, ex officina Henrici Hond
MARE VIRGINICVM
Meridies

Occidens 39 20 40 40 20 40 41

IRGINIÆ TABVLA

Massawomecks.

Massawomeck

Notar. explicatio.
- Domus Regum
- Ordinariæ Domus
- Lucubrationes Anglorum

HONI SOIT QVI MAL Y PENSE.

Habitus fœminarum in Provincia Sasquesahanougs.

Septentrio

Massinga
Tanxsnitania
HOACKS.
Mahaskahod
Massawoteck
Soccobeck
Quiyough
Cuttatawomen
Patawomack
Mattacimt
Ozinia women
Tauxenent
Namassingakent
Massomeck
Cecomocomoco
Tessamack
Nacotchtanck
Quachatangh
Opanient
Rickards Cliffes
k Bay.
Powels Ile
Barnes point
Ozinies
Point Pesinge
Nantaquack
Kus flu.
Kuskarawaok
KVSKARAWAOKS.
Cepowig
Vttowig
Tesinigh
Attaock
Willoughby flu.
Quadroque
SASQVESAHA-
NOVGH.
Sasquesahanough
Sasquesahanough flu.
Tockwoghs Sales
Tockwogh Flu.
TOCKWOGHS.
Peregryns mount
FINGTIMA
Atquanachuke
ATQVANAC
HVKES.
Chickahokin
Macocks

2 4 6 8 10 12
Milliaria Germanica communia

Amstelodami, ex officina Henrici Hondii.

40 Oriens 39 20 40 40 20 40 41

hurt them, as fire, water, lightning, thunder &c. Notwithstanding they are upright and just in their dealings, loving righteousnesse. They beleeue the immortality of the soule, which they haue in Common with other *Americans*. They spend the most part of their time in excesse, ryoting, and dancing; yet are they haters of eating mans flesh, as other Indian *Canibals* doe. They delight greatly in hunting, and catching of deere & wilde beastes. Their armes are bowes and arrowes.

They beleeue also that there are many Gods, whome they call *Mantoack*, but make a difference of degrees among them, holding one onely for the high and mighty God, who is from eternitie, who (as they say) before he decreed to create the World, created first some principal Gods, whose helpe he was to use in the creation and Government of the World. Afterward, he created the Sunne, the Moone, and the Starrs, as petty or lesser Gods, to serue as Instruments to the Chiefest order. They say moreover, that first the waters were created, out of which, by the helpe and operation of the Gods, a l visible and invisible creatures had their Original & beginning.

Concerning Mankind, they say a woman was first created, and that by the helpe of the Gods, she should conceiue, and bare children, and that from her came the offspring of mankind. But if any man be desirous to informe himselfe better of the property, nature, and quality of this Countrie, and the manners & qualities of the Inhabitants, may be pleased to reade the Description of *Virginia*, written by *M^r Iohn Whyte*, and the relation of *M^r Thomas Hariot*, who will satisfie him upon that subject.

THE DESCRIPTION OF NEW ENGLAND.

The Name. NEw *England*, by the Kings Majesties grant of his gracious Letter patents to the English colonies and plantations, is of late yeares (since Captaine Smith first descovered it anno 1608) much encreased. The place whereon the English haue built their Colonies, is judged by those, who haue best skill in discoverie, either to be an Iland, surrounded on the North-side with the spacious river *Cannada*, and on the South with *Hudsons* river, or else a *Peninsula*, ouerlapping one an other having their rise from the great lakes, which are not farre from each other, as the Indians say. On the West it hath certaine high mountaines: and on the East *Mar del Noort*, or the *Virginian* Sea. It is situate betweene fortie one and fortie five degrees of Northerne latitude, neere the Bay of *Massachusets*, which lieth under 42, and 43. bearing North-East from the land; at the bottome whereof are situated most of the English plantations, having the Indians called *Connectacuts* & *Movvhacks* on the West-side of them. The *Tarrenteens* on the East. The *Pequants*, and *Narraganses* on the South, and the *Aberginian* on the North. The English habitations are certainely upon the best ground, and sweetest climate in those parts, agreeing well with the temper of our English bodies, being high land, a wholesome and a sharpe aire: and though most of our English touwnes border upon the Sea Coast, yet are they not often troubled with mists, unwholesome foggs, or cold weather from the sea; for the situations upon the sea Coast, which in other Countries are unwholesome and cold, are otherwise here, because in the extremitie of winter, the North-East, and South winds comming from te sea, produce warme weather, and bringing the warme working of the sea, looseth the frozen Bayes, carrying away their yce with the tides, melting the Snow, and thawing the ground. And though there comes many sharpe Frosts, yet the extremity of this cold weather lasteth not aboue two months, or ten weeckes, beginning in *December*, and breaking up the tenth day of *Februarie*, which hath beene a passage very remarkeable, that for ten or a dozen yeeres the weather hath held himselfe to this day, unlocking his ycie Bayes, and rivers, which are never frozen againe the same yeare. To arme themselues against this, they haue abundance of wood, and timber to make braue fiers wherewith our English maye warme and heate themselues. And for the heate of Summer, it is not so overhott, but that the Inhabitants are refreshed with the coole gales, which commonly blowes out of the sea, and the many spreading trees, which with their great leaues overshades them. The times of most Raine are in the beginning of Aprill, and at Michelmas. The early Springs, and long Summers make but short Autumnes, and Winters. And the daies in Summer be two howers shorter, and the nights two howres longer then in England.

The Temperature.

The Seasons of the yeare.

The Soile. The Soile is for the generall a warme kinde of Earth, having litle cold, no Spungie land, no mooriſh fenns, no quagmires, the lowest grounds being marshes, ouer which every full & change the Sea flowes. These marshes being rich grounds bring plenty of hay, as also the broad meddows for the feeding of Cattell. Besides, the abundance of Indian *Maize*, there growes as good English corne as can be desired: especially Rye Oates, barly, and wheate: moreouer, there are Turneps Parsnips, Carrots, Radishes, Pompions, Muskmilions, Concombers, Onyons, and whatsoeuer growes in England growes aswel there. Also many pot hearbes, without either the art, or the helpe of man, as svveete Marioran, Purselane Sorrell, Peneriall, Yarrovv, Mirthe, Saxiferilla, Bayes, &c. and abundance of great straw-berries, some being tvvo ynches about, vvhereof one may gather a bushell in a fore-noone: Likevvise at other times Gooseberries, Bilberies, Rasberries, Treacle-berries, and Currents, Hempe, flax, and rapes. It is certainely reported, that there is yron, stone, black-lead, and Sea-coale. It is also verely thought, that the Spaniards blisse may lie hidden in the bovvells of the mountaines. There are overgrovvne vvoods, forests & mountaines, goodly trees, both upon hills, and plaines, as huge Oakes, vvhich they use for timber, & building: of these there be three kinds, the red, the vvhite, and the black Oake; as these are different in kind, so are they chossen for such use, as they are fit for, one kind being more fit for clappboard, others for savvne board, some fither for shipping, others for houses. These trees affords much mast for hoggs. The other are Cypresse trees, Cedars, tall Pines, Firrs, Chestnutts, Walnutt trees, Ash, Elme, Mapple, and Cherrie trees, Rezin, and Terpentine trees, and divers others. The English haue there aboue tvvo thousand head of Cattle, and abundance of Swine, vvhich breeds, feeds, and prospers there, asvvell as in England; by reason of their rich and fat pasture grounds, and meddovves; and for the better encrease of them they onely kill the males & keepe the female for breede: for vvilde beasts both in the plaines, and vvoods, I referre yovv to *Mr. VVilliam VVood* his verses in Nevv Englands Prospect, vvhich are these:

Fruits.

Hearbs.

VVoods.
Mountaines.
Trees.

VVilde beasts.

The Kingly Lyon, and the strongh arm'd Beare,
The large lim'd Mooses, vvith the tripping Deare,
Quill-darting Porcupines, and Rackcoones bee,
Castell'd in the hollovv of an aged tree,
The skippingh Squirrill, Rabbat, pur blinde Hare,
Immured in the selfe same Castle are;
Least red-eyd Ferrets, vvily Foxes should
Them undermine, if rampird but vvith mould.
The Grimfac't Ounce, and ravenous hovvling VVolfe,
VVhose meagre paunch sucks like a svvallovving gulfe.
Black glistering Otters, and rich coated Bever
The Civet sented Musquash *smelling ever.*

The beast called a Mouse is not much unlike a red Deare, this beast is as bigg as an Oxe, slovv of foote, headed like a Bucke, their flesh is as good as Beefe, & their hides good for cloathing. There is good hopes that the English vvill make them tame. Abundance of them are devoured by the ravenous vvolues. The ordinarie Deare, be much bigger then the Deare of Old England, of a brighter colour, more inclyning to redd, vvith spotted bellies: vvhen the snovv is hard frozen, the Deare being heavie sinkes into the snovv, the grey hounds and doggs being light, run upon the top, overtake them and pull them dovvne: so that some, by this meanes haue gotten tvventy fatt Buckes, and Does in a vvinter. The *Ounce*, or the vvilde Catt, is as bigg as a Mungrill dogg. This creature is by Nature fierce, and more dangerous to be met vvith all, then any other Creature, not fearing either dogg, or man. The vvolues in some respect are different from them of other Countries, being greater and much like a mungrill, big-boned, lange-paunched, deep-breasted, having a thick necke and head, prick eares, a long snoute vvith dangerous teeth, long staring haire; and a great bushe tayle: and yet it vvas never knovvne, that a vvolfe ever sett upon a man, or a vvoman. In the beginning of the Springe, these devouring Rangers doe most frequent our Englisih habitations, followving the Deare, vvhich come doune at that time to those parts. Also they pray upon svvinne, goates, & red calues, vvhich they take for Deare. The most of them be black, vvhose skinne and furre is vvorth five, or six pounds sterling. There are also abundance of Birds, and of land, and vvater Fovvles: As Eagles of tvvo sorts, one like the Eagles in *Europe*, the other somevvhat bigger vvith a great vvhite head. There be also diverse kinde of Havvkes, vvhich pray upon and make havouck of Henns, Partridges, Heathcocks, and Ducks, often hindering the Fovvler of his long look't for shoote. The *Humbird* is one of the vvonders of the Countrie, being no bigger then a Hornet; yet hath all the dimensions of a bird, as bill, and vvings vvith quills, spider-like leggs, small clavves: for colour shee is as glorious as the raine bouvv; as shee flies, she makes a litle humming noise like a *Humble-bee*, vvherefore she is called the *Humbird*. The Pigeons of this Countrie are some thing differing from our Doue-house-pigeons in England; being more like Turtles, of the same colour, but haue long tailes like a Magpye. These come into the Countrie to goe to the North parts in the beginning of our spring, and fly in such multitudes for foure, of five houres together, as if the airy regiment had ben pigeons, seing neither beginningh nor end, length, or bredth of these millions of millions. At *Michalmas* they returne back to the Southvvard. And in the *S*ummer they build among the Pine-trees, thirtie miles to the North-East of the Englisih plantations; joyning nest to nest, and tree to tree

Foule & Birds.

The Humbird.

NOVA ANGLIA
NOVVM BELGIVM
et
VIRGINIA

NOVÆ FRAN

Grand Lac

Lac. des Yroquois

R. Kine beqs

R. Chovacoet

NIEUW EN GELAND

Maquaas

Fort Orangen

Mahicans

Massachusetts

Bristow

Draef Willems

Tragabigsanda

Hendr. Bay

Accomack

Plymouth

Chalons Bay

C. Cod

Milford haven

Staten hoeck

Malebarre

Natocko

Senecaas

NIEUW NEDER LAND

Noordt Rivier

Navaas Sequins

Maximanes

Gacheos

Toppaans

Capitanasses

Wecke Hellegat

N. Amsterdam Manhatte

Minquaas

Coenraed: Bay

Sasquesahonough

Minquaas

Zuyds Rivier

Narraticoas

Tyer haven

Bolus

Tockawoghs

R. Quirioqh

R. Pamunkey

Mannahoak

R. Toppahanock

R. Mattapanient

R. Youghtamund

R. Pamaunke

Monacans

R. Pawhatatan

Kuskarawaoke

Wighcocomoco

Accohanock

C. May

C. Henlopen

Smith Ile

C. Charles

C. Henry

VIRGI

NIA

Ramushowong

Ohannock

Catokinge

Weapemeoc

Moratuc

Musconing

Chepanu

Paskenos

Moquopen

Tramasqhec

Secotan

Demamotipue

Trinite Harbar

Agnisoco

L. Paquipi

Paquiwock

Secotan

Cotan

Pomeiock

Pemaviac

Cunarwoc

Okokon

C. of Feare

MAR DE

R. Kine beqs

Draef Willems

Tragabigsanda

Hendr. Bay

Accomack

Plymouth

Chalons Bay

C. Cod

Milford haven

Staten hoeck

Malebarre

Natocko

Chawum Berwick

Matowmaes

Block Eyland

Christians Eyland

Hooks vande Vysschers

Maquaas

Fort Orangen

Mahicans

Massachusetts

Bristow

Senecaas

Noordt Rivier

Navaas Sequins

Maximanes

Gacheos

Toppaans

Capitanasses

Wecke Hellegat

N. Amsterdam Manhatte

Minquaas

Coenraed: Bay

Sasquesahonough

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Zuyds Rivier

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R. Quirioqh

R. Pamunkey

Mannahoak

R. Toppahanock

R. Mattapanient

R. Youghtamund

R. Pamaunke

Monacans

R. Pawhatatan

Kuskarawaoke

Wighcocomoco

Accohanock

C. May

C. Henlopen

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Chepanu

Paskenos

Moquopen

Tramasqhec

Secotan

Demamotipue

Trinite Harbar

Agnisoco

L. Paquipi

Paquiwock

Secotan

Cotan

Pomeiock

Pemaviac

Cunarwoc

Okokon

C. of Feare

MAR DE

45 44 43 42 41 40 39 38 37 36 35 34 33 32 31 30

NOVÆ FRANCIÆ PARS

MAR DEL NORT

CADIE

N. SCOTIA

Norembegua

NIEUW ENGELAND

Maßachusets

Bristow

Accomack

Plymouth

Chawum Berunck

Malebarre

Natocko

Tragabigsanda

C. Anna

Hendr. Bay

C. Cod.

Milford haven

Staten hoeck

Hoeck vande Vijschers

Ad. Block Eyland

Lend. Christians Eyland

Banc Neuff

La Bermuda

Miliaria Germania Communia

10 20 30 40 50 60

Amstelodami
Johannes Janßonius
excudit

47 46 45 44 43 42 41 40 39 38 37 36 35 34 33 32 31 30

by their nests; so that the Sunne never sees the ground in that place, from vvhence the Indians, fetch vvhole laods of them.

The Indian Country. The India Turky is a very large bird, of a black colour, yet vvhite in flesh, much bigger then our English Turkie. He hath the use of his long leggs so ready, that he can run as fast as a Dogge, and fly as vvell as a goose; of these they kill good store, for some times there vvil be 40.60. and a hundred in a flock. They liue upon acornes, haues, and berries; and in vvinter, vvhen the snovv covers the ground, they resort to the Sea shoare, to looke for shrimps, and smal fishe at a lovv tide. Such as loue Turkie hunting, must follovv it in vvinter after a nevv falne snovv: by their tracts some haue killed ten, or a dozen in halfe a day: If they can be found tovvards euening, and vvatched vvhere they peirch: if one come about ten, or eleuen a clock in the moone shine, he may shoote as often as he list, for they vvill sit, unlesse they be slenderly hurt. The Partridges be bigger then they be in England, the flesh of the Heathcock is red, and the flesh of the partridge vvhite. Pheasants be very rare, but Heathcocks and partridges be common. Besides, there are abundance of vvild Geese, Ducks, Teale, Cormorants, Herons and Cranes, almost as tall as a litle man, vvith an infinite number of other foule, and brids. The rivers abound in all manner of fresh vvater, and sea fishe. I vvil onely for brevities sake name them out of Nevv Englands prospect, as they are sett dovvne by the authour in verse.

The King of vvaters, the sea shouldering VVhale.
The snuffing Grampus, vvith the oyly Seale,
The storme præsaging Porpus, Herring-Hogge,
Line shearing Sharke, the Catfish, and sea Dogge,
The scale-senc'd Sturgeon, vvry-mouth Hollibut
The flounsing Sammon, Codfish, Greedi-gut.
Cole, Haddocke, Hage, the Thorneback, and the Scate,
VVhose slimie outside makes him selde in date,
The stately Basse old Neptuns fleeting post
That tides it out, and in, from sea to coast.
Consorting Herrings, and the bonie shad.
Bigg bellyed Alevviues, Mackrills richly clad,
VVith Raine-bovv colours. Th-Frost fish & the Smelt
As good as ever lady Gustus felt.
The spotted Lamprons, Eeles, the Lamperies,
That seekes fresh vvater brookes vvith Argus eyes.
These vvatrie Villagers vvith thousands more
Doe passe and repasse neare the verdant Shore.

Kinds of all Shel-Fish.

The Luscious Lobster, vvith the Crabfish ravv.
The Brinish Oyster, Muscle Perivvigge
And Tortoise Sought for by the Indian Squavv
VVhich to the flats dance many a vvinters ligge,
To diue for Cocles, and to digge for Clammes,
VVhereby her Lazie Husbands guttes shee crammes.

The English plantations. Having described the Situation of the Countrie in generall, vvith all his Commodities, arising from Land and Sea, vve vvill novv come to every severall Plantation, to giue satisfaction to the Reader, as briefly as possibly vvee may. The first plantation then to the Soutvvard is called *VVessagutus*, an Indian name.

VVessagutus. This is but a small village, yet very pleasant, and healthfull, having very good ground, and timber about it. Three miles to the Northvvard of this is *Mount vvalleston*, a very fertill soile. This place is called *Massachusits* fields vvhere the greatest *Sagamore* (or king) in the Countrie liued, before the great plague, vvho caused it to be cleared for himselfe. Six miles further to the North lieth *Dorchester* vvhich is the greatest tovvne in *nevv England*, vvell vvooded and vvatered, very good arable grounds, and Hayground, cornefields, and pleasant gardens. In this plantation is a great many Cattle, as Kine, Goates and Svvine. And hath a reasonable Harbour for ships. A mile from this tovvne lieth *Roxberrie*, a faire and a hansome Countrie tovvne, the Inhabitants being all very rich. This tovvne lieth upon the Maine, having a brooke running through it, vvhere there are great store of smelts, and therefore it is called *smelt brooke Boston*, is tvvo miles North-East from *Roxberrie*: his situation is very pleasant, being a *Peninsula* hem'd in on the South vvith the Bay of *Roxberie*, and on the North vvith *Charls-river*. On the North side of *Charles river* is *Charles Tovvne*: so called from King Charles, standing upon the neck of the Land, on vvhose North-side runneth *Mistick* river. Here may ride 40 ships at a time, up higher is a broad Bay, being aboue tvvo miles betvveene the tvvo shores, into vvhich runns *Stonie river* and *Mudeie river*. Tovvards the south-vvest in the middle of this bay is a great *Oyster banke*. Tovvards the North-vvest of this bay is a great Creeke, upon vvhose shore is situate the village of *Medford*, a very fertile, & a pleasant place; and upon the river in the bottome of the Bay lies *Nevv tovvne*. *VVater tovvne* is nothing inferiour for land, vvood, Meddovvs and vvater, to the others. A mile and a halfe from this tovvne is a fall of fresh vvaters, vvhich convey themselues into the Ocean through *Charles river*. A litle belovv this fall of vvaters, the Inhabitants of *vvater Tovvne* haue built a *VVayre*, to catch fish, vvhere in they take great store of shads and Alevviues. In tvvo tides they haue gotten one hundred thovvsand of those fishes: this is noe smal benefit to the plantation: for in diverse rivers, there are great store of Alevviues, of vvhich they make good red Herrings, in so much that they haue bene at charges to make vvayres, and Herring-houses, to dry these Alevviues in, vvhich being a staple commoditie in other Countries brings them in great profite. *Mistick* is three miles from *Charles tovvne* by land, and stands very pleasantly, by a rivers side. At the head of this river are great and spacious ponds, vvhither the Alevviues prease to spavvne. The last tovvne in the still Bay is *VVinnosimet*, a very svveete place for Situation, and stands very commodiously. In the North parts lie these plantations, as *Saugus*, *Nahant*, *Plimouth*, *Salem*, *Agovvamme*, and *Merrimack*, vvhich for brevities sake vvee vvill passe over.

Mistick.

VVinnosimet.

The Chiefe Ilands are *Deare Iland*, vvhich lies vvithin a flight shott of *Pullin-point*. This Iland is so called, because of the Deare, vvhich often svvime thither from the Maine, vvhen they are chased by the vvolues: some haue killed sixeteene Deare in a day upon this Ile. The others are *Long-Iland*, *Nodles Ile*, and *Round Isle*, the Governours garden, vvhere is planted an orchard, and a vineyard vvith many other Conveniences, *State Iland*, *Glasse Iland*, and *Bird Iland*.

Iles.

The chiefe Bayes and rivers are *Massachusetts Bay*, *Nevv Plimouth Bay*, The great Bay, Narraganset Bay, vvith others. *Charles River*, *Narroganset river*, *Merimock river*, *&c.* The Capes, are *Cape Charles*, *Cape Anne*, and *Cape Codd*.

Bayes & rivers.

Capes.

For the Governement of these Indians Kings: It is the custome of their King to inherite; the Sonne allvvaies taking the kingdome after his fathers death. If there be no Sonne then the Queene rules, if no Queene the next to the blood royall, vvho comes in othervvise is counted but an usurping Intruder.

The Princes & Gouvernement.

The Kings haue noe lavves to commaund by, nor haue they any annuall revenevves; yet commonly are so either feared, or beloued, that halfe their subjects estate is at their service, and their persons at their commaund, by vvhich commaund he is better knovvne then by any thing else. These Indians vvorship tvvo Gods: *Kesan*, vvho is their *good God*, to vvhome they Sacrifice after their garners be full, and invocate this God for faire vveather, raine in time of drought, & for the recovery of their sicke. The other is the Devill, least he should doe them harme.

Their Gods.

They haue Conjurers, and Nigromancers among them, vvhich they call *Pou-vvovvs*, betaking themselues to their exorcismes, and Negromantick charmes by vvhich they bring to passe strãge things, if vve may beleeue the Indians, vvho report of one *Pissacannavva*, that he kan make the vvater burne, the rocks moue, the trees dance and metamorphize himselfe into a flaming man, all vvhich is but *deceptio visus*. But since the English frequented those parts, they daylie fall from his colours, relinquiching their former fopperies, & Idolatrie, and acknovvledg our God to be supreame. They acknovvledge the Englishmans God, because they could never yet haue povver by their conjurations, to damnifie the English, either in body or goods, because (say they) he is a good God, that sends them so many good things, so much good corne, so many Cattle, temperate raines, and faire seasons, vvhich they likevvise are the better for, since the arrivall of the English, the times and seasons being much altered in seuen, or eight yeares, freer from lightningh, and thunder, long Droughts, suddain and tempestuous, dashes of raine, and lamentable cold vvinters. They tooke te first ship they savv for a vvalking Iland, the mast to be a tree, the saile vvhite clouds, and the discharging of Ordnance, for lightning and thunder. They doe much extoll and vvonder at the English for their strange inventions, especially for a *vvinde mill*, vvhich in their esteeme vvas litle lesse, then the vvorlds vvonder, for the strangnesse of his vvhisking motion, and the sharpe teeth, biting the corne (as they terme it) into such small peeces: they vvhere loath at the first to come neere his long Armes: though novv they dare goe anyvvhere, so farre as they haue an English guide. They are very kind and loving to the English, and loue just and upright dealing. The English are in these tovvnes, and plantations betvveene fiue and sixe thousand Inhabitants, vvhereof they haue some tvvo thovvsand trained men, vvith good armes and some forts vvell provided vvith ordinance, and Munition, having bredd there great store of English Cattle, vvhich they preserue, and keepe for more encrease, returning many commodities from those parts into England to the enriching and benefite of the Planters & Ovvners. And thus much briefly of this Countrie, collected for the benefite of the Reader out of Nevv Englands prospect.

Nigromancers.

THE DESCRIPTION OF FLORIDA.

FLorida was firſt diſcovered by the Engliſh, under the conduct of *Sebaſtian Cabot* Anno 1467. But afterward was poſſeſſed by *Iohn Ponce* a Spanjard 1527. who called it *Florida*, either becauſe he came firſt to it on Eaſter day; which the Spanjards call *Paſcha Florida:* or elſe (as Mr Heylin ſaith) *Quia Florida erat Regio*, becauſe it was a flouriſhing Countrie, and as it were ouer-decked with greene trees, and flowers. The Inhabitants call this land *Iaquaſa*. It is a very great, and a large province, & is bounded on the Eaſt with *Mar del North*, *Bahama*, and the Iſles *Leucayas*: on the Weſt with *Mexico*, on the North with *Nova Francia*, & on the South with *Cuba*, *Iucatan*, and *Virginia*: and by *Iucatan* ſhooteth out in the forme of an *Iſthmus*, a hundred thouſand paces, and where it is ſmalleſt, and narroweſt, there it is not aboue 30 miles broad. To the Northward of *Florida* lie the Countries of *Canada Virgina*, *New England*, *New Netherland*, *Auanares* and *Nova Francia*.

Name.

Bounds.

This is a very pleaſant, and a fruitfull Countrie, abounding with goodly fruits, and all manner of proviſions, and hath good quantity of gold and ſilver: *Emeraulds* are alſo found here, and here are *Turquoyſes* and *Pearles*. In the months of March & Iune, they ſett their *Maize*, which in three months growes ripe, and is carryed into Barnes. There growes alſo diverſe other fruits, as Mulberries, Cherries, Cheſtnutts, Grapes, Medlars, and diverſe plummes which haue a ſowriſh taſt. They haue alſoo a kinde of roote there called *Harle*, whereof in time of dearth they make bread off.

Fertility.

There are here alſo abundance of wilde Beaſt, as Staggs, Hindes, Goates, Beares, Leopards, Wolues, wilde Doggs, Hares, and Connies. There are alſo great ſtore of foule, and birds, as Peacocks, Turkie Cocks, Partriges, Pigeons, Stock-doues, Turtle-doues, Blackbirds, Crowes, and ſuch like. Beſides there are diverſe kinde of Serpents, and a certaine Beaſt, which is not much unlike an *African Lyon*, & an other ſtrange *Animall* of the ſhape of a Foxe, which hath a bagh, or a pouche hanging under her belly, which opens and ſhutts, into which ſhee whips her younge ones in the time of neede, and ſo ſcudds away with them.

Wilde Beaſts.

Foule.

This Region was for a time unhabited when *Iohn Ponce* left it, noe man daring to abide in it, by reaſon of the ſavageneſſe, and cruelty of the Natiues, till that *Ferdinandus Sotus*, obtained the Government thereof from *Charles* the fifth, who gott togheter a good number of old ſouldiers, and ſayled thither Anno 1534: but being too greedie and Covetuous in ſearching out of the gold mines, and neglecting to plant a Colonie in it, to manure the ſoile after he had travelled up and downe this Countrie to noe effect, dyed for very griefe: and his Aſſociates, and ſouldiers were conſumed, and brought to their ends by the ſavadges.

After this *Iohn Ribaulte* and his French in the raigne of *Charles* the nineth 1562 made a voyage into *Florida*, wherein they had noe good ſucceſſe, nor likewiſe their Captaine *Laudomere*, who went thither in a ſecond voyage, which tooke as litle effect: for the Spanjards envying to let the French be eye-witneſſe of their rich booty, wayed warre with them ſo long, that they tooke their new built Caſtle of *Carolina* from them; this warre laſting ſo longe, that there was not a man left on either ſide, to maintaine the Quarrell: & *Florida* was againe abandonned Anno 1567.

Two yeares after *Dominicus Gourgueſius* undertooke this voyage a third time, and ſayled thither with 3. ſhips, 150 ſouldiers and 80. ſaylours, to revenge the overthrow of his nation, tooke in againe the Caſtle of *Carolina*, and ſlighted it, ſince which time the French quitted the Countrie, leaving *Florida* in the poſſeſſion of the Spanjard, though unhabited.

The Provinces.

The manners of the Natiues.

The Chiefeſt Province of *Florida*, which the Spanjards diſcovered is *Panuca*, bordering upon *Nova Hiſpania*. The Inhabitants whereof are fierce, and cruell in warre: for they kill their priſoners and offer them up in ſacrifice to their Gods. The men pull out the haire out of their beards, that they ſeeme the finer and yonger: they bore holes through their noſtrills, and eares, and marry not till they be

VIRGINIAE Item et FLORIDAE Americæ Provinciarum, nova DESCRIPTIO.

Civitatum Floridæ imitatio.

Civitatum Virginiæ forma

AMERICÆ PARS.

FLORIDÆ PARS

Apalatcy Montes auriferi

In hoc lacu indigenæ argenti grana inveniunt

Rex qui in hiſce montibus habitabat anno 1562. dicebatur Apalatcy ideoq; ipſi montes eodem nomine vocantur.

Lacus aquæ dulcis adeo magnus ut ex una ripa conſpici altera non poſſit.

Apalatcy montes in quibus ex aurum & argentum invenitur.

Regis & reginæ habitus in Florida provincia, Plebei non multum ab his differunt.

Lacus & inſula Sarrope, abundat optimis fructibus.

Floridæ limites latius extenduntur, ita ut ab occidente habeat Mexicanam provinciam, à Meridie Cubam Inſulam reſpiciat, excurrens in modum Iſthmi adcentum paſſuum millia. Verum nos eam ſolummodo Floridæ partem hic appoſuimus, cujus pleniorem notitiam habemus ex ipſo autographo illius qui hanc nomine regis Galliæ accuratiſſime deſcripſit. Reliqua ex univerſali noſtra deſcriptione apparent.

Rio de la Cruz

Rio de May

Matiqua

Meyarqua

Houſtaqua

Anatequa dives rex ad Apalatcy montes

Omitaqua

Omitaqua

Potano rex dives

Edelano Rex, eſt hujus inſula admirande amœnitatis.

Aquera

Enecape

Cadecha

Eclanou

Calany

Mocoſſo

Utina

Patiqua Chilily

Mayrra

Enecaque

Coya

Mathiaca

Allicamani

Tropiate et Manchete

Sarrauaty

Apallon

Emolona

Mollowa

Cubacani

Marracou

Sarenala

Salinacali

Saturia

Owatchaqua

Olotucara

Athore

Seloy

R de May

Borne des François

Halinacanir

Anacarou cou

R des Dauſins

C. François

S. Petro, Hiſpanis.

Medano

S. Auguſtino

Hoya

Stulame

Mayon

Coucxis

Macou

Aduſta

Ouade

Stalane

Chicola

Hoc loco Galli Fortaliti um exſtruxerunt duce Laudonerio anno 1562.

Port Royal

Canibis

R. Sico

R. Grande

R. Belle

R de Gironde

R de Garonne

R de Charente

R de Loyre

R de Somme

Hiocaja

Iracana

Helicopi de

Tacuta: courou

Navicula Floridanorum ex trunco unius arboris igne exuſta, In Virginia ſimiles habet.

MONGOAC

G

Civitatum Virginiæ forma

SAWANOOCK

VIRGINIA

MONGOACK.

Medano, Hispanis.

SECOTAN

Æ

Comokee

Chesepiook Sinus

Skicoak

Apassus

Chesepioc

Ramushouuong

WEAPEMEOC

Ohaunoock

Catokinge

Waratan

Metocuucm

Masconing

Chepanuu

Moratuc

Tandaquoi nuck

Pasquenokc

Moquopeu

Trinite harbor

Tramasquccoock

Dasamotiquepeuc

Paquuyp lac.

Aquscogoc

Pomeiock

Cotan

Paquiwock

Croatoan

Wococon

Scecota

Panau: uajock

Sctuook

Nauusoock

Cwarenuock

Chicola

Stalane

Mayon

Conexis

Macou

Port Royal

Adusta

Ouadle

Hoc loco Galli Fortaliti: um exstruxerunt duc: Laudonerio anno 1562.

R. Grande

R. Belle

R. de Gironde

R. de Garonne

R. de Charente

R. de Loyre

R. de Somme

Helicopi de

Hoya

Stalame

R. Sicco

Fluuius Au

C. S. Romano Hispanis

C of faire id est, Prom. tremendum.

indigenæ inveniunt

quibus es inventur.

Rio de la Cruz

Navicula Floridanorum ex trunco unius arboris igne exusta. In Virginia similes habet.

Medius Meridianus est 300, reli: qui ad hunc inclinantur pro ratione 30. & 37. parallelorum.

299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308

38 37 36 35 34 33 32 31 30

40 yeares of age. The women when their husbands are dead, use to cutt off their haire closse to their eares, and strew it on his sepulchre,&cannot marry againe,till their haire be growne long enough to cover their shoulders. *Hermophrodites* are here also in great plenty, whome they use as Beasts, to carry their baggage, and to putt them to alle kinde of drudgerie. The Natiues are crafty, and very intelligent, as appeareth by the answere they gaue to *Ferdinando Soto* a Spainard, who was here among them Anno 1549. For when he went to persuade the people, that he was the sonne of God,&came to teach them the lawe; not so replyed a *Floridan*: for God never bad thee to kill, and slay us, and worke all kinde of mischiefe against us.

Next unto that lies the Province of *Avanares*, and *Albardaosia*, whereof the Natiues are subtill, and craftie, and excell diverse other *Indians* in manners and life. In *Florida* lieth also the Province of *Ioguasia*, the Inhabitants whereof are such swift footmen,that they can fetch up a stagg, and catch him,&never grow weary; though they runne a whole day together. There are other smaller Provinces in *Florida*, as *Apalchia*, *Authia*, *Somovia*, and other.

Townes & Forts. The principall Cities are 1. *Arx Carolina* built by the French. 2. *S. Helens*, 3. *S. Mathewes* founded by the Spanjards. Here are also three strong forts holden by the Spanjards,and well garnisoned, viz. *S. Iannes*, *S. Philip*, and *S. Augustine* which was taken, and burnt by *S^r Franciscus Drake* Anno 1586.

This Countrie is watered everywhere with many fine rivers, which doe moisten it much. out of the Mountaines of *Apalchia* springs many great rivers, which carries litle peeces of gold and gild dust along with them, which the Inhabitants gathers up in litle channels that they cutt in these rivers, and from these rivers brings them to the Sea side. *Rivers.*

Among these rivers *Port Real* or the *Kings hauen*, is accounted the chiefest. The mouth of this river is three miles broad, having also two Capes, the one turning Westward, and the other Northward.

The other rivers are, *Rio Secco*, *Rio Grande*, *Caronne*, *Charente*, *Loyre*, *Asonne*, *Seyne*, *Ay*, *Serravahi*, *Maio*, & others named so by the French. The Countrie for the most part is levell, and plaine; with few mountaines and hills, unlesse in *Apalchia*, where the chiefest are.

About *Port Real* growes many stately Ookes, & tall Cedars, in which haunts many Staggs, Deare, Indian Peacocks, and Turkies. And thus much briefly of *Florida*.

THE DESCRIPTION OF MEXICO, OR OF NEW SPAINE.

Name. MExico giving name to halfe *America* is now called *Nova Hiſpania*, whence the Kings of Spaine ſtile themſelues *Hiſpaniarum Reges*. This new Spaine is a region of a large extent, and is moſt inhabited, and mannured of any province in the new-world, being a pleasãt Countrie, and populous. This Region reacheth very farre: namely, from *Taraſco* or the River *Grialus* Weſtward, to Saint *Michaels* Land, and *Culiacan*. It is bounded on the North with *Nevv-Granada*, and other *Mexican* Countries: on the South with the ſhoare of *Mare Pacificum*. It lieth almoſt all of it betweene the Æquinoctiall line, and the Tropicke of *Cancer*: where there is litle difference betweene the length of the daies and the nights. which makes it ſeeme as a continuall ſpringe. In the months of Iune, Iuly, Auguſt, and September, it raines there almoſt continually, and the extremity of heate is by the Miſts, Dewes, and ſweete gales of winde, which comes from both the ſeas, cooled, to parallell the heate of the day.

Bounds.

Quodque die Solis violento excanduit æſtu;
Humida nox reficit, paribuſque refrigerat horis. That is:

VVhat is by day Sun-burnt, the night renevves,
And juſt as much doth coole vvith pearly devves.

Temperature. And this is the principall cauſe that *Tropicus Æſtivus* may be commodiouſly inhabited, againſt te opinion of the ancient Philoſophers, & that this Region hath a temperate aire though it lie under the *torrid Zone*.

Mines. It hath many rich mines of golde, ſilver, yron, and copper. There is alſo *Caſsia Fiſtula*, and ſome fruits, which the Inhabitants call *Cacao*, being almoſt like Almands, whereof the Natiues make a kinde of drinke much deſired of them. There is

Fertility. alſo abundance of Cottons, and all manner of Fruits, which grow in Europe, as Wheate, Barlie, and pot herbes in abundance, which they pull up with their handes, having alſo Lettice, Cabidges, Turneps, Garlicke, Onions, Parſley, Radiſhes, Parſnips, Carrots, Beetes, Spinage, Peaſe, Beanes, Pulſe. And for fruits Orẽges, Limmons, Citrons, Peaches, ſome Apples, and Peares, a few Damſons, abundance of figgs, and great ſtore of Quince, and Pomgranate-trees, but cherrie trees vvil not grow there. There are alſo Vines which beare grapes, but they make no wine of them. They haue alſo Oliues, Sugar, and Mulberies. In this Countrie is that excellent tree (noted by Mr. Heylin) called *Metl*, which they plant, and dreſſe, as wee doe our Vines. It hath 40 kinde of leaues, which ſerue for many uſes: for when they be tender, they make of them Conſerues, Paper, Flaxe, Mantles, Mats, Shooes, Girdles and Cor-

A tree of admirable uſe. dage. On theſe leaues growes certaine prickles, ſo ſtrong and ſharpe, that they uſe them in ſtead of Sawes. From the roote of this tree commeth a juyce like Sirrop which if jou ſeeth, it will become honey; if you purifie it, it will become ſugar: you maye alſo make wine and Vineger of it. The rinde roſted, healeth hurts & ſores, & from te top-boughes iſſueth a gumme, which is an excellẽt *Antidote* againſt poiſon. There are alſo many other fruits, unknovvne to us, eſpecially *Maize*, vvhich grovves there in abundance, and vvhereof they make their bread.

Cattle & Beaſts. This Countrie alſo breedeth many kindes of Cattle, and Beaſts: As Sheepe, Bullockes, Kine, Goates, Svvine, Horſes, Aſſes, Mules, Doggs, Catts, and the like; Alſo Lyons, Tigers, Beares, vvilde Hogges, Foxes, and other vvilde beaſts. Alſo, Staggs and other Deere, Hares, and Connies. There is alſo a kinde of a beaſt of the bigneſſe of a pigg, vvhich hath his navell upon his back-bone: theſe run up and dovvne the vvoods in vvhole heards. There are alſo abundance of all kinde of fovvle, and birds, as Geeſe, Duckes, Indian Turkies, Henns, Quailes, and diverſe others, vvhich for brevitie I vvill paſſe ouer.

This Countrie vvas conquered by the Spainards anno 1518. under the conduct of *Ferdinando Cortez*; but not vvithout the loſſe, & ovverthrovve of a great many men. He had giuen him as a revvard for his ſervice from the Emperour *Charles*, the fifth, the Territoire of *Teconanteper*, lying in *nevv Spaine*: The *Mexicans* firſt vvere the Inhabitants of *Nova Gallicia*, vvhence they made a violent irruption, as is conjectured anno 720. They lingred in diverſe places, till the yeare 902. when under the leading of *Mexi* their Captaine they built the Citty of *Mexico*, and called it after the name of their Generall. They vvere in all ſeuen Tribes, vvhich ruled long in an *Ariſtocraticall* ſtate, till the moſt puiſſant of the tribes called *Navatalcas*, elected a king, to vvhom they ſubmitted themſelues, and ſo had nine kinges, vvhich raigned ouer them in *Mexico*, namely. 1. *Vithzilovith.* 2. *Acamopitzly.* 3. *Chimalpapoca.* 4. *Izchoalt.* 5. *Motecumo* the firſt. 6. *Acacis.* 7. *Axiaca.* 8. *Antzol.* & 9. *Motecumo* the ſecond. Theſe raigned 130 yeares, to vvit, 619 yeares ere the kingdome of *Mexico* vvas firſt ſubdued, and taken in by the *Chichimercy*. The moſt unfortunate of theſe kings vvas *Motecumo*, vvho in an uproare vvas brought to his end, and ſo the royall ſtemme of theſe kings failed: for he vvas vanquiſhed by *Ferdinando Cortez*, and *Mexico* made ſubject to the king of Spaine 1521. The Armie vvhich *Cortez* led vvith him, to conquer this ſo puiſſant and flouriſhing eſtate, conſiſted of a hundred thovvſand Indians, or Americans, 900 Spaniards onely, 80 horſe, 17 peeces of ſmal ordinance, 13 brigandines, and 6000 vvherry boates, vvhich he employed in infeſting *Mexico* from the Lake. Moſt of theſe 100000 Indians vvere of the Citty and territory of *Tlaſcalan*, vvho never held good ſide vvith the *Mexicans*: for vvhich cauſe, that citie enjoyeth many immunities to this day.

The ancient Kings & conqueſt of Mexico by the Spaniards.

Spaniſh Colonies. The Spaniards dvvell ſtrong in theſe parts, having ſetled there many colonies & plantations, as that of *Compoſtella*, *Colina*, *Purification*, *Guadalajara*, *Mechoaca*, *Cacatula*, *Mexico* and diverſe others. Nevv Spaine is divided into foure famous Provinces viz. 1. *Nova Gallicia*. 2. *Mechuacan*. 3. *Guaſtachan* or *Guaſteran*, 4. *Mexico* or *Tremiſtian*.

Deviſions.

1. Nova Gallicia Cities. *Nova Gallicia* vvas heretofore called by the Inhabitants *Xaliſco* vvhich vvas diſcouvered & taken by *Nonnio Guſmano* 1530. It is vvatred vvith the rivers of *Piaſtle*, and *S. Sebaſtian*. The principall Cities and tovvnes are 1. *Xaliſco*. 2. *Guadalajara*. 3. *Capala*, novv *nevv Mexico*. 4. *Coanum*, vvhere the men are content vvith one vvife, vvich is a miracle. 5. *Compoſtella*, vvhich is an Epiſcopall ſeate, & the reſidencie of the Kings Councill. 6. *S. Eſprit. S. Conceptionis*: all vvhich vvere built by *Nonnio Guſman* after the taking of Xaliſco. The people hereof, that liue upon the ſhoare feede moſt on fiſhe, thoſe of the Inland parts on fleſh, vvhich they take in hunting. They goe for the moſt part naked, and before the coming of the Spaniards acknovvledged no Lord, but liued in a Common libertie. That countrie vvhich lieth betvveene the tvvo rivers of Piaſtle, and *S. Sebaſtian* abouementioned is by a peculiar name called *Couliacan*. This Countrie is ſtonie & rough, as the reſt of *Nova Gallicia*; yet yeelding mines of golde in good plentie. The chiefe tovvne is *Saint Michael*, vvhere is a Colonie of Spaniards.

2. Mechuachan. *Mechuachan* containeth in Circuit fortie Leagues. It is one of the beſt, and fruitfulleſt Countries of *Nevv Spaine*, for there is *Maize*, vvhich grovves ripe three times in a yeare. Beſides, it aboundeth in *Mulberry-trees*, *Silke*, *Hony*, *VVaxe*, *Blacke-amber*, and ſuch ſtore of fiſhe, that from thence it tooke its name *Mechuoncan*, ſignifying a place of fiſhing. The men are tall, ſtrong, and actiue: They ſpeake a moſt elegant, and copious language, and ſeeme to be of a very good vvit. The chiefe tovvnes are. *Tovvnes.* 1. *Sinſonſe*, the reſidence of the old kings of this Countrie. 2. *Paſcuar*. 3. *Colima*. 4. *Valedolit* a Biſhops Seate. The chiefe hauens are *Saint Anthonies*, and *S. Iames* or *S. Iago*.

3. Guaſtacan. *Guaſtacan*, is moſt poore in the naturall commodities of the Soile: but rich in the more civill life of the Inhabitants: it lyeth upon *Mare del Nort*, vvhere the Spaniards haue tvvo Colonies, *Patiuco* & in *S. Iames Valley*. The *Metropolis* is *Tlaſcalan* the chiefe cittie of al theſe parts next unto *Mexico*, (unto vvhom onely it yeeldeth precedencie) are ſeated in the pleaſanteſt place of all the Countrie: rich it is, populous, and governed after the forme of a Common-vvealth, under the protection of the King of

Aquacura

Chiametla flu.

Antropophagi sunt qui his montibus habitant

Tepecuanes gens fera, et sine legibus.

Guachuchules, gentes nudę incedunt, sub dio habitant venationibus tantum intenti

Terra incognita montibus asperrima

Deserta regio et gens silvestris animalium carnes putrefactas et sole semiustas in deliciis habens. Bella inter se ob messem et fructuum collectiones sępius gerunt

Hechoacan paludes

Coringa

Xuruite provincia

Cuanos gens fera.

Insulę desertę

Saponita

Nexariha

Chiapoli provincia

Tarasci sui habitant

Antropophagi hic sunt

Tepeticac

Albus M.

Sacatlan

S. Joseph Nochtlan

Chichimecas Tecalcingi

Tecalitlan

Cacatecas gens barbara arcu et sagittis contenta, quibus venationi indulget

His montibus maxima argenti copia effoditur

Chichimicas gens passim vagans sub dio vitam degens

Tecaxquines qui venatione tantum et fructibus vivunt

Tulcingo

Tepexitlan

Apozol

Nochtlan

Huxotitlan

Aquitlan

Moxiganen

Aquitlica

Turbidus hic fluvius ab Hispanis vocatur, ab eius natura utpote semis in terra absconditus et denuo emergit

Magalia Hispanorum ubi

Panorum ubi asservantur

Monasterium fratrum minorum

Guadalajara

Ayo

Tecoalium provincia, gentes indomitę

Guaracatecca provincia montana

Compostella

Tecomorum provincia

Tecaxquiches populi

Mincaca

Portus S. Antonij

Portus Natividatis

Portus Jacobi

Xalisco

Colima

Tecomatlan

Tampuchi

Xenacatlan

Aguacayan

Sinacantepec

Tegymachan

Comala

Tecostitlan

Coquimatlan

a. Coxamalcan

b. Epatlan

c. Alimacingo

d. Marocon

e. Gualayco

f. Cuytlan

Mechoacan paludes

1. Capotitlan

2. Amaxcala

3. Mexicaula

4. Tepuacan

Xalisco

Sinus Mexicanus

Mexicanum Mare

Lacus aquę calidę

Lacus salsus

Tiraquaro

Xaraguaricuaro

Mexuacan, siue Tirascorum provincia

MECHOACA

Tiraquaro

Xaratanga

Guaniamo

Quaroruscuaro

Atacorin

Emenguaro

Arambaro

Amocotin

Aquandevo

Pio

Xaratangao

Tamangaro

Cuseo

Situacuaro

Malacatapec

Tiripitio

Zacapuato

Talpa

Almolaia

Cacamala

Xalpa

Asucapulsaco

Tiripitiquaro

Iscatlan

Guiristaro

Alalusitlan

Salina

Mexitla

Capuluacan

Petitla

Istapa

Zoyate pec

Quahuitl

Sapatlan

Mutatlan

Mesaltepec

Catal

Sacatula

SACATULA.

Pertacala

Pantla

Peromatlan

Ixtlan

Cinaltonco

Xicalcotta

Asio

Penutlan

Cigualan

Nusco

Tiguc pi

Soltecuc

Cozoa

Xigua

Tecomatlan

Tampuchi

Xenacatlan

Aguacayan

Sinacantepec

Tegymachan

Comala

Tecostitlan

Coquimatlan

a. Coxamalcan

b. Epatlan

c. Alimacingo

d. Marocon

e. Gualayco

f. Cuytlan

SINUS MEXICANUS

SINUS

NOVA HISPANIA, ET NOVA GALICIA.

Deserta regio et gens silvestris animalium carnes putrefactas et sole semivivas in deliciis habens. Bella inter se ob messem et fructuum collectiones sepius gerunt

Chichimicas gens passim vagans sub dio vitam degens

His montibus maxima argenti copia effoditur

Cacatequas gens barbara arcu et sagittis contenta quibus venationi indulget

Tecaxquines qui Venatione tantum et fructibus vivunt

Turbidus hic fluvius Hispanis frequentatus alveus natura nempe sequus si in terra absconditus et denuo emergit

Magalia Hispanorum armenta pr

Porta Coeliae

Panorum vbi asservantur

Monasterium fratrum minorum

Sant Michael

Magalia Hispanorum

Mexico

Coatalpanecas

Mexuacan siue Tirascorum provincia

MECHOACA

CANIRIA

SACATULA.

CANUS

Notularum circa Mexico explanatio

a. Esculpuculco.
b. Turiba.
c. Istapalapa.
d. Xmaloasca.
e. Tutitlan.
f. Guyotitlan.
g. Mexicalcingo.
h. Culiacan.
i. Cuitlavaca.
k. Nicsquique.
l. Cinaruntepec.
m. Xiquipico.
n. Ocellotepec.
o. Viticlapa.
p. Mimiapa.
q. Tecpiuca.
r. Chalcontengo.
s. Tapalcapan.
t. Tisquiquiac.
u. Xilocingo.
x. Chiconantla.
y. Techcistlan.
z. Coaltoca.

Villeriche. Spaine. 2. Villeriche a Port-tovvne very vvealthie, becauſe of all the trafficke betvvixt Old and Nevv Spaines, doth paſſe through it. The Spaniards haue in it tvvo Colonies viz. *Panico*, and *Saint Iames* in the valleyes.

4. Mexico. The Province *Mexico*, or *Themiſtitan* is not onely the greateſt, and nobleſt of *Nevv Spaine*, but alſo of all *America*. It taketh its denomination from *Mexico*, vvhich is the Capitall Citty of this province, the Seate of an Archbiſhop, and of the Spaniſh *Vice-Roy*, whoſe povver is to make lavves, and Ordinances, to giue directions, and determine controverſies; unleſſe it be in ſuch great cauſes, vvhich are thought fit to be referred to the Councill of Spaine. This Cittie ſtood in times paſt in the midſt of a lake, or morras before *Cortez* tooke it in, but is ſince ſituate by the lake ſide, and in an Iland like *Venice*, every vvhere interlaced vvith the pleaſant Currents of freſh and ſea vvaters, and carrying a face of more Civill government, then any of *America*; though nothing, if compared vvith *Europe*. It is very vvell built, containing ſix Italian miles in Compaſſe, being partly inhabited by Spaniards, and partly by the Natiues. *Mexico* ſignifieth a fountaine or a Spring: This Citty having bene ſo called from her firſt Founders, in regard of the manie fountaines and Springs that are about it. This vvas formely the braveſt and nobleſt Citty of all India: yea one of the greateſt in the vvorld. *Ferdinand Cortez* tooke it in Anno 1521. vvhen it vvas the *Metropolis* of the *Mexican* Empire, there vvas 70 thouſand houſes in it. The Kings Palace, and the noblemens houſes vvere faire, and large, and kept very cleanely: but the private houſes ſtood lovve, lay filthily and vvere kept ſlutiſhly.

The Citty of Mexico.

The plaine, vvherein the tovvne ſtandeth, (as *M^r. Heylin* relateth) is ſaid to be 70 leagues in compaſſe environned vvith high hils, on the toppes of vvhich ſnovv lieth continually. The lake on vvhoſe banke it ſtandeth, is 50 miles in compaſſe, all a long vvhoſe bankes ſtands 50 pleaſant tovvnes, and diverſe houſes: on vvhich lake alſo, 50000 vvherries are continually plying. *Mexico* hath novv in it 6000 houſes of *Spaniards*, and 60000 of *Indians*. It is a by-vvord, that at *Mexico*, there are foure faire things, viz. the Woman, the Apparell, the Horſes, & the Streetes. Here is alſo a printing houſe, an Vniverſity, and a Mint. The other chiefe Citties of this province are *Villarucca, Antithero, Meccioca, Ottopan*. Alſo *Ieſcura* a gallant tovvne, ſeated alſo upon the ſide of the lake, being almoſt as great as *Mexico* it ſelfe. In this province alſo lieth the Citty *Angelorum*, firſt called *Vacipala*, that is: *the land of Serpents*. It is famous for its drapperie. The Circumjacent plaines, fieldes, and Valleys feede many Cattle, and beare good ſtore of corne, and other fruits.

The gulfe of Mexico. Nigh unto this Cittie is the Gulfe of *Mexico*, vvhoſe current is ſo ſvvift and headie, that ſhips cannot paſſe directly to and fro; but are compelled to beare, either much North, or much South. It is 900 miles in compaſſe, and hath tvvo parts, one betvveene the fardeſt part of *Iucutan*, and the Ile of *Cuba*, at vvhich the tide vvith a violent ſtreame entreth: the other betvveene the ſaid *Cuba*, and the fardeſt point of *Florida*, at vvhich the tide vvith like violence goeth forth. The Sea is very tempeſtuous, and hath onely tvvo ſafe ports, viz. The *Havana* on the North ſide, and *S. Iohn de Lua* on the South, both ſtrongly fortifyed by the Spaniards.

The manners of the Mexicans. The people of *Mexico* or *Tremiſtitan*, are vvittie and induſtrious, full of courage and valour, good handiecraftsmen if they giue their mindes to it, & rich marchants. In their vvarres they uſed heretofore ſlings & arrovves, but ſince the comming of the Spaniards among them, the Harquebuſe.

Lakes. In *Nevv Spaine* are many Lakes, the vvaters vvhereof are ſo briniſh, that they make ſalt of them, the chiefeſt of them is called *Mare Chapalicum*, in regard of the greatneſſe thereof: next unto this is the lake of *Mexico*. It aboundeth vvith golden-Sandie rivers, and vvith fiſhe in vvhich are many *Crocodiles* (though not ſo bigg, as the Crocodils of Egypt) vvhich the Inhabitants eate.

Mountaines. This Countrie alſo is full of mountaines, rocks, and clifts. The mountaine of *Proposhampeche* is of the ſame nature vvith *Ætna*, and *Veſuvius*, caſting out great flames of fire. In the Province of *Guaſtachan* there are tvvo fountaines: out of the one ſpringeth blacke pitch, & out of the other red ſeething pitch.

VVoods. Moreouer, in this Region there are many Thickets, Woods and Foreſts, vvherein there grovves abundance of great bodied trees, out of the very bodie vvhereof they can make litle boates, and vvherries. There are alſo many loftie Cedars, ſo great and thicke, that they can hevv out of them foure ſquare timber 120 foote in length, and 12 foote in breath: Theſe Cedars grovves there in ſuch abundance, that they cover and overſhade vvhole Mountaines, even as our Oakes and Pine-trees doe in theſe partes.

Publike buildings, In theſe Confines vvere heretofore many ſtately, and magnificent Temples dedicated to Idoles, & Devils, vvhich the Spaniards formerly called *Cu*. Amongſt the reſt that vvhich vvas in the Cittie of *Mexico*, vvas a famous Temple conſecrated to an Idoll, called *Vitziliputzli*, vvhich vvas very large, and great, vvith a faire court vvithin it.

That vvhich vvas moſt to be vvondered at in this Countrie vvas the great care & diligence, vvhich the Mexicans being Infidels had for the bringing up of their children: vvhence one might perceiue and conclude firmely, that there is nothing in the vvorld, tends more to the common vveale, and particular vvelfare of every man, then the good education of their children.

In the knovvledge of all handiecrafts, they are vvonderfull expert and ſkilfull, eſpecially in the connexing and ſetting of Feathers, & the ordering of vvilde-beaſts furrs & ſkinns: vvith plumes and feathers they knevv hovv to ſovve and joyne together, vvith ſuch varietie of colours, that it is admirable to behold, and ſo induſtrious and laborious in taking this paines, that they vvould ſitt at it a vvhole day vvithout either eating or drinking, to joyne them together vvith the beſt luſtre & grace, ſometimes in ſpending a good vvhile in looking onely upon one feather in the Sun-ſhine or ſide-vviſe, vvhere it and the glimps thereof might ſtand beſt. With theſe feathers they can make the Pictures and ſhapes of al kinde of Beaſts, of Flovvers, & Herbes, yea ſo cunningly, that they ſeeme rather to be living then dead.

Excellent Gold-ſmiths. The principaleſt, & excellenteſt of theſe *Artiſans* are the gold-ſmiths, vvho are ſo cunning and ingenious in this profeſſion, that vvhatſoeuer they ſee they can forge and counterfeyt it, as if it vvere living. Their moſt ſkill is in melting, vvhere by they can caſt the likeneſſe of any herbe, that you ſhall ſee vvith litle difference, betvveene the thing pourtracted, and the naturall. If one conſider vvel the Cittie of *Mexico*, there vvas found in it both good manners, civility, and policie: vvhich vvere in the vvhole land before it vvas ſubdued. And for as much as this Cittie, vvas the *Metropolis* of the *Mexican* Empire, all ſorts of people reſorted to it, either to dvvell there, or to uſe marchandize: yea, they had ſuch good orders amonge them, that every nation dvvelt in a place appointed for them, having a market every fifth day, vvherein they might buy abundance of all vvares and commodities. Beſides, every handiecraft and occupation had their ſeverall places ordained for them, & no man might dvvell vvithin them, but them ſelues: vvhence vve may eaſely marke, vvhat policie & government they had amonge them in times paſt. For as *Xenophon* vvitneſſeth, a Tovvne or a houſe cannot be better governed then vvhen every thing is ordered in its ovvne place appointed, vvhich rule vvas vvel obſerved by theſe Indians. The moſt part of this Citty of late yeares vvas drovvned & periſhed by an inundation of vvaters. This Countrie vvas exceeding populous before the arrivall of the Spaniards, vvho vvith their cruelty, and tyrannie, vvith unheardof torments, & tortures in the ſpace of 17 yeares ſlevv in this Region, and the other parts of *America*, ſix millions of them, roſting ſome, plucking out the eyes, cutting off the armes of others, and caſting them living to be devoured of vvilde beaſts, as a Spaniſh Biſhop, and their ovvne hiſtories relate.

The cruelty of the Spaniards in Mexicana.

THE DESCRIPTION OF TERRA FIRMA, or PERVANA.

vvith the Kingdome of NOVA GRANADA, and POPAIAN.

Name. THis part of South *America*, vvhich vvas at the first called *Castella del Oro*, and aftervvard *Terra Firma*, hath very narrovv limites; in regard the *Audience* or Court vvhich onely resideth there, for the maintenance and dispatch of the Spanish Fleetes, and for the administering of justice to the Marchants, vvhich goe and come from *Peru*, being from the East part to the West but ninetie Spanish miles in length, to vvit, from the Governement of *Cartagena* and *Popajan*, to *Castillo de Veragua*, and is in bredth from the Southerne to the Northerne Sea, vvhere it is broadest, but 60miles, & in the narrovvest place betvveene *Nombre de Dios*, or *Puerto Belo*, and the tovvne of *Panama*, but 18 miles.

Largenesse.

The nature of the soile. This tract of Land is for the most part rough, barren and Montainous, full of pooles, and mooriſh grounds, vvith a thick aire, often times having many foggs and Dampes, vvhich arises from them, vvhich infects the aire, and makes it moiste, hott, and sulfrie, and therefore exceeding unhealthfull, especially, from May to November. Neither is this Countrie very fruitfull; becaus it vvants many things, having none or litle *Maize* grovving in it. Notvvithstanding there are good pastures for Bullokes and Kine, vvhich feede there in great heardes. Vnder the obedience of this *Audience* is the Province of *Veragua*, and under that, as likevvise under the Province of *Panama*, are these Tovvnes follovving:

Panama. *Panama* it selfe, being one of their chiefest tovvnes lyeth upon the Coast of the Southerne Sea, and vvas seated in a very unhealthfull place, having about 600 Burgers or inhabitants in it, the most part being Marchants. Besides, there resides the *The court or Audience.* Kings *Audientia*, as likevvise the Kings Receiuers of toles, and other incomes.

There is also a Cathedrall Church, vvhose Bishop is Suffragan to the Arch-bishop *de los Reyes*, or *Lima*. There are likevvise three Cloisters of Fryers, and Monkes, to vvit, the *Dominican*, the *Franciscan*, and that *de la Mercede*.

I should vvrong my Countrie (as Mr. Heylin saith) in concealing the vvorth of her people, if I omitted the attempt of *Iohn Oxenham*, one of Sr. Francis Drakes follovvers in this place: for through these tvvo tovvnes *Panama*, and *Nombre di Dios*, commeth all the trafficke, that is betvveene *Spaine* and *Peru*: and vvhatsoeuer commodity is brought out of *Peru*, is unladen at *Panama* carryed by land to *Nombre di Dios*, and there shipped for *Spaine*, and *Vice Versa*. This man arriving vvith 70 companions a litle aboue these tovvnes, drevv a land his shippe, covered it vvith boughes, and marched over the land vvith his Associates, guided by *Negros* untill he came to a river. There he cutt dovvne vvood, made him a pinnase, entred the South Sea, vvent to the Iles of Pearles, lay there ten dayes: intercepted in tvvo Spanish shipps sixtie thovvsand pount vveight of gold: and tvvo hundred thousand pound vveight in barres of silver, and returned safely againe to the Maine-land. And though through the mutinie of his Companie, he neither returned to his Countrie, nor to his hidden ship: yet is it not an adventure to be forgotten, in that it vvas never by any other attempted, & by the Spanish vvriter vvith much admiration recorded.

Nombre di Dios, novv Puerto de Belo. The tovvne of *Nombre di Dios* vvas built *Anno* 1510 (as *Panama* likevvise) by *Didacus Niquesa*: for this *Niquesa*, having bene tossed vvith many dismall chances, and misadventures, vvhen he came hither, bad his men goe on shoare, *en nombre di Dios*, in the name of God, an so this tovvne vvas called *Nombre di Dios*. The aire in this place vvhere he built them, being very unhealthfull, the King of Spaine, *Anno* 1584, commanded that they should be plucked dovvne, and rebuilt in a more convenient place, vvhich vvas performed by *Peter Aria*, & *Nombre di dios* had a nevv name giuen it, and vvas called *Puerto Belo*, or *Puerto Buenaventura*, vvhich is more healthie, and a better place for the lading, and unlading of their shipping. Their Marchandize is brought tvvo vvaies from Puerto de Belo to Panama; the one over land eight miles, and the other by vvater up the riuer Chagre, vvhich lieth from *Puerto de Belo* 18 miles Westvvard, vvhere the river ends; there they loade their commodities upon *Karres*, and so brings them to *Panama*. *Nata* lieth about 30 miles Westvvard from *Panama* likevvise upon the Southerne Sea. The Province of *Veragua* lieth upon the height of ten degrees, and is bounded on the West vvith *Costarica*, being fifty miles in length from East to West, and some 25 in bredth. This Countrie is every vvhere hilly, full of vvoods, and trees, unprovided of Cattle, Corne and herbage, having nothing in it, but a litle *Maize*; othervvise it yeeldeth very rich mines of golde. The Indians here are vvell exercised and trained up in the Warres. In this Province more Westvvard, lieth the tovvne *De la conception*, in vvhich resides the Governour, and the Kings officiers, vvhich are sent thither from the Court of *Panama*: likevvise the tovvne of *Trinidad*, lying three miles from the Sea, one cannot come to this tovvne by Land (becaus there is never a vvay,) but onely by vvater.

Nata. *Veragua bounds.* *Mines.* *Trinidad.*

Santa Fe hath many houses in it, vvhere they melt their gold, having diverse overseers in it. The tovvne of *Carlos* is seated upon the Coast of the South-Sea. All the Indians in this *Audience*, goe into the Warres vvith the Spanjards, asvvell those of the Southerne, as of the Northerne part of this Audience. It hath never a good haven belonging to it: yet there are these riuers, Capes, and havens, in this province, namely, the Gulfe of *Crabaco*, or *Saint Ieromes*, the riuer of *Trinidad*, and *De la Conception*, the riuer of *Belon*. The Ile *Escudo*, the riuer *Chagre*, the *Portete*, vvhich vvas the furthest place that Christopher Colombe discovered: the Havens *Langostas*, *de Gallinas*, *Buenaventura*, and *Belo*. The Ilands *de las Miras*, and *de Bastimentos*, the riuer *Sardinia*, lying to the Westvvard of *Sardinia de Mayz*, *de Culebras*, *de Francisco*. The Gulfe *Vraba* vvithin vvhich lyeth the haven of *Nilcos*, upon the mouth of the riuer *Darien*. On the Southside lieth Saint *Maries Cape* and the point *Guierra*: the Gulfe of *Parita*, the river *Coquira*, the other called *de la Blasa*, or *Cogos*, aftervvard more Southerlie is Saint *Miguels gulfe*, the Cape, and *puerto di Pinas*, *Las Anegadesos*, *Puerto Quemado*, and *Capo di corientes* upon the height of ten degrees.

Sante Fe. *Carlos.* *Capes Rivers Havens and Ilands and Gulfes.*

The Kingdome of *Nova Granada*, reacheth 300 miles from East to West and litle lesse from the South to the North part; in vvhich lyeth the Province of *Granada*, the *Audience of S. Martha*, and *Cartagena*, with a part of the Countrie of *Popajan*. This Countrie is partly plaine, and partly hillie, vvhich for the goodnesse of the Pastures, and consequently for the abundance of Cattle of diverse kindes is much commended. It yeeldeth also in many places *Maize*, likevvise found Corne, and other fruits of *Castile*. They haue there most pure gold, and copper. The Inhabitants are vvary and craftie in their trading, being cloathed in cloathes made of Cotton.

Nova Granada.

There are in this Province these tovvnes, viz. *Sante Fe de Bogota*, built at the foote of the hill *Bogota*, in vvhich the Generall *Gonzalvo Ximenes* planted a Colonie, the Inhabitants vvhereof being borne in *Granada* in Spaine called this Province & tovvne after their ovvne name. It hath in it about 600 Tovvnsmen. Here lieth the *Audience*, and the Receiuers of the Kings incomes. Here is a Treasurie and a Casting-house, a Cathedrall, and a Metropolitan Church, unto vvhome are Suffragans, the Bishops of *Popajan*, *Carthagena*, and *S. Martha*. They haue a Cloister of *Dominican*, and an other of gray-fryers. And besides fifty Thousand Indians tributaires. Here lies the lake of *Guaravita*, neere unto vvhich the Indians heretofore vvorshipped their Idoles, & offred them much golde.

Tovvnes. *Sante Fe de Bogota.*

Saint *Michels* tovvne vvas built to the end they might trade vvith the better accommodation vvith the Indians called *Panches*, vvho dvvelling in a hott climate vvere constrained to goe as farre as *Sante Fe* to trade in a colder climate, vvhich could not be done, but to the great impairing of their health.

Saint Miguel.

The tovvne of *Tocayma* vvas first peopled by *Ferdinand Vanegas*, it lyeth upon the faire riuer *Pate* vvhich falleth into the riuer of *Madaleina*, & hath a Cloister of Iacobins. There is noe gould, neither

Tocayma.

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MAR DEL ZVR

DE COSTARICA

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VERAGVA

TIERRA FIRMA

CARTAGENA

GOVERNACION DE POPAYAN

Caravaro
Quemados
R. Veragua
Trinidad
La Conception
Cartago
S.ta Fee
Venta de Cruces
Panama
Sierras de Capira
Pocurasa, S.ta Fe
Comagre
Acla
Careta
Coyba
Darien
R. de Corbari
Quareca
Tumeco
Chiapes
R. de Congos
Birn
Tatabe
pop
Las Anegadas
Po Quemado.
Las Salinas
Cima
Montanna
Vmbra
Barba coas
Los Iim as
Cenu
Vraba
Val de Guaca
Val de Nore
Antiochia
Corome
Buritica
Xundabe
Cenufara
Cartama prov.
Pueblo blanco
Arma
Arma pr
Paucura pr.
Picara pr.
Carrapa pr.
Quinbaya pr.
Cartago
Arbi pr.
Cima
Chancos pr.
Cali
Val de Lile
Xamundi
Losa
Guadalajara de Buga
Popayan
Bamba
Chapan chita
Los Pastos
Agreda
Pasto
Funes
Ilus
Iviales
Atris
Los Abades
Madrigal
Chapachiqua
Caundoy
Pastoco
Laguna friquissima
Guanaca pr
Truxillo
Timana
Pixaos
Paezes
Mampos
Cartagena
Tolu
Cenu
S. Maria
Vraba
Morro Ermoso
Zumba
Barranca de Malamba
Teneriffe
Mopox
Tamalam
Ysagm
Mariquita
Pueblo llano
Cenufara
Val de Alburra
Cartama prov.
Pueblo blanco
Arma
Arma pr
Paucura pr.
Picara pr.
Carrapa pr.
Arbi pr.
Quinbaya pr.
Cartago
Consota
Cotara
Guanaca pr
Truxillo
Timana
Pixaos
Paezes
Mampos
Linea Aquinoctialis
Malpelo
I. de Palmas
B. de Bonaventura
Gorgona
C. de Corrientes
C. de S. Fran.
B. de S. Matheo
Los Quixcimies
Provincia delas Esmeraldos
Sierras de Quaque
Occidens
Septentrio
Meridies

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NORTE

GOVERNACION DE CARTAGENA

GOVERNACION DE POPAYAN

DE SANCTA MARTHA

NVEVO REYNO DE GRANADA

TERRA FIRMA et. NOVUM REGNUM GRANATENSE et. POPAYAN

C. del Agvja
Yu d Arenas
Pta del Carn
Pta dlos Ytacos
Carn. I. de Nra
Salmechina
Ist de Caramar
IIda de Barn
I. Fuerte
Tolu
Cartagena
Oya del Gato
Morro Ermoso
Zambe
I. Verde
Baranca de Malamba
R. de Goyra
Cienaga
Sierra de Bonda
S.ta Martha
Buritaca
Val de Tayrna
Ensenada de Gayra
Ensenada de Quepichico
Pta de S.n Diego
Pta Palomino
Pta de Pilon
Pta de Bahia
Pta de Romate
Coquibocoa
La Rancheria
Pta das Piedras
Tapia
Salmaca
Sierras de Sufsur
Sierra Nevada
Val de Upar
Cinidad delos Reyes
Golfo de Maracaibo
Coro
Merida
Tenerisfe
Cenu
S. Maria
Mopox
Tamalameque
Rio Lebrija, Pompatao
R. degera
S. Sebastian de buena Vista
Vraba
R. Verde
R. delos
R. Negro
R. Grau
Val de Guaca
R. delas Redes
Darien
R de Corbari
R. dela Trepadero
R. de Congos
Val de Nore
Montanas de Abibe
R. S. Juan, Rio grande del Darien
Rio Cauca, o Rio grande de S.ta Martha
Rio grande dela Madalena
Alpuerto
Ocanna
R. Anyamas
S. Christoval
Vetes
Caceres
Pamplona
Montes de opon
R. de Carare
El Desembarcadero
Plasentia
Velez
Tunia
Mulos
Trinidad
Tudela
Colymas
S. Miguel
Palma
Tocayma
La. de Guanavitaes
R. Pati
S.ta Fe de Bogota
Pancha
Ybagna
Cartago
Consota
Cordillera delos Andes
Sierra nevada
Mariquita
Arbi pr.
Pozo
Carrapa pr.
Quinbaya pr.
Picara pr.
Paucura pr.
Arma pr.
Arma
Nra Señora delos remedios
Pueblo blanco
Cartama prov.
Pueblo llano
Mugia
Cenufara
Val de Aburra
Caramanta
Cima
Montanna
Vmbra
Anzerma
Ciricha
Copia pr.
Chancos pr.
Barba coas
Los Timbas
R. Frio
Cali
Val de Lile
Xamundi
R. delas ovejas
Guadalajara de Buga
Losa
Popayan
Bamba
Chapanchita
Cochesqui
Laguinilla
P. delos Barrancas
delos Inntas
delos Capetanes
Guanaca pr.
Patia, o el Pueblo dela S.a el
Los Masteles
Los Abades
S. Crus
Sierra d Cuesta
R. Anglisimo
Pasto
Funes
Val de Atris
Mocondino
Bexcendino
Buysaco
Guacas
Oullaciugas
Madrigal, Chapachipa
Cibundoy
Pastoco
Laguna friqidßima
Linea Aquinoctialis
Guaiansangua
Macozcundague
Guaquanquer
Macazamata
S. Sebastian de la Plata
R. Guala
Mampos
Pixaos
Paezes
S. Vincente
Onda
Villa delos Angeles
Neyva
Val de Neyva
S. Iuan delos Llanos
Timana
Truxillo, Tocance
Almaguer
Agreda

Leuca Hiſpanica
10 20 30 40 50 60
Miliária Germanica communia
10 20 30 40 50

Amſtelodami
Joannes Janſſonius
excudit

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neither falls there any devves a nights, being the hotteſt countrie in all theſe partes: they ſpeake noe other language but that of the *Panches*, vvhich is moſt in uſe.

Trinidad. The tovvne of *Trinidad* vvas peopled by *Loys Lanchere* anno 1582, vvhen he vvarred againſt the Indians called *Moſcas*, a feare-full people it is, but very ſubtile: in this countrie is a mine of Emraulds.

De la Palma. The Tovvne *de la Palma* lying under a more hott, then a colder climate, vvas founded by *Gutiere de Ovalla*, anno 1572. and is built upon a very high mount, that it might ſerue as a Bulvvarke againſt the Indians. This Tovvne in time of vvarre muſt bring tvvo hundred horſemen into the field. This Countrie excells all other Countries in proviſions, foode, and other fruits neceſſarie for the ſuſtentation of humaine life. Beſide, here is more trading then in any other quarter of this Kingdome. There are alſo tvvo cloiſters, the one of the *Dominicans*, the other of the Gray-Friers.

Pamplona. The Tovvne of *Pamplona* lyeth 60 miles to the North-vveſt vvard of *Sante Fe*, built by the Commaund of *Michel Diaz de Armendariz*. There is great ſtore of gold and much Cattle.

Chriſtoval The tovvne of *Chriſtoval* vvas peopled by *Franciſco de Cacyres*. This is a good Countrie for the breeding, & feeding of Cattle, having not much gold in it.

Merida. Beler. The tovvne of *Merida* lyeth upon the confines, in a fruitfull ſoile, aſvvell for Cattle as gold. *Beler* lieth 13 miles Northvvard from *Sante Fe*, and 15 from *Tunica*, having a Convent of *Franciſcan* Monkes. *Gonzalvo de Ximenes* did firſt people this place: Here is a mountaine, vvhich burneth continually, caſting forth many *S. Sebaſtian.* Stones, and aſhes. The tovvne *Mariquita* othervviſe called *S. Sebaſtian del Oro*, lyeth 40 miles to the Northweſt of *Sante Fe*, and was built, and peopled anno 1551, ſeated in a valley upon the *Ibagua.* ridge of a hill, under a very hott climate. The towne of *Ibagua* was the firſt Colony, which was planted in this newe Kingdome, lying upon the Frontiers of *Popajan*. *Andre Loper* planted here a Colonie 1551, by command from the High Court, to hinder the inroads of the *Indians*, who quelled and troubled much the Burgers of *Tocayma*, and *Cartago*, and to keepe open the paſſage to the *Audience* of *Popajan*. The towne *de la victoria de los Remedios*, is exceeding rich in gold mines, called in the Mapp *Sennora de los Remedios.* The towne called *S. Iuan de Los Lanos* is *Sennora de los Remedios. S. Iuan de Los Lanos.* 50 miles from *Sant Fe* Southward, where they digg aut abundance of gold. The Governour of *Vrſua* puld downe the towne of *Tudela*, which lay in this parts, becauſe they uſed the Indians of theſe places with to much cruelty and rigor, calling the Indians *Moſches*. There are ſeuen places in it belonging to the *Audience* of *Popayan*, viz. *Sante Fe del Antiochia, Caramanta, Arma, Anzerma, Carthago, S. Sebaſtian de la Plata*, and *S. Vincent de Los Pazes*. Marchandizes are brought into this Countrie up the riuer of *La Madaleyne*, from *Malambo*, a towne lying in the mouth thereof. This riuer runneth with ſuch a violence into the ſea, that if the ſhipps tack not a good way about, they are in danger of being caſt away, by reaſon of the raging thereof. In the mouth of this riuer lieth an Ileland. It is navigable 150 miles into the maine land. It was called *Madaleyne*, becauſe it was found upon *Mary Magdalens* day.

The Audience and Province of S. Martha. S. *Martha's Audience* reacheth along the Coaſt of *Terra Firma*, betvveene *Cartagena*, and the riuer *de la Hache* ſome 20 miles. This tract yeeldeth much Gold, Copper and precious Stones. There are fiue places in this *Audience* inhabited, by the *Caſtillans*, vvhoſe Inhabitants are giuen much to warres. The tovvne of *Santa Martha* lying upon the Sea, vvas peopled by their chiefe *Baſtidas* Anno 1525. Here dvvells the Governour, and the Kings officers. This tovvne hath a Cathedrall Church, and a good hauen. This *Audience* containeth foure Provinces, *Portgua, Berona, Chimica*, & *Tayrona*, vvhich is as much to ſay as a *Furnace*, becauſe that in this Province they melt an infinite deale of mettals. Here *Tenerifa.* they finde alſo very precious Stones. *Tenerifa* lieth upon the riuer *Madalena*, in vvhich *Franciſco Henrico*, by the Commaund of *Thamalameque, de los Reyes.* *Gonzalvo Peres* planted here the firſt Inhabitants. *Tamalameque*, or *Cidade de las Palmas*, had Inhabitants put into it by *Bartholomæo D'Alve*, Anno 1561. The *Cividad de los Reyes* in the Valley of *Vpares*, lying 50 miles from *Santa Martha* is fruitfull in *Maize*, cattle, and all ſorts of Fruits, alſo in copper: here a colonie vvas placed by *Captaine Santana*; here lieth alſo the tovvne of *Ocania*, and the riuers of *Bubia, Piras*, and *Palamino*.

The Province of Cartagena. The Province, and *Audience* of *Cartagena*, reacheth a long the Coaſt of *Terra Firma* in length, from the riuer *Madalena* to the riuer *Darien*: but from the South to the North part is 80 miles ouer. This Countrie is Montagnious, full of Rocks, and clifts, and hath many valleyes ouergrovvne vvith vvood & buſſches: It is a moiſt and a rainie Climate. The Fruits, vvhich comes from *Caſtile* vvill not grovv there, neither vvill the ſoile beare Corne, nor yeeld gold, but onely in ſome places. They gather there much pitch, and ſvveete ſmelling Gummes, and other odoriferous Sapps, vvhich drop from the trees. Alſo there is found *Dragons-blood*, and precious *Balſum*. The tovvne of *Carta-* *Cartagena.* *gena* hath aboue fiue hundred famillies in it, among vvhich there are tvvo thouſand vvomen. This is the Governours ſeate, and the Kings Receivers. There is likevviſe a Treaſurie, a Cathedrall Church, and a Convent of *Iacobins*. It lieth in a plaine field in a place almoſt encompaſſed on the North ſide vvith vvater. The Coaſt is broade, and ſtonie, ſhooting out in ſome places as it vvere vvith armes into the Sea. They goe out of the tovvne ouer a bridge 250 paces long into the maineland. The tovvne is vvell built, and hath fiue outright ſtreetes, vvhich goes dovvne to the Hauen, every ſtreete being 600 paces long. The hauen is accounted one of the beſt vvhich the Spanjards haue in the Weſt-Indie, though great ſhipps muſt ride aloafe from the tovvne. The firſt that diſcovered *Cartagena* (called before by the Natiues *Calamar*) vvas *Roderigo de Baſtieas* anno 1502, vvho made great vvarres upon the *Indians*, vvhoſe armes & vveapons vvere poyſoned. This *Cartagena* S^r. *Francis Drake* ſurpriſed 1585, and beſides ineſtimable Sommes of Money, tooke vvith him from thence 240 peeces of ordinance. There are other tovvnes beſides, as *S. Iago de Tolu, Maria, S. Cruz de Mopox* and on the other ſide of the riuer *La Barranca de Melambo*, A long this Coaſt lie the Iles of *Tortuga Fuerte de Baru*, and *Caramari*.

The Audience of Popayan. The qualitie of the people. The *Audience* of *Popajan*, lieth under the *Æquinoctiall* Line, and reacheth Northvvard to *Cartagena*, & to *Novo Regno* Weſtvvard. The tovvne of *Popayan*, lieth Northvvard vvithin the heigth of tvvo Degrees and a halfe, of the *Æquinoctiall* line. The nature and diſpoſition of the Inhabitants differs much from thoſe of *Peru*, if you either conſider their Spirits, their manners, their civilitie, or their innate goodneſſe, vvherein they farre excell thoſe of *Peru*. They dvvell in a more colder aire, and therefore more healthfull. The tovvne of *Cali* lieth in a Valley by the ſide of *Cali.* the riuer *Cauca*, and is the reſidencie of the Governour, and the Kings officers, having alſo their Caſting-houſes, and a Treaſurie in it for the King. There are alſo tvvo Cloiſters, one for the *Auguſtines*, & an other for thoſe Monkes vvhich be of the order *de la Mercede*. *Caramanta* is likevviſe ſeated upon the ſaid riuer. *Caramanta. Sante Fe del Antiochia.* *Sante Fe del Antiochia* is rich in gold mines, lying in a plaine field, the Inhabitants thereof are kind-hearted, ſtrong-bodied, vvhitiſh; the aire is there of ſuch a temper, that they may ſleepe freely in it vvithout feare. They haue abundance of Fruits and Cattle, and Lakes full of fiſhe. *Caſpar de Rodas* a Captayne planted a Colonie in it Anno 1541. The tovvne of *S. Iago de Arma*, *S. Iago de Arma.* hath many gould mines about it, it lies under the obedience of the *Audience* of *Nuevo Regno* as Antiochia is. The ſoile vvill beare noe corne', or Caſtilian fruits; but abundance of thoſe, vvhich nature yeeldeth there. The Cruelty and inhumanity of the Inhabitants hereof vvas ſo great in time paſt, that they ate their ovvne dead: yea they vvere ſuch *Canibals*, that the husband did not ſpare his ovvne vvife, the Sonne his Father, the Brother his Siſter. There vvas alſo in the tovvne of *Saint Ana de Ancerma* di- *S. Ana de Ancerma.* verſe Canibals, vvhich vvent ſtarcke-naked, having neither image nor Idoll to vvorſhip. This countrie hath neither Corne, nor Cattle, but is ſubject to fearefull Thunders, yet very happie in mines of gold. *Cartago* lieth in a temperate Province, vvhich affordeth not much gold. It hath many Mountaines, vvhere Lyons haunte, Tigers, vvilde Bulls, and Bagers. This Colonie vvas planted by George *Robbedo*, giving it this name of *Carthago*; *Cartago.* becauſe the moſt of them vvere borne at *Cartago*. The tovvne of *Timaine.* *Timaine* lieth vvhere the Valley of *Neyva* beginneth. The Natiues of this Countrie are ſo barbarous, that they ſell mans fleſh in their Shambles: in this Countrie there is a Hill, out of vvhich they digg Load-ſtones. *Saint Sebaſtian de la Plata* hath diverſe *S. Sebaſtian de la Plata.* mines of Gold, containing in circumference 24 Tribes of Indians. Here are alſo diverſe other tovvnes, as *Villa de los Angelos. Neyva, S. Vincent, Almaguer, Truxillo, Madrigal, Agreda*, and *Paſto* ſo named from the rich paſtures about it, vvith diverſe others. They haue alſo there gold mines, and 24000 Indians. When they vvere as yet gentiles, they had neither Image, nor Idoll, but imagined that after this life they ſhould come into a certaine pleaſant place, vvhere they ſhould liue in great delight and pleaſure, and that (as they ſaid) behinde ſome Mountaines, vvhich they ſhevved them.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE ILANDS of CVBA, HISPANIOLA, IAMAICA, S$_t$. IOHANNES, and MARGARITA.

Name. THE Iland of *Cuba* is ſo called by the Natiues, though the Spaniards gaue it the name of *Fernandina* and *Ioanna*; Alſo *Peter Martyr* witneſſeth, it was named *Alpha* & *Omega*. On the Weſt it is ſeparated from *Iucatan* by the Sea: on the Eaſt with the Straight, which parts it from *Hiſpaniola*, and on the Southſide lies *Iamaica*. The length of it from Eaſt to Weſt, is 300 Spaniſh miles, the bredth 15, and in ſome places alſo twentie miles. The *Tropicke of Cancer* cutteth it in two.

Bounds.

Forme. Thoſe which haue ſeene this Iland, compares the forme of it to a Willow leafe; becauſe it lieth much more in length then in bredth. It hath a temperate climate, but is ſome times coldiſh. The Soile is very fertile, producing braſſe of excellent perfection, but gold ſomewhat droſſie. There growes much *Rubia Tinctorum*, or Woad. It aboundeth alſo with Ginger, Caſſia, Maſticke, Aloes, Cinamon, Sugar, and hath of fleſh, fiſhe and fowle no ſcarcity. The people here are prohibited the eating of Serpents, as a daintie reſerued for the higher powers. In the woods are many wilde-ſwine, bullocks and kine. There are in this Iland ſixe townes, whereof the chiefeſt are *Saint Iago*, named ſo from *Iames de Valaſco*, who founded it, and is a Biſhops Seate. And *Havana* the ſafeſt rode for ſhips in the whole Iland, and a ſtaple of marchandize. Here rideth the King of Spaines Navie, till the time of the yeare, and the conveniency of the winde joine together, to waft them homeward to Spaine. Heere lie likewiſe ſome Gallies, to ſcowre the Coaſt from their Ennemies. This towne is ſeated upon the Northerne ſhoare. The leſſer townes are *Saint Chriſtopher*, and *S. Trinidad*.

Temperature. Fertility.

Townes.

Rivers. This Iland hath many *gold-yeelding* Rivers, with freſh and delicate waters, good to drinke. There are alſo many freſh and ſalt water lakes, of which they make good ſtore of ſalt. It is a rough, a high and a mountainous Countrie, out of which much gold is digged.

In this Iland not farre from the Sea ſide, there is a hill, out of which there flowes pitch, which is uſefull for the tarring of ſhips. *Gonzales d'Oviedo* writeth of an other ſtraunge wonder in this Iland, which is, that there is a Dale, lying betweene two hills, being about two or three miles in length, which the Ancients (as thoſe of *Languedoc* did) called *Stone-fielde*, where they finde ſtones as round as a ball, and are ſo circle-round by nature, that a Turner (if they were wood) cold not poſſibly make them rounder, being found here in ſuch abundance, that they ballace ſhips with them.

The nature and diſpoſition of the Inhabitants. The Natiues in this Iland before the Spaniards arrived here, were in times paſt contented with what nature afforded them, and liued like Tenants in common: money not being knowne amonge them, they neither quarrelled for it, nor vvere troubled with that covetous deſire. They liued among themſelues without lawes, and if any had tranſgreſſed or offended, they did juſtice, as they where tought by the law of Nature. They went for the moſt part naked, having ſeldome a garment of Cotton about them. They obſerved a ſtrange cuſtome at their marriages; for the Bridegrome lay not with his bride the firſt night, but if the Bridegrome was a Land-Lord, an other Landlord muſt lie with her that night, if a marchant, a marchant, if a peſant his Land-Lord ſhould cornute him and doe him this ſervice. Huſbands for a trifle turn'd away their wiues, if they liked them not, but the wiues for no cauſe whatſoeuer muſt forſake their huſbands. The men are much giuen here to lecherie, and luxurie. When *Chriſtopher Columbus* & the Spaniards tooke in firſt this Iland, it was very populous, & well inhabited, but is now inhabited onely by the Spaniards: the moſt part of the Inhabitants being famiſhed for hunger, dead with over labouring themſelues, many of them conſumed, with the Spaniſh poxe, and thouſands of them made away by the Spaniards: The remnant were ſent into *Nevv Spaine*, after that *Cortez* became maſter off it: ſo that now there are ſcarce any of the ancient Natiues living in it. Not farre from *S. Trinidad*, were the *Lucaie*, aboue 400 in number, which glorie in the matchleſſe beautie of their women, and mourne for the loſſe of a million of the Inhabitants, murdred by the Spaniards.

The Spaniards Tyrannie ouer theſe poore Ilanders.

Names. The Natiues called this Iland heretofore *Haitie*, & *Quiſqueia*, after-wards it gott the name of *Cipangi*, but after being diſcouered by *Columbus*, it was in honour of the Spaniards named *Hiſpaniola*, lamenting now the loſſe of three millions of her Inhabitants, murdered by her new maſters of *Spaine*. It was likewiſe called *S. Domingo*, in whoſe honour they built there a towne, which is the *Metropolis* ouer the others. It is in compaſſe 1400 miles, and 500 in length, the bredth being according to the *promontoires*, and *Capes* ſome times more and ſome times leſſe. *Peter Martyr* calleth it, *The mother of all Ilands*. The middle of this Iland lyeth 30 degrees from the *Æquinoctiall* line. Towards the North it ſhoots out ſomewhat long, from whence it growes larger, and ſpreadeth out further from Eaſt to Weſt. It hath a temperate aire, which makes the trees to be alwaies greene, and flouriſhing, very fruitfull and pleaſant. The Sugar-Canes are greater, and fuller then in other places, for one ſugar Cane hath filleth 20 & ſome times 30 meaſures, yea the fertility of the ſoile for tillage is ſuch, that here one corne yeeldeth a hundred fold. Beſides, this Iland produceth Caſſia, Ginger, Maſticke, Aloes, Cinamon, Sugar, Amber, and rich mines of gold, and ſilver, with diverſe minerals, eſpecially Azure, and abundance of ſalt.

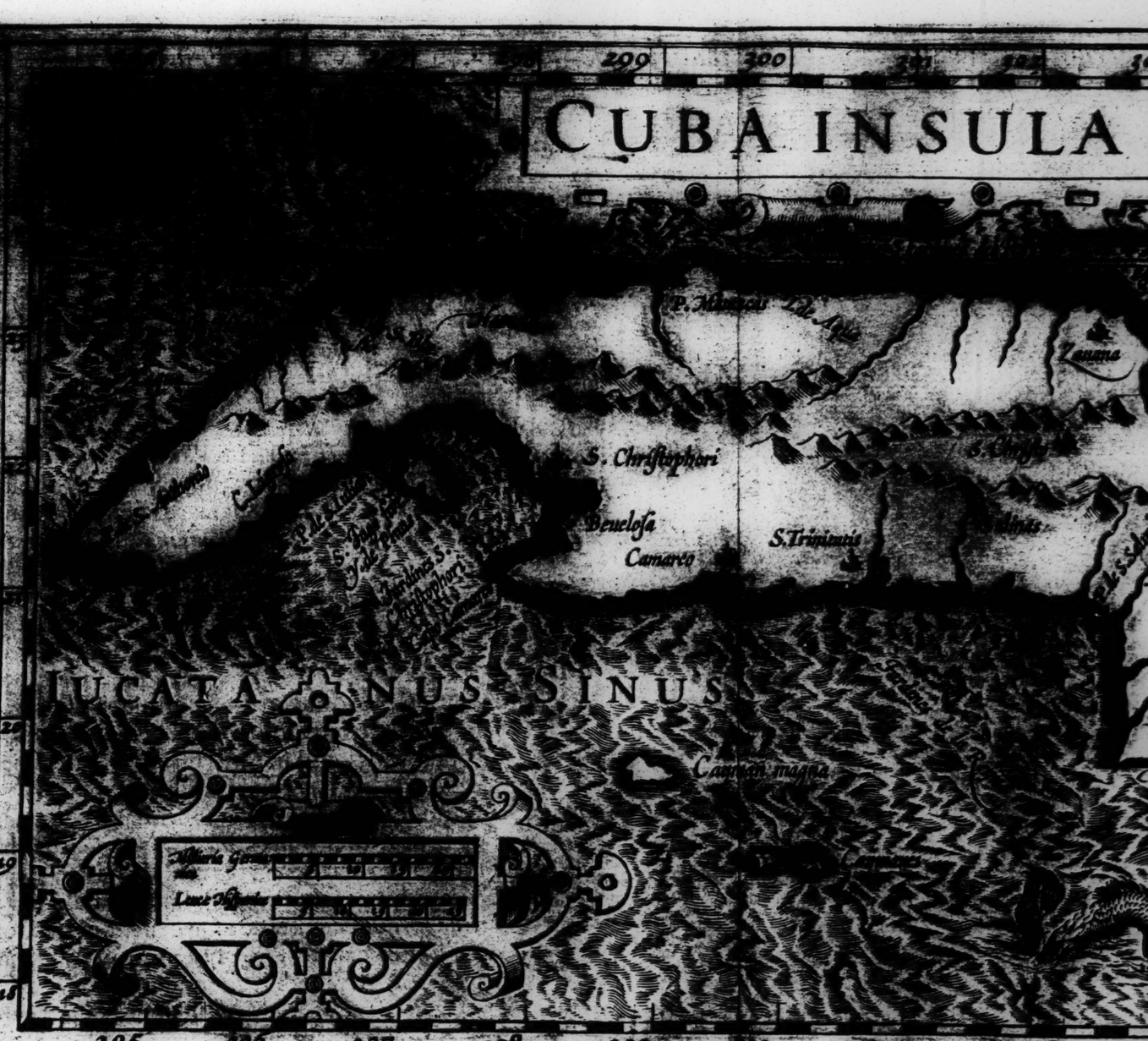
Circuit length and bredth.

Temperature.

Fertility.

Cattle and other Beaſts. Before the arrivall of the Spaniards there were but three kind of foure footed-beaſts in this Iland, ſince it is exceedingly ſtored with all kind of foure footed Beaſts, brought hither from other Countries,

MAI
CA
Aguaia
pro
Iaguaia
prou.
INSULA
IAMAICA


CUBA INSULA
P. Mineral
Zauma
S. Christophori
Camarco
S. Trinitatis
IUCATA NUS SINUS
Campan. magna
Milliaria Germanica
Leuce Hispanicæ
295
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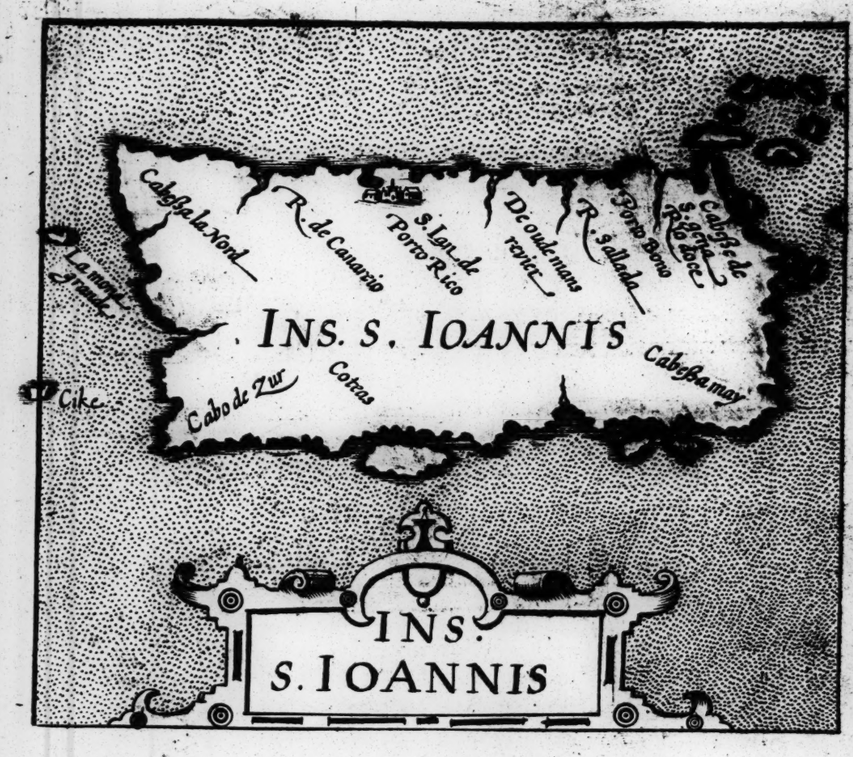
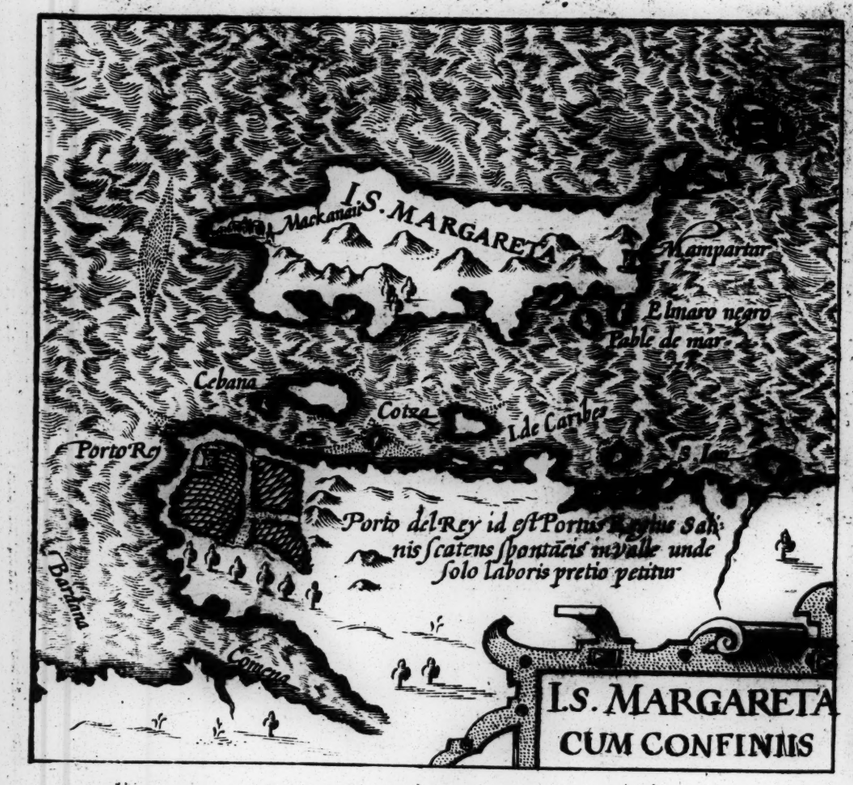
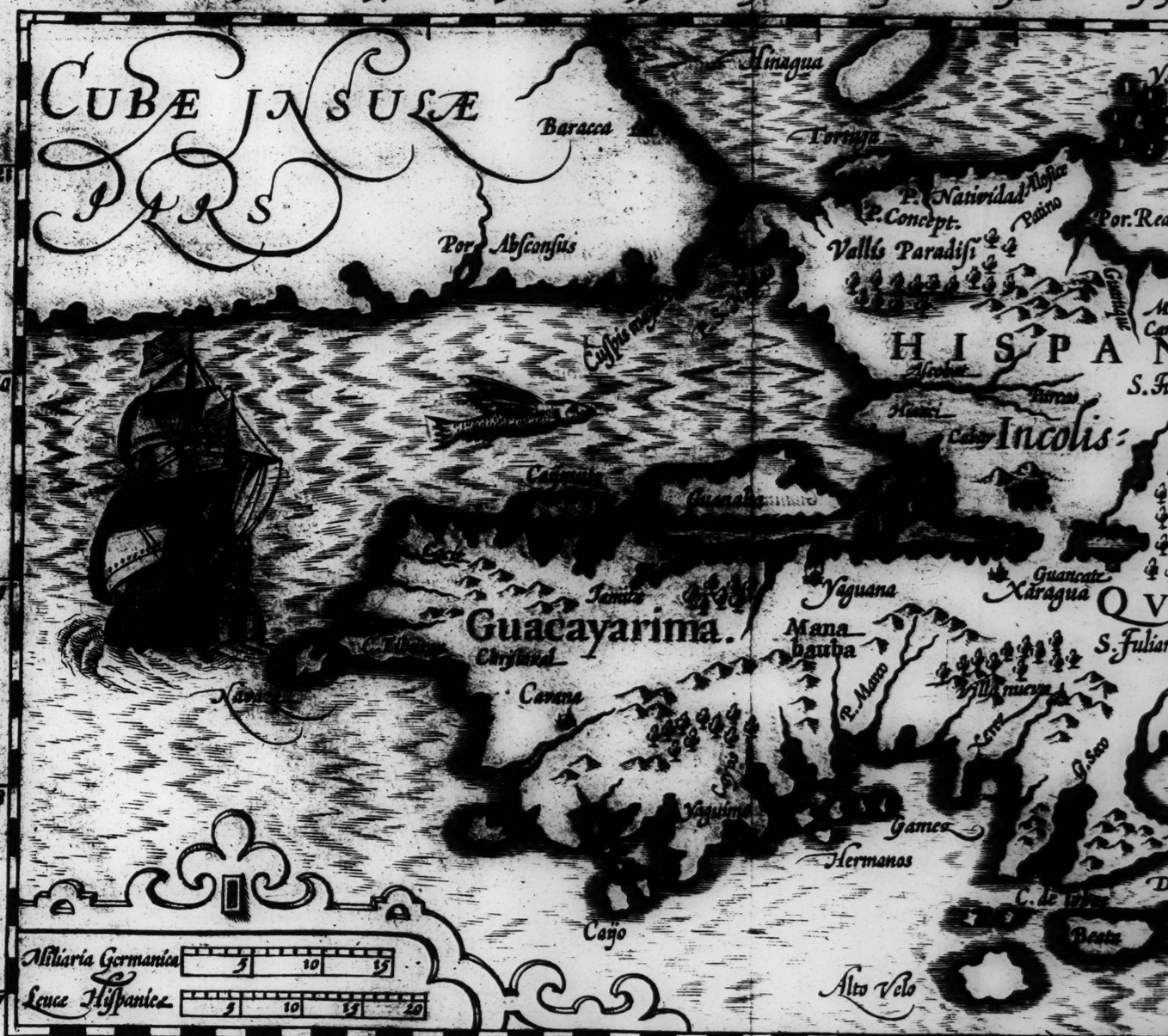

INS. S. IOANNIS
Cabo de Zur
Cotras
Cabo Baxo
R. de Canario
S. Ign. de Porto Rico
Porto Bono
R. Salada
Cabo S. de la Roca
INS.
S. IOANNIS


I. S. MARGARET
Mackanao
Mampartar
P. Imaro negro
Pable de mar
Cebana
Cotza
I. de Caribes
Porto Rey
Porto del Rey id est Portus Regius Salinis scatens spontaneis in valle unde solo laboris pretio petitur
Barbina
Cumana
I. S. MARGARETA
CUM CONFINIIS


CUBÆ INSULÆ PARS
Baracca
Por. Absconsus
Tortuga
P. Natividad
P. Concept.
Vallis Paradisi
HISPA
Incolis
Guacayarima.
Mana hauba
Cayana
Yaguana
Xaragua
Gamez
Hermanos
Cayo
Alto Velo
Milliaria Germanica
Leuce Hispanicæ
305
306
307
308
309

CUBA INSULA

Havana

P. Matanças

Ide Aque

S. Christophori

Beuelosa

Camarco

S. Trinitatis

Jardines S. Christophori Capo Camarco

NUS SINUS

Cayman magna

Caymanes

HAVANA
portus celeberrimus totius indiæ Occidentalis

PARS HISPANIOLÆ

SULÆ

Baracca

Tortuga

Hinagua

Vs. S. Thomæ

M. Christi

Isabella

P. Natividad

P. Concept.

Vallis Paradisi

Por. Reale

Por. Absconsus

HISPANIOLA

HAITY

Incolis

Caymuto

Guanaba

Cacit

Guacayarima.

Christoval

C. Tiburon

Cavana

Yaguana

Manabauba

Xaragua

QVISQVEIA dicta

Caicimu

S. Julian

Asua

Biana

P. Segundo

Punt. de Nigua

C. Blanco

Hermanos

Caÿo

Alto Velo

Beata

Darguao

Saona

Mona

HISPANIOLA INSULA

ſo that now there are an incredible number of ſkins, and hides (for which they kill their cattle) tranſported from hence by ſhipping into *Spaine*.

Townes There are many townes in this Iland, the chiefeſt whereof is *Saint Domingo* taken & ranſackt by *S^r. Francis Drake*, that famous & braue Sea Captaine An. 1585. It is ſeated upon the mouth of the river *Ozama*. Here the Kings Gouvernour holdeth his reſidencie, being alſo a Biſhops Seate. The other townes are *Iſabella*. *S Thome* which was taken in & plundred by *S^r. VValter Ravvleigh*, *S. Iuan*, *Meguma*, *Porto di plata*, *Porto del Rey*, *Canana*, *Xaragua*, and diverſe others.

There are alſo in this Iland, many rivers, Lakes, & Fountaines abounding in fiſhe: but the Principall rivers which yeelds the Inhabitants moſt profite and delight, fattens the ſoile, and enriches all the foure quarters of the Countrie: viz. 1. *Iuna*, the Eaſt. 2. *Artibinnacus*, the Weſt. 3. *Iacchus*, the North; and 4. *Narhus*, the South: all foure ſpringing from one Mountaine, which ſtandeth in the very midſt and Center of the Countrie.

Bainoa. There is alſo in *Bainoa* a huge lake, called by the Indians *Haguia gabon* and by us *Mare Caſpium*, & though *A great lake.* it encreaceth much by the confluence of many rivers and waters which runns into it: yet hath it neuer an outlet; but is ſwallowed up through ſome ſecret whire pit under the Earth, and it is very probable, that there are ſome chaps, and holes through the Spungie Clifts and Rocks which lye about it, which drawes the ſea water to it, the likelier becauſe there are many ſea-fiſhe taken in it, and that the waters thereof are brackiſh and ſaltiſh. There are beſides this ſome other ſmaller ſalt lakes, and beſides an other great river, having brackiſh water, notwithſtanding the many freſh rivers which falls into it.

IAMAICA.

Name. Bounds. IAMAICA, or *Inſula S. Iacobi*, lieth to the Eaſtward of *Hiſpaniola* about 25. miles, and ſome 16 degrees from the Line. On the North it ſhooteth out towards the Ile of *Cuba*, on the South towards the Ilands of *Saint Bernard*, and *Cartagena* on the Weſt towards *Iucatan*, or the *Honduras*. This Iland is in *Circuit.* compas 600 miles, in length 280, and in bredth 70 miles. This Iland for the ſweetneſſe, and goodneſſe of the aire, and the fertility of the ſoile maye compare with the beſt of them in al theſe parts. There are gold mines, and they make a great benefit of Sugar, and Cotton, as alſo of diverſe kindes of beaſts. *Fertility.* It was once very populous, but now almoſt deſtitute of Inhabitants: The Spaniards having ſlaine in this, & the Ile of *Boriguen* more then 60000 living Soules: inſo much that women, as well here, as on the continent, did kill their children before they had giuen them life; that the Iſſues of their bodies, might not ſerue ſo cruell a nation. This Iland hath two townes of note: *Sivill* or *Hiſpalis* is the chiefeſt, and *Oriſtana* the ſecond. *Sivill* hath a cathedrall Church in it, and an *Abbay*, the *Abbot* whereof was that famous Hiſtoriographer *Peter Martyr* of *Milan*. In this Iland are many rivers and lakes abounding in fiſhe. The Inhabitants of this Iland for their lawes, cuſtomes, and manner, differed not much from thoſe of *Cuba*, and *Hiſpaniola*; but were more willy and craftie in their dealings.

Sivill & Oriſtana.

Rivers & lakes.

St. IOHANNES.

Saint Johns Iland is commonly called *Puertoricco*. It was named alſo heretofore *Boriquen*. It is bounded *Name. Bounds.* on the Eaſt with *S^t. Cruxes* and ſome leſſer Ilands: on the Weſt with *Saint Domingo's* Iland, and on the South with the Cape of *Paria*, from whence it lieth about 136 miles. It is in length about 50, in bredth 18 miles. *Circuit.* The North part is moſt plentifull of gold; the South *Fertility.* part of vitall proviſions, as Birds, Cattle & Corne. The firſt that ſet foote in it was *Iohn Ponce* a Spaniard, Anno 1527. The principal townes are 1. *S. Iohns* with a *Townes.* good hauen. 2. *Port Ricco* ruined by *Henry* Earle of *Cumberland* Anno 1597. Some rivers here are, whereof the greateſt is *Cairabonus* taking his courſe Northward, *Rivers.* and though this & the others carrie much corall and golden ſands along with them, yet the Northerne part (as is ſaid) is much richer in gold. The South part hath more commodious hauens, and is everywhere very fruitfull, and produceth *Maize*, and many other proviſions needfull for the maintenance of mans life.

MARGARITA.

THe Iland of *Margarita* or *Pearle-Iland* is otherwiſe *Name.* called *Cubagna*, is ſituate neere unto *Caſtella Aurea*. *Circuit.* It is 10 leagues in circuit, and lieth ten degrees and a halfe from the *Æquinoctiall* line. It is deficient in Corne, graſſe, trees, and water: in ſo much that if the People, by reaſon of the contrarineſſe of the winde, cannot get freſh water from the continent of *Cumana*, they would gladly change for a bucket of water, a bucket of wine. The abundance of Precious *Precious ſtones.* ſtones, maketh ſome amends for theſe defects; from whence the name of *Margarita* is impoſed upon it: in eſpeciall it yeeldeth the gemmes, which the Latine writers call *Vniones*; becauſe they alwaies grow in couples. *Nulli duo reperiuntur indiſcreti* (ſaith Plinie:) *unde nomen Vnionum, ſcilicet Romanæ impoſuere deliciæ.* There *Fertility.* are abundance of Connies, fiſhe and ſalt, and excellent fiſhing for pearles. The Inhabitants are of a ſwart colour, having litle haire, and the moſt of the men without beards: they are wilde, and ſavage. They eate the oyſters out of which they take their pearles.

THE DESCRIPTION OF VENESVELA, And the Southerne part of ANDALVSIA.

Bounds. THE Government of *Venezuela* upon the Coaſt of *Terra Firma*, hath on the Eaſt ſide *Nova Andaluzia*, on the Weſt the Government of *Rio de la Hacha*, & *Saint Martha*, being counted 130 leagues betweene theſe two Governments.

Fertility. The Soile is very fruitfull, producing great ſtore of graine, becauſe in theſe parts they ſow, and reape their corne twiſe a yeare. They haue here alſo abundance of Cattle. It furniſheth the neighbouring Provinces, with Corne, Biſcuit, Cheeſe, and Bacon, and alſo Cotton-Linnen. But about the Hauen of *Guayra* within the Confines of *Caracares*, they haue many Bullocks hides and much *Sazzaparilla*. Here is excellent hunting for all kinde of game, & the river of *VVara* abounds in fiſhe. Which is the Cauſe, that the Natiues haue had great warres one with an other for the maſterie of this river. There are alſo in this quarter mines of gould. This great Province was by a Contract giuen by the *Emperour Charles* the fifth to the *Velſers* of *Auſburg* anno 1528 to conquer, who ſent thither their ſubſtitute Governours. This Countrie in every place was full of Deare, and game: when the Germans tooke upon them firſt this government, they ſought not to people it, but onely to make a prey of it, in ſo much that this Countrie was almoſt diſpeopled of its Inhabitants, the Spaniards being jealous, and diſtruſtfull added fuell tho this fire.

The Originals of the name. This Province was named *Venezuela*, that is, *Litle Venice*, becauſe that when *Alphonſo de Ovieda*, firſt diſcovered it Anno 1499. he found in it a habitation of the Indians, whoſe houſes were built in the water upon high piles, ſtroke in cloſſe one by another, ſo thal they went from one houſe to an other ouer wodden bridges, and ſo into the maine land. This Government is exceeding great & vaſt, but chiefly within the Continent, contayning many great and large

Deviſion. provinces, as *Curiane*, *Cuicas*, *Caracaa*, *Bariquicimeto*, *Tucuyo*. This Countrie is very well ſeated for trading; by reaſon of the great Lake of *Maracaybo*, which runneth farre into the Land: for twiſe a yeare there fares from hence many ſmall veſſells, laden with meale, Biſcuit, and other Marchandize, among the which they haue good Tobacco, Hides of Beaſts, Waxe, and ſome Gold.

Townes, Coro. The Spaniards inhabite here in theſe parts eight townes, whereof *Coro* is accounted the chiefeſt, lying under the height of eleuen degrees to the Northward of the *Æquinoctiall* line. It ſtands in a good aire, but being ſeated in a plaine, wants rivers and ſprings, the Countrie about it being full of hills. This Towne Anno 1595 was ſurprized by the Engliſh, and burnt. The Indian call it *Coriana*. There is a Gouernour in *Coro*, and the Cathedrale Church is under the Dioceſſe of the Biſhop of *S. Domingo*. It is ſo healthfull a place, that one needes not take there much phyſick. The ſecond Towne is called *Nueſtra Sennora de Carvelleda*, lying in the Province of *Catracas* 80 leagues to the Eaſtward of *Coro*. It hath a dangerous, and a bad hauen. *Nueſtra Sennora de Carvalleda.*

Vpon the Sea Coaſt the Spaniards haue a Fort, as ye goe to *Saint Iagos*, which is commonly called *Caracas*. It ſtands upon a hill, as high as the topp of *Teneriffe*, the Sea under is very cockling, and high, in ſo much that their is ill landing, but onely in a ſmall creeke, right under the fort. The Thrid is *Saint Iago de Leon*, lying in the ſame Province of *Carracas*, being ſeuen miles within the Countrie, and three leagues Southward from *Carvelleda*, 70 from *Coro*, and as much from *Tucuyo:* the Governour of this Province keepes his reſidencie heere: This towne was likewiſe taken in, and plundred by the Engliſh Anno 1595. *S. Iago de Leon.*

The fourth is *Nova Valentia*, lying 60 leagues from *Coro*, and 25 from *Saint Iago de Leon*, and ſeuen from *Burburata*. *Nova Valentia.*

The fifth is *Nova Xeres*, ſeated 15 leagues to the Southward of *Valentia*, and 20 from *Nova Segovia*, and 60 from *Coro*, being lately built. *Nova Xeres.*

The ſixth is *Nova Segovia*, lying within the Countrie, upon the river of *Bariquici meto*. The Inhabitants liue here for the moſt part upon breeding of Cattle, and ſelling of Marchandize. It lyeth 20 leagues to the Southward of *Xeres*, & to the Eaſtward of *Coro* 80. *Iuan de Villalogas* was the firſt that planted a colonie in it. *Nova Segovia.*

The ſeuenth is *Tucuyo*, bearing the name of a valley, where in it lies, and is 50 miles from the ſea, and 85 from *Coro*. There are there ſome ſugarmakers, and much Cotton gathered, there is alſo here ſome gold, and abundance of wilde beaſts. *Tucuyo.*

The eigth is *Truxillo*, otherwiſe called *Nueſtra Sennora de la Paz*, being in the province of *Cuicas*, lying almoſt 80 miles to the Southward of *Coro*, & 25 from *Tucuyo*, and 18 leagues to the Weſtward of the Lake *Maracaybo*, having a village upon it, from whence they bring meale, *Gammons* of bacon, biſcuit and other commodities, which are tranſported from thence into other parts of the *VVeſt-Indie*. There is an other habitation called *Lagunna*, lying upon the Coaſt, 40 leagues to the Weſt-ward of *Coro*, towards *Capo de la vela*. There are many wilde beaſts, eſpecially of fierce Tigers, which by night come to teare & deuoure men in peeces. *Truxillo.*

The Lake Marecaybo. The Golfe or Lake of *Maracaybo* runneth fortie leagues into the Countrie, being 10 leagues broad, and 80 in circuit. It flowes and ebbs, and is ſubject to ſtormes as the ſea is, & by reaſon of the many freſh water rivers, which runns into it, the water is reaſonable good to drinke; at the end of this Lake their is a river, which cometh out of *Nova Granada*, along the which is great commerce & trading. About this lake inhabite the people called *Pocabuyes* and *Alcohelados*, which had once great ſtore of gold.

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

MAR D'EL

VENEZUELA,
cum parte Auſtrali
NOVÆ ANDALUSIÆ.

Septentrio

Occidēs

Meridies

C. de la Vela
C. de Coquibocoa
Monjes
I. Aruba
Curaçao
Bonayre
I. d'Aves
Roca
Orchilla
I. Blanca
Tortuga
Cobana
la Cordeleira
Porte
B. Honda
Coquibocoa
C. Roman
La Rancheria
Rio de la Hacha
Nuestra Senora delos remedios
Golfo de Venezuela ó de Coro
Para-goana.
Puerto del Pico
Coro
Falcones
Tucacas
Sierras de Xizaharas
Pt. Seco
Ins. de Tuquiça
Pt. Estane
Pocabuyes pop.
Axaguas pop.
Llanos de Carora.
Laguna
Merida
Portilla de Carora
Alcoholados pop.
Bobures pop.
Valle de Ambroſio.
Xuruara prov.
R. Auijamas
Coromochos pop.
S. Chriſtoval
Vetes
Caceres
Pamplona
Trugillo, ó Nra Sra de la Paz
Prov. de Cuycas.
Golfo de Maracaybo
Puerto Cabello
Porcheſes
Blanco
Puerto de Guayra
Provincia de los Caracas.
Nra Sra de Carvalleda
St Iago de Leon
Tacarigua
Barburata
G. Triste
Laguna de Tacarigua
Nueva Valentia
Nueva Xerez
Sierras de San Pedro
R. Burio, ó de S. Pedro
Nueva Segovia
Bariquicemeto Provincia.
R. Tucuyo
Tucuyo
R. Bariquicemeto
Indios de Peri
Indios Pale
NUEV
Iwarepice.
Sculpserunt E. S. Hamerszoldt et S. Rogeri.

VENEZUELA,
cum parte Auſtrali
NOVÆ ANDALUSIÆ.

306 307 Septentrio 308 309 310 311 312 313

NORTE.

Dominica
Matalino
Ste. Lucia
S. Vincente
Bekia
Vegel eylandt
Granada
Tabago
Bonayre
I. d'Aves
Roca
Orchilla
I. Blanca
Tortuga
Margarita
Frayles
Cola
Testigos
Cobana
Coetza
3 puntas
Salina
I. de Caribes
I. S. Joan
C. Salinas
I. đla Trinidad.
S. Ioseph
Golfo de Paria
Iaropas
Monopado
Pta. del Gallo
Pta. Brea
Bocca đlos Blanquisales
Oriens
đla Cordeleira
C. Blanco
Porto de Guayra
Provincia
Nra. Sra. đ Carvalleda
de
St. Iago de Leon
los Caracas.
Laguna de Tocarigua
Nueva Valentia
Tucuyo
Nueva Xerez
Sierras de San Pedro
R. Burio. ó đ S. Pedro
Provincia.
R. Bariquicemeto
Indios de Perito.
Indios Palenques.
Iwarepice.
PARIA.
NUEVA ANDALU- SIA.
Huriaparia, Worinoque ó Orinoque
Rio de Paria, Yuyapari,
S. Thomas

Milliaria Germanica communia.
Milliaria Gallica communia.

AMSTELODAMI,
Henricus Hondius Excudit.

305 306 Meridies 308 309 310 311 312 313

Iles, Capes and Heads.

The Havens, Capes and Heads of this Government, as alſo the Ilands, beginn firſt from *Maracapana*. The *Vrchila* is an Iland lying ouer againſt the river *Oynare*, and an other beſides named in Spaniſh *Bocoa de los Iſleos*. Here beginns the Cape of *Cordera*, and the haven of *Fleſchado*: Alſo *Sardinus*, and oppoſite to it is the Iland called *Des Aves*. A litle further lies the Haven of *Burburata*, where there are Saltpannes, and a habitation of Spaniards.

Golfes.

Sixe miles within the Continent, lieth the ſweete lake of *Tocariqua*, next unto this lies upon the Sea Coaſt *Golfo triſte*, and ouer againſt it *Bonayre*, likewiſe *Cape Seca*, and right ouer againſt it the Ile of *Curacao*, upon the North ſide whereof, there is good anckorage for ſhipping: a litle further to the Weſtward lyeth *Curacante*, and ouer againſt it *Capo S. Roman*, and then the Ile of *Aruba*. Theſe three Iles *Curacao*, *Bonayre*, and *Aruba* are inhabited by the Indians, which are become Chriſtians. There is in this Iland a certaine kinde of Red-wood, whereof the Dutches fetches much of it. *S. Romans Cape* ſhooteth out 20 leagues into the Sea, the Countrie about it is plaine, but in the midſt thereof there riſes a high mountaine, which is ſeene a great way off: next this lies *Golfo de Venecuela* and the river *Metare* with the three Ilands called *Los Monges*. Then *Capo de Coquibocoa*, 2. *Baia*, *Honda*, and 3. *Del portete*, and laſtly *Cabo de le vela*, lying under the heigth of 12 degrees, and 18 leagues from the river *la Hacha*. The Germans mentioned before were minded to haue built here a towne, Anno 1536; but when they ſaw that it was a plaine Countrie without any hills, barren, without fruit, and deſtitute of rivers, that the Natiues ate no *Maize*, but lived onely upon huntingh and fiſhing, and in ſtea· of bread uſed to eate the ſeedes of herbes, deſiſted f ·· their purpoſe, notwithſtandingh under this *Cape* there is a very good haven, and a firme ſand.

The river de la Hacha.

The river *de la Hacha* falleth into the Sea betweene *Venezuela*, & *Saint Martha*, where there is not found the leaſt ſigne of gold. Neere hereunto lyeth a place, named *Nueſtra Sennora de los remedios*, a thouſand paces from the ſea, upon a ſmall hill. Here they finde gold, and precious ſtones and haue many ſalt panns.

Nova Andaluſia.

Nova Andaluſia, lieth to the Eaſtward of *Venezuela*, and is likewiſe called *Paria*. It is a large Countrie, not yet wel knowne, in which there is a great river named *Oronoque*. *Cumana* is likewiſe comprehended in this province, and is a ſmall towne, lying upon the *Golfe* of *Cariaco*. Right ouer againſt it lies the famous Saltpanns of *Puna de Araya*, the which after they lay open many yeares for euerie man, eſpecially for our Nation, were of late yeares ſhut up by the King of Spaine, and a Fort made upon the entrance into them. The Spaniard haue here a ſtronge towne, called *S. Thomas*, lying upon the river of *Oronoque*, which diſchargeth himſelfe into the ſea with many mouths and outletts, which towne was taken in ſome yeares ſince and pillaged by *S. Walter Rawleig*, a famous Sea Captaine, who was executed for it. The Spaniards were a long time eer they diſcovered this their deſired *Guiane*, or *Dorado*. Many ſmall Ilands lie upon this Coaſt, whereof the principaleſt is *S. Margarita*, diſcovered firſt by *Chriſtopher Columbus*, anno 1498. It is 15 leagues longe, and ſix broad, a very fine and a pleaſant Iland, well inhabited, lying ſix or ſeuen leages from the continent. Betweene this Iland, and the maine land, are two ſmall Iles *Cubagua*, and *Coche*. But *Margarita* is much commended for the many pleaſant Trees, paſtures, and the abundance of *Maize* which are in it.

Site. Cumana.

The river Oronoque.

There are alſo two townes belonging to the Spaniards, one lies upon the Coaſt with a Caſtle, where the Governour holds his reſidencie. The other is ſeated two miles within the Land. Vpon the North ſide of it there are ſome Shelues, and ſmall Iles called *Los Teſtigos*.

Our Countrie men report, that this Iland hath very high land, on both ſides is full of hills, & craggie clifts: ſo that of it ſelfe, is not able to feede the Inhabitants. There is an excellent fiſhing under this Iland for Pearle, where upon the moſt of theſe Ilanders liue.

Pearle fiſhing.

They haue here many *Canovves*, which putts them into the ſea, whē they fiſhe for theſe pearles. This they doe by Blackes, or Moores, (which are excellent Divers) bought for ſlaues at *Capo Verde in Guinea*, & *Angola*, and are brought thither, where they diue and ſwimme, and are kept a long time under water with great cruelty.

The *Indians* out of good will let the Spaniards come into this Iland, & ſhowed them this ineſtimable treaſure of fiſhing for pearles, litle regarded by them; for which the King of Spaine declared them à free people, & for his frends, and Allies, which did make them much affect the Spaniards. But at this preſent, this taking of pearle is come to nothing: ſo that this Iland is likewiſe forgotten.

The Continent of *Nova Andaluſia* beginneth at *Cape de Salinas*, and reacheth to *Punta d'Araya*, where there is good Saltpanns. There lies a lake of ſalt water not farre from this ſhoare, well knowne to the Netherlanders. In the Countrie round about it there are many Deare, Staggs, and Hindes, Peacocks, wilde Swine, Hares, and Connies, likewiſe harmefull creatures, as Serpents and fierce Tigers. The chiefeſt province is *Cumana*, lying ouer againſt *S. Margaritas* Iland, it is full of ſtrange beaſts, called by the Indians *Caimannes*, and by the Spaniards *Lagantes*; in ſhape much like unto a Crocodile.

A litle aboue *Cumana* there runnes an arme of the ſea into the continent, called *Golfo di Cariaco*, the Inhabitants round about it are ſavage, wilde and goe naked, which notwithſtanding when they goe to warre, they caſt a mantle about them, & adorne their heads with braue plumes of Fheathers. Vpon their feſtivall dayes they beſmeare their bodies with a kinde of faſt cleaving lime, and then cleaues fine feathers upon it. They ſhaved themſelues aboue their eares, and pull the haire from off their beards and chinns. Black teeth was in great requeſt among them, which they gott by eating of an hearbe.

Their manners.

The Maides went ſtarke naked, and made litle account and eſteeme of their virginities. They loued to haue thicke calues on their leggs, and therefore tyed them hard about with a lace, or a band, that they might ſwell and growe the bigger. The women couer their nakedneſſe downe to their knees, and liue reaſonable honeſt, and chaſt, being in the power of the huſband to puniſh adulterie. The chiefeſt of them may marrie many wiues, which they giue to their geſts, that comes to viſit them, to abuſe them as often as they liſt, and takes it as a curteſie from them. Their women, are taught to ſwimme, leape, and caper, and are not long in childbed. They binde their childrens heads with laces of Cotton, that their cheekes maye be ſmall and leane, and not fatt and thick, which they hold for an ornament.

BIBLIOTECA·RODRIGVENA

The deſcription of
GVYANA,
Or the Kingdome of the
AMAZONS.

Name. IN the deſcription of this Province, the firſt thing that wee meete, with is the deſcription of the River of the *Amazons*, the Countries lying Eaſtward, then thoſe which lye betweene this River and *Oronoque*, and laſtly the River of *Oronoque* it ſelfe. This exceeding large and mighty River, is called by the Spaniards *S. Iuan de los Amazonas*. The Mouth of this River is very large, ſome ſay 60, others 50 leagues, and runnes with ſuch a violence & noiſe into the Sea, that it retaineth its freſh water many miles within the Sea, eſpecially in the raynie times and ſeaſons of the yeare, for then this River ſwells and riſes exceedingly, which happens commonly betweene September and March. The weſterne nooke of this river lying upō the heigth of two degrees and a halfe of the Æquator, is called *Site.* *Cape de Nord.* The exacteſt Mappe, which hath bene made hitherto, is that which makes *Sapenow* to lye 50 minutes to the Southward of the Æquinoctiall, and right over againſt it to the Eaſtward the Ile of *Coaria*, and to the weſtward of the ſaid River a litle above *Sepenow*. lyes a litle River Northward, called *Arrowas*, & to the Southward *Paricores*, two habitations of the Savages, and to the South-eaſtward *Arrowas* it ſelfe: but on the weſtſide almoſt under the line, is an other River, which makes a triangular Iland in the very mouth of it, where the Village of *Matarен* lyes, & a litle further into the land, *Roakerie* & *Anarcaprock*, and over againſt it South Eaſt the Ile of *Sapanapoock*, and *Matiana* right under the line, and to the Southward of the line within halfe a degree, the Ile of *Coropokery*. A litle further up this Kiver under the height of a degree to the Southward of the line, ye come to an other arme of this River, where there are many habitations of the *Indians*, as *Aropoya*, *Corpoppy*, *Capitan*, which in an other Mappe are called *Wayecorpap*, *Mannetibi*, *Corpappi*, and a litle further *Matorion* and *Huaman* two habitations of the Savages. The Inhabitants in winter time dwell in trees for feare of inundations, making on them many Artificiall Villages, and ranges of building. The Netherlanders built upon the mouth of this River 2 ſmall Forts, the one called *Naſſaw*, the other *Orange*, but afterwards left them.

In the Mouth of this River there lyes an Ileland called *Conney-Ile* under the heigth of 2 degrees, and 45 minutes. Thirty leagues to the weſtward lyes *Crabbepoere*, or *Carripapoori*, as ſome call them, being many litle Ilands. From thence to the weſtward, as farre as the nooke of the Bay, and River of *Wiapoco*, ye come to many Rivers. *Mr. Harecourt* placeth in this diſtance theſe places, *Arrapoco*, *Arawary*, *Micary*, *Conawiny* & *Caſſipurog*: the River *Arrikary* lyeth under the heigth of 2 degrees: the River *Wiapoco* lyeth under the heigth of almoſt 4 degrees Northward, being at the Mouth two fadome deepe. The Indians there abouts are of the offſpring of the *Iayos* or *Copayas*, though others thinke they come from the *Arwaccas*.

The ſituation of this Countrie upon the Sea-coaſt is very unhealthfull: this River hath many falls of water, the one higher the other lower, which one can hardly het up, eſpecially in the Month of Auguſt. Upon the Northweſt-ſide of this river, lyeth the Mountaine *Gomeribo*, at the foote whereof growes Tobacco, Maize, Cotton-trees, Annoto-trees, Vineyards, & ſome other plantations. On the North-ſide of this River lye rowes of very high hills, reaching unto the River of *Apurwaca*, the Soile being good to plant *Tobacco* in it.

The Seaſons of the yeare upon this Coaſt, & in this climate is differing, for in the Orientall parts of *Guyana*, next the *Amazons*, it beginneth to be dry weather in Auguſt, which they call Summer, & the winde & raine which makes their Winter beginneth in Februarie. But in the weſterne parts, which lye towards the Oronoque, their Summer beginneth in October, and the raine and winter in Aprill. There are litle difference betweene heate & colde, becauſe theſe Countries lyes ſo under the Æquinoctiall, and that the dayes & nights be of an equall length. Theſe people make no diviſion *Manners.* or calculation of times & numbers, but reckon by the Moones, as 1, 2, 3 Moones, &c. And for their dayes, they count them from one to ten, and then backward from ten to one againe: and for the better expreſſion of their mindes, when they tell 20, they put up their fingers & lay their hands upon their feete. When they promiſſe to pay any thing within the ſpace of certaine dayes, they will give one a litle bundle of ſticks of the ſame number, which they keepe, and every day till the appointed day be expired, will take away one ſtick from the bundle, till they have the laſt, & ſo they know their promiſſed time is out, and that they muſt keepe their promiſe and pay their Creditours. They are of noe Religion, yet make they great account of the Sun and the Moone, but never adore them, nor ſacrifices any thing unto them, unleſſe they uſe ſome ſuperſtition in their drunken Feaſts. For when any of their *Caſiques*, Captaines or frends come to die, they keepe a ſolemne feaſt for 3 or 4 dayes, or as long as their drinke laſts, paſſing that time away in dancing, leaping & ſinging: in which vices they put done all other Indians, holding him for the braveſt fellow, who is firſt drunke, now while the men be a drinking, ſome woemen of their neereſt kindred of the dead, makes a houling noiſe, and cry: and this is their kinde of ſuperſtition. Sure it is alſo, that their Prieſts or Sooth-ſayers which they terme *Peenios*, have ſometimes conference with the Devill, whome they call *Wattipa*, and are often deceived by him: nevertheleſſe they hate and feare him exceedingly, and ſay he is the evill one, and not without cauſe, for he oftentimes beates then black & blew. Afterward wee found, that they worſhipped likewiſe one *Tamauco*, who as they ſay dwells above, & governs all thing. They beleeve that the good Indians after their death goes to Heaven, which they call *Caupo*, & that the wicked diſcend downewards pointing to the Earth, which they call *Soy*. If any of their *Pacigues* or chiefe men dye, if he hath any Slaves or Priſoners, they will likewiſe kill them, if not, one of their ſervants, which muſt ſerve him in the world to come.

The qualitie of the land in theſe quarters is diverſe

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

Septentrio

MAR D

PARIA.

Margarita

Granada

Tabago

Puntas

Golfo de Curiaco

Trinidad

Los Blanquisales

Comana, nueva Cordaba

Taropas

Monopado

Winikebery R.

Ammacoura

Moruga

dela Shower. C. Naßou

R. Paryma

R. Wayni

R. Pauroma

R. Iwapoi

R. d'Eßekebe

R. de Mirara

R. Mabeyca

R. Maycawini

R. Apary

R. Berbice

Ottoma

Iwarepice.

Aromaia

S: Thomas

Amapaia.

R. Bariquizemeto

R. Caßanar

As Chaguas

R. Beta

Catetios

R. Daune

R. Obarro

R. Ouziara

Rio de Paria Yuya Paria, Auria Paria, Worino Que. ó Orinoque

Macurewarai

Muchikeri.

Manoa, ó el Dorado

PARIME LACVS

Epuremei

Marabika

Cenanama

Sorrenam.

Sorrenamme

Comewine

R. Marawyny

R. Amana

R. Mawary

Iuraca R.

Cunanama R.

Curaßawiny

R. Sinamary

R. Manamanary

R. Caurora

R. Macaria

R. Cajani

R. Wia

R. Canwo

Harrytiaha

Milliaria Germanica communia.

10 20 30 40 50 60

Milliaria Gallica communia.

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

Arowaccas pop.

Rio de las Amazones

Occidens

Meridies

Septentrio

GVIANA siue AMAZONVM REGIO

A R

D E L

N O R T

L A C V S

Harrytiahans

Arowaccas pop.

Ape : : hous pop.

LINEA ÆQVINOCTIALIS.

Meridies

Ori ens

Rio de las Amazones

R. Caurora
R. Macaria
R. Cajani
R. Wia
R. Cauwo
R. Ageruacque
Comaribo
R. Wanary
R. Wiapoca
R. Arreouano
R. Quanaouany
R. Corrosuine
Iayes
R. Arykary
C. de Noord
Consalius
R. Arowary
R. Taponaowyny
Weywey
Sapno
Waetali
Waterhuys
Roohoeck
Mallegoca
Callegoca
Iaurege
Tilletille
Areparedeco
R. Ocquaiari
Tockeskille
Corpokerÿ
Corpappi
Mannetibi
Wacicorpap
Matzeroo
Gormoarou
Cogemine
Vallen, Storting van t Water
R. Domilo
R. Flaman
R. de Paulo
R. de Galeta
R. de San Marcal
R. Comma
Tatitepera I.
R. Tapicuru
O. Marambon
Corepa
C. d'Orange
R. Caßepouri
R. Curetyni
Maratika
Conanama
Sorrenamme
Sorr. nam
R. Marawyny
R. Amana
R. Mawary
Iuraca R.
Cunanama R.
Curaßawiny
R. Sinamary
R. Manamanary

AMSTELODAMI.
Henricus Hondius
excudit.

The nature & quality of the land.

by the Sea-ſide the land lyes low, and is extreame hot, but that ſometimes the aire is refreſhed with coole Briezes or gales of winde, which comes out of the Sea, and from the Eaſt, and in the very heate of the day blowes ſtrongeſt. In many places theſe low grounds are very unhealthfull, and litle inhabited, by reaſon of the overflowing of the water. But for the moſt part there are many fine Rivers in it, and is a fruitfull Soile, well peopled, and hath an wholeſome aire.

The fruits of the Country.

The proviſions in this countrie are many, as firſt the roote of *Caſſavi*, whereof they backe their bread as followeth: they breake this roote upon a ſtone, and ſquize the juyce out of it, which being raw is poyſon, but being ſod with Guinea Pepper, whereof they have abundance, this giveth it an excellent and ſavoury taſt: then they dry theſe broken roots, and bakes them upon a ſtone, in the ſame manner as they doe Oaten-cakes: theſe make excellent bread much like but farre better then Oaten-cakes, being a finger thicke.

Their bread and drinke.

There is alſo a kinde of great Wheate, called by ſome Maize, and by others Guinycorne, which graine is very good for this Countrie, and doth ſo encreaſe, that one corne of it yeeldes a thouſand, yea fifteene hundred, and ſometimes more. It maketh good meale for bread, and good malt for beare or ale, and is of diverſe other neceſſarie uſes for the ſuſtentation of man: for this *Caſſavi* bread & their Indian Wheate make a kind of drinke, which they terme *Paſtiam*, that muſt be drunke out within 4 or 5 dayes: they make an other kinde of drinke of *Caſſavi*, which they call *Parranow*, which is ſtrong and good, & taſts much like unto your March-beare in England, and this will laſt good at leaſt ten dayes. There is alſo abundance of Hony, & though it be wilde hony, being found in hollow trees, & holes in the ground, yet it is as good as is any in the world, whereof they can make good *Methegline*: there growes noe Vines, notwithſtanding the Soile being fatt, fruitfull, and the climate warme, they would grow if they were planted there.

Beaſts.

There are alſo many other neceſſaries, needfull for the ſuſtenſtation of humaine life: namely, all kinde of Deare, abundance of wilde Swine, of which there are two kindes: the leſſer is called by the Savages *Pockiero*, which hath his navell upon his back: the other is named *Pangio*, being as faire and as great as there be any in England: there are moreover abundance of Hares, Conneyes, but differs from ours: alſo for wilde beaſts, there are Tygers, Leopards, Ounces, Catta Mountaines, Maipuries, Baremoes, Apes and Monckies of diverſe ſorts: there are a multitude of theſe Beaſts, and ſome more ſtrange.

For Foule and Birds you have there great ſtore, as wilde Ducks, Teale, wilde Geeſe, Herons of diverſe colours, Cranes, Storkes, Phеſants, Doves, Thruſhes and Black-birds, Bittours, Woodcocks, Snipes, Parrets of many colours, and diverſe other kinde of great Foule and Birds, beſides many preying Foule and Haukes of all ſorts.

For fiſh here is great varietie, & beſides thoſe which are knowne to us, there is a kinde of fiſh, named by the Indians *Caſſoorwa*, which hath in each eye two ſights, & in ſwimming beares the one of them above, and the other under the water, the ribes and back-bone of it, is like the ribes, and back of a man.

Diverſity of Fruits.

There are alſo diverſe kinde of Fruites, as the *Pinna*, *Plantana* and *Potato*: the *Pinna* taſts like a ſtrawberrie, if ye put wine and ſugar to it: the *Plantana* eates like an Engliſh Pippin, the *Potato* is well knowne: the Plummes that grow there, are not very good, becauſe they breede the fluxe, which is dangerous in theſe Countries. The Nuts are good if ye eate not to manie of them. The chiefeſt commoditie of this Countrie, is your Sugar-canes, whereof there growes abundance in this quarter, and the Soile is ſo fit thereunto, as there is in any place of the world, and grow here in a ſhort time very great: in ſo much, that if the Indians had but that skill, to make Sugar out of them, as the Braſilians doe, it would bring them in an incredible profite. Cotton is there a cõmon commoditie, whereof the Natives make bedds, called *Hamaccas*. There is alſo a kinde of hempe or flaxe of great uſe, being almoſt as fine as ſilke, and is excellent good to make linnen of. They have there ſingular Dyes, whereof one is called *Annoto*, a red berrie, which being prepared & uſed as it ought, dyes a good Orange-tawnie colour: there is likewiſe a certaine Gumme taken from a tree, which dies a good yellow, and there are ſome leaves of a tree, which dies a ſcarlet, or a deepe red colour, and likewiſe ſome kinde of wood, whereof the one dies a purple and the other a yellow. Here are found alſo precious ſtones, as Iaſpes, Porphyr, &c. Finally, here growes good *Tobacco*, and great hopes of finding rich mines.

Sundry commodities.

The River *Oronoque* ſeparateth *Nova Andaluſia* from *Guyana*, & was called heretofore by the Spaniards *Orellana*. The Spaniards and the Engliſh report ſtrange things of this River, thinking that one may ſaile up it to *Golden Guyana*, and the Cittie of *Manao*, being the greateſt of America, yea as ſome relate of the world too. But this paſſage hath coſt the Spaniards manie men, & much money to ſearch it out, but all in vaine. The head of this River beginneth firſt in *Nuevo Reyno de Granada*, and is there called *Yuipari*: the mouth of this River lyeth under the heigth of 18 degrees, and 50 minutes. Upon the ſame alſo lyeth the Province *Amapaia*, rich in golde, but hath a low ſite. The waters and Rivers which runne through Mooriſh, and filthie places are reddiſh, being full of a ſmall venemous beaſt which ſpoiles them, and makes them dangerous to drinke. Now this *Guyana* whereof wee ſpeake, is environned with high Muuntaines, as ye may ſee in the Mappe. The inmoſt parts are not yet knowne to our people. But it is reported that *Diego Ordas* a Spaniard, one of the Companions of *Corter*, is ſaid to have entred into *Manao* at noone, and to have travelled all that day, and the next alſo, untill night through the ſtreets thereof, before he came to the Kings Pallace. This Citty is ſituate on a Lake of ſalt water 200 leagues in length, called *Iaos* or *Charibes Parime*, & is by the Spanjards called *El Dorado*, from the abundance of gold, both in coine, Plate-Armour, & other furniture, which the ſaid *Diego Ordas* there ſaw.

The deſcription of
BRASILE.

Name. THE King of Spaine in the name of the Kingdome of Portugall poſſeſſeth in *America* the region of Braſile, lying to the Southward of the line, which the Pottugals called the Province of the H. Croſſe. This large Countrie being firſt diſcovered by *Peter Alvary Capraly*, at the expences of Emanuel King of Portugall 1500, but was more exactly ſurveighed by *Americus Veſpuccius*, at the charge of the ſaid Emanuell: next by *Iohn di Empoli*, a Florentine 1503. Afterward by *Iohn Stadius* a German 1554, and was by the Edict of Pope Alexander the 6. appropriate, & given to the Portugals, the reſt of America being allotted to the Caſtilians.

Bounds. *Braſile* hath on the North *Guiana*, on the South *Rio de la Plate* & *Chile*: on the Eaſt the Vergivian Ocean, & on the Weſt the Mountaines of *Peru*, called the *Andes*. It beginneth in the opinion of *Nicolas d'Oliveira*, at *Para*, which is a Caſtle of the Portugals, lying upon an arme of the mightie River of the Amazons, within 2 degrees to the Southward of the Æquator, or as ſome ſay from the River or the Iland of *Marannon*, and reacheth from the North-Sea to the Eaſt, which tract is called North Braſile, and from thence turning with a nooke by *Capo S. Auguſtine* towards the South, beyond the *Tropike of Capricorne*, to the height of 35 degrees, of the Equinoctiall line Southward, containing 1041 miles in length, which was once all under the juriſdiction of the Portugals: the ſame Author divides this countrie into 14 Capitanias, or Governments, ſo called by the Portugalls: namely, the Capitania of *Para*, *Maranhaon*, *Ciara*, *Rio Grande*, *Parayba*, *Tamaraca*, *Pernambuco*, *Seregipe*, *Bahia*, *Ilheos*, *Spiritu Sancto*, *Porto Seguro*, *Rio de Ianeyro* and *S. Vincente*, whereof 6 of them have their owne Lords, which tooke them in by force of armes, and are yet to this day in their owne poſſeſſion: the others belong unto the King. The breadth betweene them is differing, from *Para* the 1 Capitania, to *Maranhaon* the 2 is counted 160 miles, & from thence to *Ciara* 125, & from thence to *Rio Grande* 100, frõ thence it is counted 45 to *Parayba*, & from thence to *Tamarica* 25, & from *Tamarica* to *Parnambuco* 6, from thence to *Seregipe* 70, from *Seregipe* to the *Bay de Todos los Sanctos* 25, from thence to *Ilheos* 30, from *Ilheos* to *Porto Seguro* 30, & from thence to *Spiritu Sancto* 65, from thence to *Rio Ianeyro* 75, and laſtly from S. *Vincent* to the arme of the River *de la Plata* 220 miles. But in *Herrera* his opinion and ſome others, *Braſil* reaches not ſo farre; but onely comprehends that tract of land, which lyeth betweene the Æquator, & the Tropike of Capricorne, and which was given to the King of Portugall from the 29 degree of longitude, unto the 39 degree, that is, from the Meridianus Toletanus 200 miles from Eaſt to Weſt; but from the North to the South 450 miles, betweene the ſecond degree Boreall, or Northward, to the Auſtriall, or Southward, to wit, from the *Cape de Humos*, to the Iland of *Boiænabrigo*, ſo that from the firſt Colonie of the Portugals, to the furtheſt is counted 350 miles. This Authour maketh mention of no more then 8 Capitanias, among the which the chiefeſt and ancienteſt is *Tamaraca*, *Pernambuco*, *Todos los Sanctos*, *Los Ilheos*, *Porto Seguro*, *Spiritu Sancto*, *Ianeyro* and *S. Vincents*. Unto theſe have bene added ſince the *Capitania de Parayba*.

Vincent Ianiez Pinzon, by order from the Catholique King, and after him *Diego de Lepe* in the yeare 1500, and 7 months after *Pedro Alvarez Cabral*, arrived here unexpected by ſtormes in this Countrie, when they intended to have gone with a Portugall navie into the Eaſt-India, and ſeeking to ſhunne too much the coaſt of *Guinea*, fell upon this coaſt which they named *Santa Cruz*, becauſe they diſcovered it upon this holy day.

Bayes and Rivers. There lyes upon this coaſt 8 or nine brave Bayes & Havens, beſides many famous Rivers, as firſt *Rio Sancto Domingo* & *de las Virtudes*, *S. Franciſcoes*, lying under the height of 10 degrees & a halfe: a litle further ye have the Bay or Gulfe of *Todos los Sanctos*, being at the mouth three miles broad, and runneth into the countrie 13 miles, as farre as *Sancto Salvador*. Then have ye the River and haven of *Tranado*, where many paſſing that way refreſh themſelves: the River *Canamum* lyeth in the heigth of 14 degrees: S. *Auſtins* River, otherwiſe called *las Cuentas* lyeth in the heigth of 14 degrees, and a halfe: the River *de las Virgines* under the heigth of 16 degrees. *Porto Seguro* in the 17, *Parayba* by the River *Spiritu Sancto* 20 degrees: & laſtly S. *Vincent* 24 degrees.

Petrus Maffeus writeth, that this territoire extendeth from the ſecond degree of the Æquator, to the 45 of the Southerne latitude, and lyeth in the forme of a triangle, the *Baſis* whereof windeth towards the Æquatour and the North, & from the Eaſt to the Weſt, as it were in a right line: the utmoſt confines to the Southward butteth upon unknowne Countries: the Eaſtſide lyeth over againſt the Æthiopis Heſperios, being ſeparated from them by the maine Ocean: the other ſide is ſhut in from *Peru* with the hideous high Mountaines, which they report a Foule can ſcarcely fly over, much leſſe to be climed over, ſeing that to this day there is but one knowne paſſage over them. The aire here is *Temperature.* of a healthfull and a ſweete temper, & the whole land *Fertility.* flouriſhing & pleaſant: having many coole gales, comming out of the Sea, which allayes the heate, and refreſhes the aire. The whole Region is full of ſweete ſprings, Rivers and fine Woods, where the trees are of that bigneſſe, that whole famillies live in an arme of thẽ, every tree being as populous as many of our Villages: the wood whereof is called *Braſile* or *Farnambuck-wood*, being red and excellent good for dying, & colouring of red cloth: among the Rivers there is the famous River called *Rio de la Plata*, or the ſilver River, which runnes with ſuch a foaming noiſe into the Sea, that Mariners report, they have taken up freſh water that comes out of it before they diſcovered the ſhore. The Soile is fatt, being partly plaine, and partly hillie, *Sugar Canes.* which beareth all kinde of graine with good encreaſe, and eſpecially great ſtore of Sugars, being rich alſo in Mines: this gift from Heaven excelleth farre in ſweetneſſe your Atticke honey: it groweth upon high canes, out of which they preſſe a moſt ſweete liquor, which is ſod in Copper Kettles or Caldrons, & afterward made up in ſugar loaves: they ſeeth it oftentimes twiſe, and make of it all kinde of formes and figures, which they die with colours. There are abuudance of Sugar-mils in this Countrie, which the Portugals call *Ingenios*, ſo that they tranſport from thence to Liſbon in Portugall onely, every yeare 26000 cheſts of Sugar, each cheſt coſting at the leaſt 25 pounds, this was done in the yeare 1617, in which year there arrived alſo at *Viana* 5000 Surgar-cheſts: beſides more, which came into the other Havens of Portugall, which without all queſtiõ were many. For theſe Sugar-cheſts, they muſt pay a cuſtome of 10 the hundred to the King of Spaine

ACCURATISSIMA BRASILIÆ TABULA.

Amstelodami
Henricus Hondius excudit.

Baya de todos os Sanctos

Villa d'Olinda de Pernambuco

Pories CAPITANIA DE S. VINCENT

CAPITANIA DE RIO DE IANEIRO

CAPITANIA DE PORTO SEGURO

CAPITANIA DE SPIRITU SANCTO

CAP. DE LOS ISLEOS

CAP. DE LA BAHIA

MAR DEL

Meridies

Occidens

Oriens

Miliaria Germanica communia

Miliaria Gallica communia

18 17 16 Occidens 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 Septentrio 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 10

Citade do Salvador
I. Marre
I. Monmke
Taberico
I. Meve
Tamora Paraiba

Villa d'Olinda de Pernambuco

R. Comaguasu
R. Comaguassu
Cidade de Nazare
R. Sapoghimba Retamo
R. Pinare Retama
I. Tatuapera
Pinare
I. Maranhan
Tapicuru
R. Tapicuru
I. S. Anna
R. Mouuin
C. des Arbres secs
Quabay R. Aperegha
Canorohug R.
Camindey R.
Ototoy B. met de Clipen
R. Iguarassu
R. Tapucuru
R. Pemona
R. Marandahug
Camucipi R. de S. Fr.co
Tortugas
R. Saituba
R. Acuracu, R. da Cruz
R. Giratinhaya
R. Aracatiguassa
R. Mendahug
R. Tararig
R. Siope
R. Hupatem
R. Canigui
C. Blanco
Vlackebay
C. Baxo P.ta Macuripe
Propea
Parip
Swartehoeck
R. Paribura
R. Laguaribe
C. Cors
R. Vpanema
Morageroa
Dobbelbay
Roobay
Wittebay, Salinas Caruaritana
B. Tortuga
Groenbay
R. Pagoihinga
R. Iacnaluig
R. Senapatumeri
R. Siara
Potengi, o R. grande
Baxos de S. Roque
P.e dos Touros
P.e dos Busios ó R. Perangi
P.e da Pipa
P.e da Traicaõ
P.e de Mangues
P.e de Lucena
C. Blanco
Roca
Vigia
Ilha de Fernaõ de Noronho

Cap. de la Bahia
Capitania de Porto Seguro
Cap. de los Isleos
Cap. de Pernambuco
Cap. de Tamaraca
Cap. de Paraiba
Guaymures
Aymures
Topimanbazes
Petangues
Maraquites
Acemsam
Baxos de Don Rodorigo
Ponta de Mercahipe
C. de S. Agostinho
S. Alexo
Ponta Curubabo
I. Seco
Poraguoma
Baxos de S. Antonio
C. de S. Antonio
I. Tapoam
Cayepe
Morro de S. Paulo
R. Porcupe
R. Ilheos
R. Grande
R. Patipe
R. Ipochi
Barra de Tepe
R. dos Contas
Camama
R. Boipeva
R. Jnhare
Es.to Caraperim Inguarape
I. Taperica
Bahia de todos Sanctos
S. Salvador
Torre garcia davila
R. dos Pedras
R. Tapicuru
R. Real
Rio Vgabaris
Sergipe del Rey
R. San Francisco
R. S. Miguel
R. S. Antonio
Camaroghi
Porto Calvo
Ens.a Vzuna
R. Formoso
R. Serinhaem
Poxiqua
C. de Pero Cabarigua
Villa d'Olinda de Pernambuco
R. M.el Ferreira
R. Goyana
R. Batatan
Ponta de Marim
Barreta
Rio Iamaraca
Rio Amarello
Pedra Furada
Baixos dos Francezes
Miliaria Germanica communia
10 20 30 40 50
Miliaria Gallica communia
10 20 30 40 50 60

18 17 16 Orientens 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

for which he is bound to keepe & defende them: assoone as they arrive with this Sugar in Portugall, they must also pay 20 per cento.

Likewise there are some herbes & rootes, called by the Inhabitants *Copagba*, which if you peele off the rinde, there runs out of it a delicate sapp like Balme, the vertue whereof is highly esteemed, & soone cures wounds. They finde often by the leaves of it, that when a Beast is stung with a Snake or a Serpent, or else being bitten by some cruell Beast, they come & have their recourse to this herbe, as if it were by the instinct of nature to heale them. Here is also an herbe called *Sentida* or *Viva*, wch if one touch, it will shut its leaves and not open them, till the man, which did displease it be gone out of sight. The *Zabucales* as they terme them grow high, and beare an exceeding hard shell in the forme of a cup, hanging down to the ground ward, are full of Chest-nuts, having a pleasant tast, which being ripe, falls downe of themselves one after an other. The *Cajusies* are a kinde of wilde peares, full of juyce, not hurtfull, but may be eaten in the heate of the day with great desire: Among these Peares, there growes very great beans, which hath a very bitter shale, which nevertheless being layd in water to steepe, growes sweete and delicate: these Peares cooles one, and the beanes are hott. Above all fruits the *Ananazes* are highly sett by: for the daintinesse of them, which is a tree, upon the branches whereof hangs fine Nuts, the which being gathered in season, and cut in peeces, makes not onely a savourie dish, but may also be kept long without Sugar: there are also Melons, Pompians, Coucumbers, Pom-granates, Qunices, Figgs & Vines, which beare twise or thrice grapes in a yeare: there are also many Physicall hearbs and simples, which are brought out of these parts, & growes there: there are likewise many sorts of wilde beasts, among the rest, there is a kinde of a wilde Swine, which lives aswell in the water as on the land, and is good meate to eate, it hath a slow gate, because the fore feete are very short, and the hindmost very long, when the Huntsmen seeks to catch him, he dives downe into the next water, that they cannot finde him. The Antes are much like unto Mules, but are lesse, having a very small snout, saving the undermost lip, which is as long as a trumpet, having round eares, & a short tayle, flying the light, and seeking their prey in the night. The Cotia is of the biggnesse of a Hare, and tasts like one: having eares like a prick eard curre, with a small tayle, being a litle greater then the others, wch they call *Paca*, which is almost like a Catt, but of a dusk kish colour, mixed with white spots, the flesh whereof is good meate.

Beasts,

The *Tatuses* are strange Creatures to beholde, of the bigness of a good pigge, the hide whereof covers it as it were with a target, so that it lyes like a Snaile in a shell, and puts out its head and leggs, as a Torteize, and puls them in againe: the *Cerigones* have 2 baggs hanging under their bellies, in which they carry their yonglings, it is a beast of a strange nature and quality, which the Portugals calls *Paressa*, that is lazie bones, because of the slowness thereof: there is also an other litle beast, which cannot goe in lesse then fourteene dayes, as farre as a man can throw a stone, and is therefore called by the Spaniards *Pigritia*.

The Natives worship noe God, but are so mightily adicted to soothsaying, and telling of things to come, that they oftentimes goe out of their wits, and grow madde. Howsoever, the people are endowed with a pretty understanding, as may seeme by him, who tartly blamed the covetousnesse of the Spaniards, for comming from the other end of the world, to digg for gold and holding up a wedge of gold, cryed out *Behold the God of the Christians*; but in most places they are Barbarous. Men and Women goe starke naked, and on high Festivall dayes, hang Jewels in their lips. These Festivall dayes are, when a companie of good Neighbours come together, to be merry over the roasted body of a fatt man, whome they cut in collops, called *Boucon*, and eate them up with great greedinesse and dilectation, such Canibals are some of them. They have two vile qualities, as being mindefull of injuries, and forgetfull of benefits: the Men are cruell without measure, & the Women infinitely lascivious. They cannot pronounce the letters *L. F.* and *R.* the reason of which one being demanded, made answere, because they had amongst them neither Law, Faith nor rulers. They are strongly limmed, and are able swimmers, as well women as men, & will stay under water an houre together. Women in travell are here soone delivered without any great paine, and presently goe about their businesse, belonging to good house wives, they weare long haire on their heads, letting it fly at length, but can not endure any haire in any part of their bodies: they runne together confusedly in troopes, in a straing manner, & wth great silence, the women going before, and their husbands following them. Hitherto they made their bread, and pressed their Wine out of the roote called *Mandioca*, whereof they also make meale. Many housholds and famillies live together under one roofe, which is long in the forme of a long ship, which is turned upside down. A nights they lye in their Hamacks or hanging nets, least they should be troubled with any vermine or flies. Their Ennemies, which they take in the warres, they first make them fatt, and then roast them, and dancing round about them, eates them up as is already said.

There are diverse townes amongst, which these are the chiefest, as *S. Salvador*, or *Bahia de Todos los Sanctos*, in which the Viceroy or Governour with the Bishop keepes their residencie. The West-Indian Companie in the United Netherlands, being erected anno 1623, sent a fleete thither under the commaund of their Admirall *Iacob Willekes*, and the land Souldiers under the conduct of Colonell *Dort*. These set saile with 26 good ships out of the Netherlands the 21 of December, & arrived the 29 of Ianuarij 1624 new stile in the Bay of S. Vincent, & on the westside of the Salt-Ilands, which place was their rendevous. They sett saile from thence the 12 of Aprill, and the 6 of May came into the *Bay de Todos los Sanctos* to surprise, and make themselves master of the towne of *S. Salvador*, which notwithstanding was well provided for a sudden attempt, as well with ammunition, ordinance, as with 2500 men. Nevertheless our Souldiers beirg set a land, in foure small ships, tooke in the Suburbs in the night, & staying in them all night, they entred the towne the next morning, on the 10 of May, &c.

Townes.

The Marchandises, which comes from *Brasile* into *Europe*, are Ambergris, precious Balsum, Brasill wood, for dying and staves, Tobacco, Pepper, Ginger, and abundance of Sugar, and hides of Beasts.

THE DESCRIPTION
Of the Golden Kingdome
OF
PERV.

The Name. NExt vnto *Popayan* lieth *Peru*, the nobleſt, richeſt, and greateſt Province of all *America*, or the nevv vvorld. It is bounded on the North vvith *Popayan*: on the Weſt vvith *Mare Pacificum*, or *Delzur*: on the Eaſt vvith the Peruvian mountaines, and the unknovvne Countries: and on the South vvith the Kingdome of *Chili*. It reacheth from the North to the South ſixe hundred Spaniſh miles in length, & from the Sea-ſide to the high mountaines commonly fifty miles in bredth, and in ſome places more, or leſſe.

Temperature. Soile. & Fertility. The ſoile is fruitfull in all manner of graine, fortunate in the civilitie of her Inhabitants, frequencie of Citties and Salubritie of aire. yet in ſome parts the aire is various, and changeable: for under one Climate you ſhall finde it extreame hott, temperate, and exceeding colde.

Mines of Gold and Silver. This Province aboue any other in *America*, is abundant in rich mines of Gold, and Silver: the mines vvhereof in diverſe places yeeld more of theſe mettalles then of Earth: by vvhich abundance, not *Spaine* onely, but all *Europe* alſo is more ſtored vvith pure and fine Coine, then ever formerly it vvas.

Deviſion. This vvhole Kingdome is governed by a *Vice-Roy*, but divided into three Circles, vvhich the Spanjards tearme *Audientias*. The firſt is called *Quito*, the ſecond *Lima*, & the third *Las Charcas*, or *La Plata*, or ſilver Circle.

The *Audience* of *Quito* is 120 or 180 miles in length, and ſome 30, or 40 in bredth. The Spanjards inhabite theſe tovvnes followving.

The circle or Audience of Quito. The cittie of Saint *Franciſco*, or *Quito*, vvhich is commonly held to lye vvithin 30 ſcruples of the *Æquator* South vvard, is ſeated in a fruitfull and a temperate ſoile, being rich, and populous, and almoſt as vvealthie as the Capitall Citty it ſelfe: for the Countrie round about it is alvvaies greene, & full of fruits, vvhere there proſpers and grovves your *European* fruits abundantly, having alſo all kind of tame Cattel, great ſtore of Gold, & a ſpeciall kinde of *Quick-ſilver*, vvhich is as yellovv as Saffran.

Rhiobamba. The Tovvne of *Rhiobamba* lieth 22 Spaniſh miles from *Quito*, and is a place where many Heard-ſmen dvvell.

Puerto Vieco. *Puerto Vieco* lieth upon *Mar del zur*, almoſt vvithin a degree Southvvard of the *Æquinoctiall* line; being 80 miles from Saint *Franciſco's*, vvhich lieth to the Weſtvvard of it. There is a very troubleſome and a hard vvay to it: it is novv not ſo riche as it had vvont to be; becauſe the *Smarages*, vvhich came frō thence, are not in ſuch great requeſt as they haue beene. Here the ſextons in digging up of graues finde many times the teeth of men vvhich are three fingers broad.

Guayaquil. The tovvne of *Guayaquil*, lying upon the river *Guayaquil*, hath its hauen upon the *Ile of Puna*. It vvas heretofore famous, and is yet in good eſteene, becauſe of the timber it affordeth for ſhipping.

Cuenca. *Cuenca*, or *Bamba* is ſo called by the Natiues, & lieth 50 miles Southvvard from Saint *Franciſco*.

Loxa. *Loxa* of *Zarſa* lieth 16 miles to the Southvvard of *Cuenca*. *Zamora* 80 miles from *Quito* and *Saen*, and is accounted to be 55 miles from *Loxa*.

S. Michaels. S. *Michaels* vvas the firſt Colonie, vvhich the Spanjard placed in theſe parts, and lieth in the *Dale of Prura* 120 miles to the Southvvard of *Quito*. It hath a reaſonable good hauen called *Payta*, being vvithin 5 degrees, and ſome ſcruples from the *Æquinoctiall* line to the Southvvard, and vvithin 25 miles of the ſaid citty. On the Weſtſide of the haven lieth a ſmall tovvne, vvhich vvas taken in, and pillaged by the English.

In the Province *de Los Quixos* are foure tovvnes, namely *Baſa*, *Archidona*, *Avila*, and *Sevilla del Ora*. This Province lieth in the territoire of *Quito* Weſtvvard, is very hot, but by the continuall ſhovvers of raine much moyſtned.

Theſe three tovvnes are in the Province of *Brocomororum*, or *Guarſongo*. viz. *Vallodolit* beyond the Mountaines of *Andes*, being 20 miles from *Loxa*, *Loyola*, or *Combinama* and S. *Iago de las Montannas*, in a Countrie rich in Gold, vvhich puttes dovvne all the neigbouring Countries about it for fineſſe of gold. This Province lyeth to the Southvvard of theſe Countries before mentioned.

The audience of Lima. The *Audientia of Lima*, beginneth vvithin ſix degrees of the *Altitude*, and endeth vvithin 16, or 17 degrees of the Southerne *Latitude*. This *Audience* runneth alonge the Coaſt of the South-Sea almoſt 300 miles, and is not much leſſe in bredth: In vvhich the Spanjardes poſſeſſe theſe tovvnes.

Lima. *Lima*, or *Los Reyes* is the *Metropolis* of this Countrie, and is a very rich marchant tovvne, though it be ſeated tvvo leagues vvithin the land from the Sea: yet it hath a very faire hauen, and a large Gulfe to come into, vvhich is ſhutt in vvith an Iland, lying over againſt it, called *Collao*. It is built vvith much art, for all the chiefe Streetes anſvvere to the market place, and there is ſcarce any private houſe, vvhich hath not vvater conveyed to it from the river. There are many braue houſes in it vvith all ſorts of Marchandizes, and is fortified vvith Forts and vvalls againſt the attempts of the *Engliſh* and the *Hollanders*, vvho haue viſited it heretofore. It is the faireſt and moſt populous Citty of this Region; into vvhich all the ſilver is brought, vvhich comes out of the South Countries, and from thence is tranſported to *Panama*: this tovvne vvas firſt built by *Franciſco Pizarro* Anno 1553. Here is the reſidencie of the *Peruvian Viceroy*. The *Arch-Epiſcopall* Seate, vvho hath many Suffragan Biſhops under him, and this is the *Chancerie* for the vvhole Province.

Miraflores. *Trugillo.* The other townes are *Miraflores*, lying upon the Sea 95 leagues to the Southvvard of *Lima*. *Trugillo* is 80 leagues from *Lima*, having a dangerous hauen to come into, vnleſſe it be vvith a fore-vvinde.

Parilla. *Parilla*, or *Santa* is 55 leagues to the Southvvard of *Lima*, and is accommodated vvith a good hauen, vvhere they haue abundance of vvood and freſh vvater.

Canette. *Aruedo* is ten leagues to the Southvvard of *Lima*: and *Canette*, or *Guarco* 25 from *Lima* is rich and vvell furniſhed vvith good meale.

Arequipa. Finally, *Arequipa* lieth 120, or 130 leagues from *Lima*, and 12 leagues from the Sea, ſeated on the river of *Plata*, and vvas heretofore as famous as *Potoſi*, all the ſilver having bene brought unto it, but is novv of litle account. Betweene *Valverde* (vvhich lieth 35 leagues to the Southvvard of *Lima*) and *Arequipa* are very fine & pleaſant dales vvith hauens, vvhere the Spanjards inhabite here and there, having fortifyed them againſt attempts in diverſe places.

S. Iuan de la Frontiera. *S. Iago.* In the midſt of this Countrie, and firſt of all in the Province of *Cuchapoyarum*, you ſhall meete vvith *Saint Iuan de la Frontiera*, being 120 leagues Southvvard of *Lima*. Alſo *Saint Iago de los Vallos*, being in the Province of *Moybamba*, and is 25 leagues from *S. Iuan* aforeſaid, and to the Northvvard of *Lima* aboue a hundred miles.

Leon de Guanuco. *Leon de Guanuco* is forthie miles to the Northvvard of *Lima*, ſeated in a pleaſant and a fruitfull ſoile, vvhere there are ſiluer mines. *Guamanga*, or *Saint Iuan de la Vittoria* lieth 60 leagues to the Eaſtvvard of *Lima*, about vvhich there are many mines of Gold, Silver, Quickſilver, Copper, Yron, Lettanie, and of Loadſtone. Laſtly, *Cuſco* the ancient Seate of the Indian Kings & Monarchs, before the arrivall of the Spaniards. The King, the more to beautifie this cittie, commanded every one of the nobility, to built a pallace here for his continuall reſidencie: it hath a faire market place, in the midſt of vvhich tvvo high vvaies thvvart one an other, vvhich are 2000 miles long ſtrait, and levell, and vvhich run croſſe the Countrie.

Cuſco. Not farre from *Cuſco* Eaſtvvard lieth the lake of *Titiaca*, out of vvhich there runneth a very ſvvift riuer tovvards the Weſt, vvhoſe vvaters ſpread themſelues out very large, but after vvard grovve narrovver, as if they vvould diſcharge themſelues of their great burden: but being againe encreaſed by the confluence of many rivers, they make againe a ſmall lake, and at laſt looſing themſelues under the ground, fall into the Sea. In this Countrie there are rich and excellent mines of Quickſilver; called by the na-

 tiues

PERV

Linea Æquinoctialis

Septentrio

Milliaria Germanica communia.

Milliaria Gallica communia.

Marquires.

MOIAS.

Abisca prov.

Tacana

Zamar

Chumbi: bilcas.

Ya nagna nas.

Totora.

Aymeraes.

PARINACOCHA PR.

MAMA PROV.

S. Lago de las Montañas

PACAMORES

YGVARSONGO

IVAN DE SALINAS.

CANELA PROV.

Charai mal.

Gomorra

Coxon

S. Iuan de la frontera

Chiachiapoias.

Viticos.

Cumbianama.

Loyola

Xaroca.

Palanda.

Los Quixos.

Avila

Archidona

Zumaque

Valladolid

Sevilla del oro

Baeza

Cuenca

Zamora

Canares.

Palta.

Chumbo.

Guancabilcas.

Mejor.

Guayal

Los Pastos.

Puruaes.

Quito

Pasto

Funes

Iles

Iuca

Yaguarcocha

Ap. de Carangue

Poritaco

Collaguaco

Los Guancas

Cayambes

Tumana

Pastos

Cibundoy

Laguna rigidißima

Trugillo

Almaguer

Petia

Madrigal

Quillacingas.

S. Cruz

Caraques.

Manta

Xipixapa

Puertoviejo

Sierras de Quinche

Los Quixinies

C. de S. Fr.co

C. del Passao

B. de los Caraques

B. de S. Matheo

R. de S. Iago

C. de S. Lorenzo

Conchucos.

Guaraz

Guanuco

Pincos

Pisco chamba

Laguna de Chinchacocha

Bombon

Caxamalca

Guanachaco

Pisco

Chacras

Truxillo

Zana

Mirasflores

Lima

Callao

Atavillos

Iauxa

Tarma

Guaytara

Los SORAS

LOS LVCANES.

Abancay

Cuzco

Chiquinita

Camata

Caravaya

S. Iuan de Lamlaloro

Camches

Cacha

Adies

Vallegrande

Chuquisaca

Potosi

Tucuman

Rio de la Plata

Rio de Parana

Rio Grande

Rio Verde

Rio Parana

Rio Vermejo

Rio Salado

Rio Dulce

Rio Tercero

Rio Quinto

Rio Quarto

Rio Colorado

Rio Negro

Rio de S. Iuan

Rio de S. Nicolas

Rio Caballos

Rio Quemado

Rio de Lobos

Rio de Sangallan

Rio de Camarones

Rio de Guaura

Rio Bermejo, Guarmay

Rio Guaman ò la Barranca

Rio de Lobos Marinos

Rio del Agoja

Rio de Tangora

Rio de Parigie

Rio de S.ta Clara

Rio Daule

Rio de S.ta Elena

Rio Blanco

Rio de la Plaza

Rio Longo

Rio Callo

Rio Chongo

Rio de Cheripe

Rio de Lobos

Rio de S. Roque

Morro de Guanape

Puerto viejo

Guanchaque

Guanayca

Guayaquil

Tumbez

Paita

Piura

Sechura

Lambayeque

Truxillo

Zana

Chacras

Pisco

Guarmey

Guambacho

Guanape

Chincha

Cañete

Ica

Nasca

Arequipa

Camana

Atico

Quilca

Arica

Tarapaca

Iquique

Cobija

Atacama

Copiapo

Coquimbo

Chile

Valparayso

Mendoza

Cuyo

Tucuman

Rio de la Plata

Rio Grande

Rio Verde

Rio Parana

Rio Vermejo

Rio Salado

Rio Dulce

Rio Tercero

Rio Quinto

Rio Quarto

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Guanchaque

Guanayca

Guayaquil

Tumbez

Paita

Piura

Sechura

Lambayeque

Truxillo

Zana

Chacras

Pisco

Guarmey

Guambacho

Guanape

Chincha

Cañete

Ica

Nasca

Arequipa

Camana

Atico

Quilca

Arica

Tarapaca

Iquique

Cobija

Atacama

Copiapo

Coquimbo

Chile

Valparayso

Mendoza

Cuyo

Tucuman

M A R D E L Z

AMSTELODAMI,
Apud Ioannem Ianssonium.

MOTAS.

Marquires.

Cheriabonas.

Cochabamba.

Chuquisaca.

Tacana.

Cothabamba.

Zamaca.

La Paz

Abisca prov.

Chuquito.

Quimis taca

Hubinas

Chuguguanita.

Yanagnanas.

Chumbibilcas.

Totora.

Aymeraes.

Sierras Nevadas

PARIVACOCHA PR.

MAMA PROV.

Viticos.

Bombon.

Laguna de Chincacocha

Guanuco

Pincos

Guaraz

Los SORAS, LOS LVCANAS.

Guaytara.

Xauxa.

Atavillos.

Tarama.

Guanca.

Acos

Olmos

Pasco

Pueblo nuevo

Lauricocha

Yacolla

Potosi

Porco

Val Xuxuy

Talmora

Salta, Ciudad de Lerma

Yuntas

Ivisuy, S. Salvador

CHICHAS

Tobiso

Atacama

Morro Moreno

Salinas Morro de los Negros

C. Michael Dias

C. Lion

Huytamor Pto de Vetor

B. de nuestro Señor

R. de la Hoya

R. de Pipa

R. de Camarones

R. Pisagua

R. Ilo

R. Tambo

R. Moquegua

R. Locumba

R. Sama

R. Caplina

R. Chuchos

R. Ylave

R. Yslay

R. Guaytara

R. Guarmay

R. Guaman o la Barranca

Pto Bermejo, Guarmay

Cayma

Ferrol

Morro de Guanape

Guanchaque

Huanchaco

Callao

Islas Formigas

Salinas de Guaura

Pto de Sangallan

Ylo Lobo

Ylo Quemado

Ylo de Hacari

S. Juan

S. Nicolas

Ylo de Cavallo

Ylo de Pachacamac

Ylo de Asia

Ylo de Chilca

Ylo de Cerro Azul

Ylo de Mala

Ylo de Guarmay

Ylo de Guambacho

Ylo de Guanape

Ylo de Santa

Ylo de Chao

Ylo de Guanape

Ylo de Chimbote

Ylo de Ferrol

Ylo de Huanchaco

Ylo de Pacasmayo

Ylo de Lobos

Ylo de Lobos

Ylo de Lobos

Mines of quick silver.

tiues *Guantabelica*, vvhich brings the King of Spaine in yearely great benefit, much vvhereof is carryed to the golden and siluer mines of *Potosi*, being of singular use for the scovvring, and refyning of Gold & Silver. There are some other tovvnes, under the command of *Cusco*, as *Viscabamba*, *Saint Francisco de la Vittoria*, and *Saint Iuan del Oro*, a small tovvne in the Province of *Carabuya*, about vvhich are mines of most pure, and excellent gold.

The audience of Charcas, or de la Plata.

The *Audientia Charcensis* called also *La Plata*, beginneth from the Confines of *Lima*, and extendeth as farre as the Kingdome of *Chili*, being 300 leagues in length. The bredth is not certainely knovvne, seing it reacheth from *Mare Pacificum*, to that Province, vvhere the riuer *de la Plata* lieth. There are many provinces in it vvhereof many of them abounds in rich mines of gold, out of the bovvells of vvhich an infinite treasure for a long time hath bene digged out of them, & transported from thence into Spaine.

In this territoire are these tovvnes follovving inhabited by the Spanjards 1. *Nuestra Sennora de la Par*, being within the Province of *Chuquiabo*, vvhich is a part of *Collao*, and lyeth 80, or 90 leagues to the Eastvvard of *Lima*. There is here exceeding fine gold; yea many are of the opinion, that the very bovvels of these mountaines are full of pure gold.

The Silver mines of Potosi.

The *Metropolis Potosi* is 18 leagues from *Villa de la plata*, or the Silver tovvne, called also by some *Argyropolis*: but is noe great tovvne. The Silver mines here about the Mountaine of *Potosi*, are so exceeding rich, that a quintall yeelded 80 markes of fine Silver, vvhich vvas never heard off in other places. The Indians in travelling found out first these rich mines, vvhich being knovvne in Argyropolis, they presently shared this mountaine of *Potosi* among the cittizens thereof, vvho through the labour of the Indians haue digged so much Silver out of it, that it hath sufficiently furnished all *Europe*.

Arica.

Vpon the Sea Coast they haue a braue hauen called *Arica* from vvhence at this day they transport all their Silver, and lieth from the Silver mount of *Potosi* about 70 leagues, being exceeding strongly fortifyed against the attempts of the English, and the Netherlanders. In former ages there vvere 8 Indian Kings of *Peru*. vitz. 1 *Ingaroia*. 2. *Vanguazaguaque* 3. *Vixococa*. 4. *Picachuti*. 5. *Guaimacapa*. 6. *Guascar* and *Atabalipa*. 7. *Mangocapa, and* 8. *Amare*.

The ancient Kings of Peru, & the conquets thereof. See Mr. Heylin.

The most lucky Prince of these eight vvas *Guaimacapa*, vvho extended his Empire to the largenesse it hath now: Since his death fortune hath frovvned on them all. For his tvvo Sonnes *Guascar*, and *Atabaliba*, immediately after the solemnizing of his funerall, striued for the Empire, till *Francisco Pizarro* a Spanish Captaine (vvho first discovered and found out this rich Countrie in the time of Charles the fifth) ended the controversie; by seazing on the Kingdome, to the use of his master of Spaine. *Guascar* vvas slaine, and *Atabalipa* seing the vvhole Kingdome lay at stake, layd all his riches, life, and liberty upon it, and cast the dice on a plaine, nigh to the Citty of *Caximaca*, vvhere the dice running on the Spanjards sides gaue them the glorie of the day, and hapless *Atabalipa* remained a prisoner, after an infinite slaughter of his Subjects. He gaue unto the Spaniards, as a ransome for his life and liberty, a house piled upon all sides with refined Gold, & Silver, being in estimation about ten millions, vvhich vvhen they had receiued they most perfidiously slevv him. His tvvo Successours laboured for the restoring of their ruinated inheritance, but prevailed nothing. For the vvickednesse of the *Peruvians* vvas novv full, and God sent these Spanjards amongst them, as executioners of his Vengeance, Anno 1533. The Spanjards since there comming into *America*, haue here and in other parts behaued themselues most inhumainely tovvards these poore and unarmed *Indians*, killing them up like sheepe to the slaughter, and forcing them like Beasts to labour in their mines, carry all burdens, and doe all drudgeries. *Hathney* a noble man being vvith many applausiue arguments persvvaded to embrace the Christian religion, demanded first, vvhat place vvas ordained for such as vvere baptized, ausvvere vvas made *Heaven*, and its ioyes: Secondly, vvhat place vvas bequeathed to them, vvho vvould not be baptized, ansvvere vvas made *Hell*, and its torments: Thirdly vvhich of these places vvas allotted to the *Spanjards*; and vvhen ansvvere vxas made, that *Heaven* vvas, he renounced his intended *baptisme*, protesting that he had rather goe to *Hell* vvith the unbaptized, then to liue in Heauen vvith so cruell a people.

Rivers.

Mountaines.

VVilde Beasts.

The plaine Countrie of *Peru* is sandie and for the most part barren, the more, because there are but a fevv rivers, and lakes in it, or by reason it seldome raines. The chiefe rivers are *Maragon*, *Guaraquil* and *Rio de la plata*, being 150 miles broad at the mouth and 2000 long or thereabouts. There are Mountaines in *Peru*, vvhich stretch out a greatvvay subject to colde and often times covered vvith snovv: upon these mountaines are a great many Lyons, Wolues, Blackebeares, Geese, & a beast like a Camell, of vvhose vvoll they make Clouthes, and other things. Here also in this Countrie is a very strange Beast, vvhich hath about her neck hanging dovvne by her belly a bagg of indifferent greatnesse, into vvhich shee putteth her younglings, at the approach of any body, and scuddeth avvay. Betvveene these Mountaines are many faire, great, deepe, fruitfull and rich Dales and Valleys, vvhich participate of a vvarmer ayre, vvhich makes the Inhabitants of these valleys more sharp-vvitted, fuller of dexterity, and agilitie, and haue better manners, then the other Indians. *Andes* are like-vvise Mountaines vvithout Dales, vvhich runn from the North to the South vvith continued topps and ridges. These Mountaines environne the Province of *Callao*.

The Andes.

The manner of the Peruvians.

Touching the manners of these people in Generall, *Levinus Apollonius* vvriteth thus. The vvhole Countrie is divided into three seuerall kindes of people, and every of these into diverse Habits, for they tooke delight in their severall fashions differing and unlike one an other, vvere diligent in learning the languages of one an other, and oftentimes provoked each other to vvarres living in continuall troubles and dissensions, till at last this vvhole Countrie as farre as the *Æquator* came under the Commande of their Lords (called *Gynacana*) vvho domineered ouer them, so that every man learned the *Cusconish* speech, vvherevvith they could travell through the vvhole Countrie. The vveemen vveare long vvollen Coats dovvne to their knees, and the men a shirt dovvne to their thighes vvith a mantle cast ouer it. And though this fashion be used commonly through all the land, yet differ they much in the tyre of their heades, for in many places they use severall head-bands, diverse being of one colour, and others of severall dies. And there is not one of them, but is knovvne by these distinct bands, and colours in vvhat place soever he dvvelleth. They are by nature for the most part of a simple and a vveake capacity: suffring themselues oftentimes to be deceived and cossoned in their barteries, and bargaines: being also so blockish that they scarcely knovv vvhat Gold and Silver they haue; using onely vnmunted peeces and lumpes, vvhich they thirst & longe after, as much as vvee doe. Notvvithstanding this fooliish simplicitie they are more vicious, then those vvhich dvvell under the *line*, being Hyppocrites, Dissemblers, silent murmurers and bearing private grudges like the Ievves: & are also giuen to lust and luxurie, making litle or noe account of their wiues, but using them like slaues and Drudges; and for a trifle vvill beate them pittifully: they make them goe in a thinne smock, vvhich covers their secret parts from their navell dovvnevvards, the rest of their bodies are starcke naked, and their armes and legges they adorne vvith round ringes about them, and as other *Indians*, boore holes through their lares and lipps vvearing smarages, and yron rings in them. There vveapons are Svvords, Bovves, Clubbs, Silver pole axses, yea some of Gould, and the like. In their temples they use to vvorship tvvo carved Images. The one being of the likenesse of a black Goate the other of a longe Serpent, before vvhich they fall dovvne and vvorship. They haue noe knovvledge of any Arts, Letters or of picturing, as the Mexicans haue, vvho use in stead of vvords and letters *Hierogliphs* in expressing their minds by figures and images: after the manner of the Egyptians. They use vvollen threds, vvhich they call *Quippos*, tyed together vvith severall knots, by vvhich they reckon their numbers, accounting from one to ten, and so forvvard. These knotts they die & giue them seuerall colours, vvhereby they can distinguish diverse things. Every Province hath its *Notarie*, vvho by these knotts, noteth up everie memorable act, vvhich hapneth, and tells the people vvhat came to passe many ages agoe.

The People hold opinion, that men use after their buriall to eate, drincke, and vvantonnize vvith vvomen, and therefore commonly at the death of any of their frends they kill some of their servants (vvhom they bury vvith him) to vvait on him in the other vvorld. They are of a good courage, and feare not death, aud knovv vvell hovv to manage their Weapons. When they had conquered any Countrie, they used to divide it into three parts, alotting the first to the service of their Gods: the second to the revenevv of their King: and the third to the maintenance and relieue of the poor, a very just and equall division, and in vvhich there is nothing barbarous.

They haue some knovvledg by heare say of Noahs flood.

The *Peruvians* haue thus much notice of the generall deluge, that the Countrie vvas overvvhelmed vvith vvaters and all men perished except seuen, vvho hid themselues in a hole, vvhich they call *Paticambo*, vvhere having lived in safety, till the furie of the vvaters vvere assvvaged; they came out of the lurking place, and repeopled the Countrie. The chiefe of these seuen vvas *Mangocapa*, vvhose posterity possessing in this Countrie a plat of ground 20 miles in circuit, governed themselues in an *Aristocraticall* state; & at last choose thē a King, vvhich mutation of their cōmon-vvealth, vvas (as by their computation is coniectured) *Anno* 1280, or some vvhat nigh it, as Mr. Heylin relateth.

THE DESCRIPTION OF PARAGVAY, or the Provinces called RIO DE LA PLATA, with the adjacent Regions of TVCVMAN, & SANTA CRVZ DE LA SIERRA.

Name. THE Provinces *Rio de la Plata*, borroweth their name from this river; the certaine bounds of them being not yet knowne, but onely that part, which looketh to the North Sea. Southward they begin at the ſhoare of the ſaid river, lying under the 36. degree of Southerne altitude, and reaching Northward are bounded in that part of *Braſil*, which lieth under the *Tropick* of *Capricorne*. Weſtward they ſhoote out as farre as the Province *Tucuman*, & in ſome places border upon the vtmoſt confines of *Peru*.

Bounds.

Fertility. This Region is much commended for the abundance of all things, and the fertility of the ſoile, yeelding good ſtore of Graine, Wines, Sugars, and a good encreaſe of all fruits growing there, tranſported out of Spaine. There are alſo goodly paſtures, which feedes all kinde of Cattle, eſpecially Horſes, which at the firſt were but ſeuen and thirty in all, to wit, 30. ſtone Horſes, & ſeuen Mares, in the ſpace of forty yeares haue had ſuch a breede, that the countrie is full of them. There are alſo three ſorts of Deere, the firſt ſort almoſt as bigg as your leſſer Cowes, having great and lofty hornes, they lodge in fennie grounds, and amonge reedes: the other ſort are of the bigneſſe of a fallow Deere and feede in fields: the other of the leaſt kinde liue upon the Mountaines. They haue alſo many Swyne and Babons, with beards and longetailes, almoſt as bigg as a man, likewiſe Tigers, Lyors, and other Wilde-beaſts. And ſuch great and long Serpents, whereof incredible things are written. In this Countrie alſo is the *Chameleon*, which turneth its mouth towards the winde and liveth by the aire, but is not hurtfull to man. Alſo there are many Lizzards. And though it was thought heretofore, that there were no Gold Mines in it: yet of late yeeres the contrarie is ſeene, & many veines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron and Amathiſts haue bene found in it.

Wilde Beaſts.

The river de la Plata. The *Indians* call *Rio de la Plata*, *Paranaguaza*, and alſo *Parana*. Next unto the river of the *Amazons*, for greatneſſe it will giue place to none in the Word. The mouth of it windeth towards the South, and lieth from *Mar del Noort* under the altitude of 35. and 36. degrees. The mouth whereof is 30. Spaniſh miles broad betweene *Cabo de Santa Maria* on the North, and *Cabo Blanco*, now called *Cabo di Sant Antonio*, on the South ſide. If you goe higher upward into the Continent, it is 10. miles broad, having many litle Ilesin it, which lie diſperced here and there. This river in diverſe places, receiueth many other rivers into it, coming from the Eaſt and from the Weſt, as farre as *Port de Los Reyes*: which is a great Lake called *Lago de Los Xarayes*, lying litle leſſe them three hundred miles from the mouth of it, ſwelling and encreaſing with the rivers, which fall from the *Andean* Mountaines. *Rio Parana* neere unto *Ciudad Real* hath a great waterfall (much like unto that of the river *Nilus* in Egypt) making ſuch a roaring noize, and ſending forth ſuch a dampe, that no man dares approch within 200. paces: it falls from the top of a ſteepe rock ſome 200. fathome high, neither dares any man come neere it with *Canovves* or boates within a league, leaſt they ſhould be overturned, becauſe the violence of the ſtreame runs as ſwift as an arrow out of a bowe.

It is reported, that *Iean Diaz de Solis* was the firſt that euer ſailed up this river anno 1515. and after him *Sebaſtiã Gabot* an Engliſhman, ſent thither by thoſe of *Seville*, to paſſe through the Strait of *Magellan*, to the *Moluccoes*. He having ſailed ſome leagues up this river found a great deale of Silver, which the Indians of their Warres had gotten from the *Peruvians*, and for this reaſon, called it *Rio de la Plata*, or the *Silver River*, which before this *Iohn* had named (*Rio di Solis*) the *River* of the *Sunne*. Theſe Regions are all under one Gouvernment and Superintendencie: being ſubject to the Viceroy of *Peru*, in regard of their vicinity. They are likewiſe under one Biſhop, and haue three villages and Societies of *Caſtillians*. There are alſo in theſe parts a multitude of *Indians*, which are very tall and haue ſtrong & corpulent bodies.

Townes. The chiefe townes are theſe: firſt that of *Nueſtra Senora del Aſſumcion*, where the firſt Colonie was planted, & is the *Metropolis* of this Countrie, lying under the 25. degree of the Southerne altitude, firſt founded by Duke *Iohn Salazar*, by the Commaund of *Pedro de Mendoza* Gouvernour. On the right ſide of it neere unto the *Tropicke*, lieth *Ciudad Real*, called by the Indians *Guyara*, and alſo by an other name *Oliveros*, being 80. miles from the towne of *Aſſumcion*, neere unto the river *Parana*, ſituate in a fertile ſoile, where there is plenty of victuals. On that part which looketh towards *Peru*, ſtands the towne called *S. Cruz de Sierra*, which was firſt planted with Inhabitants by *Nuſſo de Chaves*, built upon the river *Paraguay*, having 300. Caſtillians Burgers in it, and 300. begotten by the Caſtillians of Indian women, which they call *Meſtizos* or *Mungrils*. Here the Gouvernour holds his reſidencie, having a Cathedrall Church, & the Kings miniſters in it, called *de la Plata*, and is ſuffragant to the Arch-Biſhopricke *de los Reyes*. There are in this region foure hundred thowſand Indians tributaire, the number whereof encreaſed daylie. The towne of

SEPTENTRIO

6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37

OCCIDENS

R. Maiobamba
R. Chupachos
Mama pr.
R. Xauca
Bilcoy
R. Parcos
R. Vinaq
R. Bilcas
R. Abancay
R. Apurima
Cusco
R. Lucay
R. Ogotari
R. de Iuan de Orzgliano
XARAYES
Lago de los Xarayes
R. Omagoas
PERV
Puerto de los Reyes
R. Ygnatu
Xacoaes
Xaquesses
Chanesses
Guaxarapos
Delaguadero
Los Andes
Arica
MAR DEL ZVR
MOXOS.
R. Paraguay
Paraguaes
Guebecusis
Pto dela Candellaria
Surucusis
Bascherepos
Paiembos
M.S.Fernando
Titanes
Cordillera delos
Taguamacis
Ytatyn
S.Crus dela Sierra
Cheriguanaes
Chiquitos
Potosi
Laplata
R. Guapay
Paca
V. Totora
V. Taryja
S. Bernardo dela frontera
Paicones
R. Pilcomayo
Aullagas
TROPICVS
CHICAS.
MAIAS.
Weibingo
Yaperues
Guaicurues
R. Pilcomayo
Carios
Araquaxy
Assumcion
Guayra, Ciudad Real, Oliverus
GVARANIS
R. Parana
Agaces
Peña pobre
Santana
Corrientes
Salta
Xuxuy
Val de Xuxui
Nra Sra de Talavera
Yuntas
Val de Calchaqui
S. Miguel de Tucuman
R. Ypin
R. Bermejo, o Salado
R. Parannamiri
L. de los Mahomas
Aigais
Mepenes
Mequaretas
R. Estero
Stt Iago el estero
Santa Fe
Quiloacas
R. Vmay
R. Negro
TVCVMAN.
La Serena
CHILI
Los Andes
S. Iago
Mendoça
S. Iuan dela frontera
Corduba
Tenbues
S. Spiritu
Torre de Gaboto
R. S. Salvado
R. Vruay
Yas de S. Lazaro
Y. de Martin Garcia
R. de S. Iuan
Yas de S. Graviel, o delos piedras
R. de Palmas
R. de Lucá
Chaurruae
Monte Seruelo
R. de Solis
I. de Maldonado
Buenos ayres
R. Zarcaranna
Diaguitas
Iuries
Quirandies
Mata gorda
R. Ortis
R. dos Sanctos
Rio
MERIDIES

SEPTENTRIO

PARAGVAY, Ó PROV. DE RIO DE LA PLATA cum regionibus adiacentibus TVCVMAN et S.TA CRVZ DE LA SIERRA.

Milliaria Germanica communia

Milliaria Gallica communia

BRASIL

TROPICVS CAPRICORNI

MAR DEL NORT.

GVARANIES

MAIAS.

CVMAN.

Iuries

Quirandies

Tierra dos patos

Rio de la plata

R. de Iuan de Oregliano

Lago de los Xarayes

Puerto de los Reyes

Xacoaes
quesſes
neſſes

Guaxarapos

Paraguaes

Guebecuſis

Pto de la Candellaria

Surucuſis

Baſcherepos

Paiembos

M.S. Fernando

Ytatyn

Cherigvanaes

hiquitos

Weibingo

Yaperues

Guaicurues

Carios

Assumcion

Araguaig

R. Pilcomayo

Nra Sra de Tamera

R. Parannamiri

R. Ypitt

R. Bermejo o Salado

L. de los Mahomas

Aigais

Mepenes

Mequaretas

Santa Fe

Quiloacas

Tenbues

S. Spirito ó Torre de Gaboto

Corduba

R. Zarcaranna

Aga:
zes

Santana

7. Corrientes

Peña pobre

R. Parana

Guayra, Ciudad Real, Oliverus

Storting

R. Yguzu

Piqueri

Iocanguzir

Abangobi

R. Iacqueri

R. Tibagi

R. Iocangvazu

R. Vmay. R. Negro

R. S. Salvado

R. Vrazg

Yes de S. Lazaro

R. de Martin Garcia

R. de S. Iuan

Yes de S. Graviel, ó delos piedras

R. de Palmas

R. de Lucā

Buenos ayres

Chaurruaes

Monte Sorelo

R. de Solis

I. de Maldonazo

C. de Sta Maria

R. de Martin afco

de Caſtilhos

de lobos

Mata gorda

R. Ortis

R. dos Sanctos

C. de S. Antonio

S. Paulo

S. Vincent

Grande de S. Sebaſtian

R. Ianeiro

Cſrio

Cipopay

Anniriri

Cariores

R. Ytabuca

R. Tajahu

de Gale

Ilha de S. Catharina

Alagoa

R. Ararungo

R. Tamandabug

AMSTELODAMI, Excudebat Ioannes Ianſſonius.

MERIDIES

Buenos Ayres lieth next unto the mouth of the river, upon the South side of it, being a good soile, it aboundeth most in Castillian fruits. *Pedro di Mendoza* putt Inhabitants into it Anno 1535. It is a plaine and a levell Countrie throughout; saving that here and there are some small hillocks and hills, neere unto the river side. Vpon the South side of the towne of *Assumcion* lieth *Sante Fe* in a plaine, bordering upon the Province of *Tucaman* and *Corduba*. There are barbarous people in it, which are neighbours to the *Calchinos*, *Menepes* and *Chiloacas*. It is about 120. miles distant from *Buenos Ayres*, and almost as farre from the towne *Assumcion*.

Vpon the Edg of these Provinces, which reach from *Brasil* to the river *de la Plata*, there are fiue or sixe Ports, very commodious for the rigging of shipping, to wit, *S. Vincents Port*, lying under the 33. degree of altitude, and besides the river *Vbay*; as also the *Port de la Canavea*, under 35. degrees of altitude: likewise the *Port de la Barca*, the river and *Port* of *Sant Francisco*, the *Ile* of *Sant Catharina*, a safe place for shipping, the *Port Cerrado*, the *Port Riopholado*, the river *Tiraquiri* being 32. degrees. In the yeare 1545. in which time the Duke *Salazar* commanded, after the Death of *Don Pedro di Mendoza*, there hapned a strange accident in this Province, that a *Tiger* gitting into a house by night tore a *Castilian* greeveously, lying in his bed in the sight of his wife, & sone: after pulling him out drag'd him to his Denne, where he devoured him. The Duke going out very earely in the morning with 50. Souldiers to seeke this beast, found him a devouring of his pray, & leaping towards him let fly his pistoll at him, and shooting the Tiger through his heart, kild him.

The Province of

TVCVMAN.

THe Province and Jurisdiction of *Tucaman* hath its situation in the *Midland*, the territoire whereof reacheth from the Province *de Los Chicas*, which are under the royaltie of the imperiall Citty of *Potosi* to the river *de la Plata*. It is a temperate Countrie, and consequently fruitfull, but hath hitherto noe Mines of Gold and Silver found in it. The places and habitations of the *Castillians* under one Bishop are these. 1. *S. Iago del Estero*, first called *del Varco*, lying under the height of 28. degrees and 85. miles to the Southward of *Potosi*, by the Lake and river *Estiero*. This is the Gouvernours Seate, The Kings Ministers, the Kings Treasurie, and the Bishops Seate, having a Cathedrall Church. The towne of *S. Maria de Talavera* is fiue and forty miles to the Northward of *Sant Iago* 40. miles from *Potosi* under the height of 26. degrees. The towne called *S. Michael de Tucuman* lies 28. miles from *Sant Iago* to the Westward, under the height of 27. degrees. It had a colonie putt into it, when as the father of *Garcia di Mendoza*, Marquesse *di Canieta* commanded there in the quality of Vice-roy. There are also other new townes, as *Londres* and *Chalcaque*, which they call the *Nevv Cordura*, in the Province *de los Iurias* and *Dragnitas*: the Inhabitants whereof removed of late yeeres unto some other place. The Natiues of this Countrie weare Wollen cloaths, cunningly woven with interlaced leather after the manner of the Spanish Carpets. It nourisheth a great number of Cattle, whose wool they use, and yeelds them good profit. They joyne house to house, lying not disperced or separated one from an other, having long streets, and joyning closse together, though the villages be but litle & few, everie familly dwelling within themselues and fence their houses round about with bushes and thornes, because of the continuall warre and ennimitie which is amonge them. The Inhabitants of the Countrie are very laborious, and are not given to drunkenesse, as some other Nations of the Indians are. Seuen great rivers water this Province, having besides aboue 80. lesser rivers and currents, much commended for the goodnesse of their waters. There are many goodly large & faire pastures, also for the feeding of Cattle. It is of the very same temperature both in Summer and Winter as *Castile* is: having a very cleare & sweete climate. The Captaines *Diego de Roias*, *Philippo Gutierraz*, and *Nicolas de Heredi*, were the first that discovered it on the South side from the *River de la Plata*, to *Gobotas Fort*.

The Province of

SANTA CRVZ DE LA SIERRA.

SAnta *Cruz de la Sierra*, (whereof wee haue spoken heretofore) is likewise a *Midland* Province, bordering upon *Peru*, having receiued this name from the Capitall towne, seated in a dry place voyd of water. The towne is built at the foote of a hill in a plaine, from whence the Mountaines begins to rise, the houses for the most part being covered with Palme-leaues. There is a litle river comming out of a rock, which doth discharge it selfe in the next Lake, in which there are taken many savourie fish, which are brought into the towne. It aboundeth in household fruits, agreable to the soile as *Platanos*, *Guayabas*, *Pinnas*, *Granadillas*, *Ambabayas*, *Lurunias* and *Tucumays*, all well tasted. There are also *Dates*, the meale whereof is exceeding nourishing. There are likewise Grapes, Figgs and Melons, very like to those of *Castile*. But the Trees grow not so longe, for *Pomgranates* and *Quinces*, will not grow well there. Heretofore the Inhabitants thereof dwelt in houses made of dirt, with earthen walls, and kept raine water in pits, and oftentimes dyed for thirst. *India fruits.*

These *Indians* were greeveously molested by others called *Cheriguansaes*, as also the *Titanes* distant some 35. miles from them, who dwelt in a plentifull soile. In this Countrie of the *Titans*, there are Mines of Gold, of Silver and of Lead. And as by these Countries one enters into *Peru*: so at first was discovered the Negotiation betweene them, and the people dwelling in *Rio de la Plata* found out first Anno 1541, by *Nuflo de Chaves* a Spaniard. Within 30. miles of this place Eastward, lieth the Province of *Ttatin*, being full of Mines of all sorts of Mettall. Moreover, upon the Confines of *Santa Cruz*, there are other Countries and people, as the *Chivichicocis*, *Los Mexos*, *Cheriguanaes* and *Tipiones*. Heretofore the Spaniards had here an other towne called *La nova Rioia*, and the village *La Baranca*, both destroyed by the barbarous *Cheriguanaes*, in that time when aste Vice-roy *Conde de Neyve* commanded over *Peru*.

THE DESCRIPTION OF CHILE.

Name. THE Province of *Chile* taketh its denomination from the vehemencie of the cold & chilnes thereof, & lieth betweene the *tropicke* of *Capricorne*, *Peru*, and the Countrie of the *Patagones*; the one part of it *South*, the other *North*: On the West it hath *Mare Pacificum*, shut in by a very large tract, from the Confines of this region, and the Empire of *China*. In the same nature as *Europe* is, so is it subject to raine, thunder, and lightning, and alteration of the seasons of the yeare; saving that by the vicissitude of times, it is Summer there, when it is winter with us. You discover and see the *Pole Antarticke*, by the revolution of a small cloud, the Circumference vvhereof hath the *Pole* for its center. All this region is partly *maritimate*, and partly mountagnous. And that part which lieth next the sea coast, is most subject to heate. There are abundance of Cattle, and of *Austriges*, and the seeds, and fruits, which are brought thither out of Spaine prosper and growe quickly. Many rivers are frozen too, and stopp their currents in the night, by reason of the extremitie of the colde, but in the daye time the Sunne melts the yce and they runne againe. The Inhabitants are of a great stature and corpulent, wel limmed & couragious in warre. They use bowes and Arrowes. Their cloaths are the shinnes, and furres of wild-beasts, and Sea-wolues.

Bounds.

The Pole Antartick.

Fertility.

The Largeneſſe. This Region extendeth 500 miles from North to South, and reacheth as farre as the *Straite of Magellanus*, and 400 miles from East to West, or from *Mar Pacificum* to the *Antlanticke*, and 500 miles beyond it. Nevertheleſſe if ye take the Province of *Chile* more restrictly, and as it is now inhabited and manured by the *Spaniards*, it is not aboue 300 miles in length, & onely twentie in bredth, & some times lesse, but principaly towards the mountaines called *Cordillera los Andes*, it is of a large extent, and almost all waies covered with Snow. Now, thoug it is said, that the temperature of these regions are various, and that they are subject to heate, cold, & stormes, by reason of the alteration of the heigth of the Pole, under which they lye: yet notwithstanding the aire in some places is so milde, and the climate so good, that it will not giue place to any other part in *India*, either for the multitude of inhabitants, being almost situated (over against) and in the same heigth of degrees, as *Castile* is: or for the abundance of all sorts of victuals, and provisions, the plentie of all things. The opulentie of the mines, and other riches, as also for the power, might, agility, & dexterity of the Natiues, for which it maye contend, and compare with all the other Regions of India. The people are giuen to follow the warres; & are of a gigantine stature, being some of them eleuen foote high, that can hardly be brought into order, & Civilitie: In so much that they yet fight vaillantly for their liberties in the Mountaines, and in those places, where the *Cordilleras* confine, especially in the Provinces of *Arauco*, *Tucapel*, and the valley of *Puren*, which lies betweene the towne *de la Conception*, *Los confines*, and the *imperiall Citty*.

Temperature.

Fertility & disposition of the natiues.

Devision. It is devided into two provinces, viz. *Chica*, & the *Patagones*. The Countrie towards the midland is very mountainous, and unfruitfull: towards the sea-shore levell, fruitfull, and watered with many rivers, flowing from the mountaines; this being the chiefe benefit the Countrie reapeth from them. The Spaniards finde here good plenty of gold, abundance of hony, store of Cattell, and wine enoug for their owne use: the Vines brought hither out of Spaine prosper exceedingly.

In that part of *Chile*, which frontreth upon *Peru*, is the Valley of *Copiapo*, which in the Indian tongue signifyeth the *Land of Iaspes*, for in the mount next adjoyning to it, they finde abundance of these precious stones, and because there are so many in these parts, they are litle sett by, and of no great value. This Valley hath an intervall, or space of 35 miles, and is bounded with an other valley called *Guasco* lying under the heigth of 29 Degrees. Next unto that lies the valley of *Chile*, more famous then all the other vallies in this Region, and as some say, from whence this province tooke its name. Here were heretofore found the golden mines of *Quillota* from which *Validiva* brought such great treasure, and riches.

Three valleyes.

Townes. La Serena. Now the first towne next unto *Peru* is called by the Spaniards *La Serena* built Anno 1544. by *Valdivia Governour of Chile* in the Valley of *Coquimbo* not farre from *Mar del Zur*, or the South sea. Ye haue the longest day there upon the 14 of *December*, being 14 howers longe, and the longest night upon the eleventh of Iune. *Lopes Vas* in the description of these regions reporteth, that there are but two hundred houses in this towne which is confirmed to be true, because *S. Francis Drake* landing here abouts, & marching with some of our Nation into the Countrie, to wit, with some three hundred light horsemen, & two hundred foote, made the whole Countrie to fly before him. For the rest, raine falls seldome there, and not passing three or foure times in a yeare.

S. Iago. *Saint Iames* towne called by the Spaniards *S. Iago* is the Metropolitan o all the Province, the first colonie of *Chile*, plante there by *Pedro de Vandivia* Anno 1541, it lieth under the heigth of 34½ degrees, 15 miles distant from the sea, and ten from the Valley of the *Chilois*. It is the Seate of a Cathedrall Church, and hath three Convents in it, viz. The *Dominicans*, the *Cordeliers* or *Gray-frayers*, and the *Mercenaires*. It is situated in a soile abounding in wheate, wine, and other things, especially, in rich mines of gold. It hath aboue ten thousand Indians tributaire, divided into sixe familles or tribes. The port, or haven of *Valparayso*, lying upon the mouth of the river of *Topocalma* runns through it, and lies very commodious for it.

Mendoza & S. Iuan de la Frontiera. In the Province of *Chucuito*, beyond the *Cordilleras de los Andes*, mountaines so called, are situate in a chill and a barren region, the townes of *Mendoza* and *Saint Iuan de la Frontera*, which were peopled by *Garcia de Mendoza*. The towne *Mendoza* lieth in the same heigth as *Saint Iago* doth; being 40 miles distant from it. There is an open way to it through the midst of the Mountaines, but very troublesome to passe, in regard they are covered continually with snow, which one shall meete with al. *Saint Iuan de la*

Mendoza.

CHILI.

Sierra nevado de Los Andes

Mendoça

Chucuito

S. Iuan de la frontera

Val de Copayapo

Val de Guasco

Val de Chile,
Val de Quillota

Mapocho

S. Iago de la Nueva Estremadura

La Serena

Promaucaes

Concepcion

Puren

La Mocha

I. Totoral

I. de Mocha

I. de Guan Fernando

MAR DE CHILI

SEPTENTRIO

ORIENS

OCCIDENS

AMSTELODAMI,
Henricus Hondius
excudit.

DE CHILI

ORIENS

OCCIDENS

MERIDIES

33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46

Milliaria Gallica communia.

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Leucæ Hiſpanicæ.

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90

Milliaria Germanica communia.

10 20 30 40 50 60 70

Sierra nevado de Los Andes

Promaucaes

Pulches

Mariquina Val

Guadalanquen prov.

Agualay, Provincia de Ancud

Puren

Tucapel

Arauco

Casa fuerte

Imperial

Villa Rica

Lago Mallobauquen

Baldivia

Osorno

Castro

S. Iuan de la frontera

S. Iago de la Nueva Eſtremadura

Yſas de Guan Fernandez

Pto de S. Domingo

Cabo de Iſlas

C. de Diego Gallego

de la Frontera lieth to the Soutward of *Mendoza*.

La Conception. The Towne called *La Conception*, is seated by the side of *Mare Pacificum* or the calme sea, and was peopled Anno 1550 under the conduct of *Petro de Valdivia*. The Governours keeps there their residencie since the Court or Soveraigne *Audience* brake up, which was held there from the yeare 1567. till Anno 1574. There are in it three Cloisters of *Dominican*, Gray, and Mercinarie Fryers: The Haven is a winding gulfe in the sea, having an Ile opposite against it, which lies as a bulwarke to defend it, so that stormes and tempests cannot hurt it. The Inhabitants are daylie troubled with the *Arauces* which are accounted the best souldiers of the *Chilois*, having good experience in the Art militairie, which is the cause that the king of Spaine, is forced to keepe strong garnisons of souldiers in them, having bene once sacked & destroyed by the *Barbarians*. To this Continent joyneth *S. Maries* Ile, which the Spaniards haue much adoe to keepe against the inroads of the *Barbarians*.

Villaneuva de los Infantes. *Ville-neuva de los Infantes*, or *de los Confines*, was first of all made habitable by *Garcia de Mendoza*. It lies 16 miles from *la Conception*, and eight from the mountaines called *Andes*. It hath a Convent of *Iacobins* and *Cordeliers*: The Indians lye upon the confines, who by warrs and armes defend their borders; so that this towne cannot be kept and defended against the attempts of the Barbarians, but with a great garnison of souldiers. Throug this countrie passeth the famous river of *Biobio*, and others that falls into it, as also the river *Nivegueten*.

The Imperiall. The citty called *The Imperiall*, was peopled by *Pedro Valdivia* anno 1551, & lieth under the heigth of 39 degrees, being seated three miles from the sea. It hath a Cathedrall Church, and a Convent of *Cordeliers*, & *Mercenairies*. It hath within the Iurisdiction thereof 8000 Indians, which follow the warres. It is watered with the river *Cauten*, from which you may saile into the sea, though the haven be none of the safest. It is the *Metropolitan* of the second Bishoprick of the Kingdome of *Chile*. The soile is good for corne, but bad for vines, the grapes whereof seldome or never grow ripe there. They haue good store of pasturage for the feeding of neate, and cattell, but their kine giues them no good milke.

Villa Ricca. *Villa Ricca* is about some twentie miles distant from the sea, is situated upon the lake of *Mallabaugien*, which dischargeth it selfe into the sea by a river called *Rio de Tolton*. There is within it a boyling fountaine, (with two springs) as great and as bigg as a mans bodie. They haue also *Pine appels*, which the Spaniards call *Pinons de Libano*. This place was first inhabited by the same *Valdivia*.

Baldivia. But Baldivias towne, which for spight to its Founder was puld downe and so named, is seated almost in the very midst, to wit, betweene the Northerne confines of *Chile*, and the Strait of *Magellanus* in the Province of *Guadalanguen*, being two miles distant from the Sea, and 50 from the towne of *la Conception*. This region is fertile abounding in Indian wheate, & pulse. It hath excellent pasture grounds but yeeldeth no wine. Marchandizes, and other commodities are brought unto it by the river of *Valdivia*, which runns through it. It is also rich in most pure gold, having a commodious haven, which may easely be fortifyed. It hath bene sometimes spoyled by the Barbarians, but was afterward repaired by the Spaniards.

Osorno. *Osorno* is situated seuen miles from the sea side in a colde Climate, but rich in golde, and was first inhabited by *Garcia de Mendoza*. It hath a Convent of *Dominican*, of Gray fryers, and a Nunnerie, having under the commaund and jurisdiction of it, twentie thousand Indians.

Castro. Next this lies *Castro*, called by the Indians *Chiue*; lying betweene three or foure & fortie degrees of the *Æquator*, in the midst of the Iles, which spread themselues upon this coast along the great lake called *Incud*. These places were peopled by *Lopez Garcia de Castro*, when he governed in the Empire of *Peru*.

Now the *Archipelagus* of the Iles is 42 miles distant from *Osorno* the greatest of them, being 58 miles long, in some places 9 miles broad, & in the narrowest part but two. The Sea flowes in betweene them to the *Andean* Mountaines. The aire is sharpe by reason of the cold hills and mountaines, it is fruitfull in wheat; and *Maize*, which is rare there, having mines of god within the limits of them.

The Number of the Promontoires, Capes, Gulfes, Bayes of the Sea, & the inlandish rivers of Chile from the 26 degree of the Austriall Altitude to the 43, as followeth.

The Gulfe and Valley of Copiapo.
The River Guasco.
The Iles Totoral, of Muxillions, of Paxares.
The river Torall.
The Gulfe of Coquimbo.
The Gulfe of Tongoy.
The river of Limara.
The Promontoire del Governado.
The River la Liana.
The river Topocalma.
The Promontoire de Corona.
The River Maypo.
The Promontoire of Bairres.
The River Loro.
The River Maugne.
The Promontoire of Homas.
The River Irata.
The Promontoire de la Herradura.
The Gulfe de Penco.
The Promontoire de Biobio.
The Ile de Santa Maria.
The River Lapabi.
The River of Lebo.
The Promontoire of Carnero.
The Ile la Mocha.
The River Tolton.
The Gulfe Quela.
The Promontoire de Galera.
The River Bueno.
The Promontoire Valdivia.
The Promontoire Santa Marcelo.
The Promontoire de Chanqui.
Golfo de Los Coronados.
The Promontoire de la Valena.
The Promontoire Felix.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN, AND LE MAIRE.

Name & frõ whome.

HE Strait of *Magellan*, called in Latin *Fretum Magellanicum*, and in Spaniſh *Eſtrecho de Magellanes*, was ſo named from *Ferdinando Magellanus* a Spaniard, being expert in Navigation, was earneſtly entreated by *Charles* the Fifth, to finde (if poſſible it might be) a ſhorter cut to the *Moluccos*. This requeſt he willing to performe, addreſſed himſelfe in his voyage, Anno 1520. taking his courſe Southward upon the 24. of Auguſt. When the Sea grewe calme, and that the ſtormie windes in Winter and the raging of the Sea begann to ceaſe, he put out of the Haven, or *S. Iulians* Gulfe, where he had harboured, and layne ſtill, to heare what would become of the mutuall warre and ſtrife, which was betweene the Caſtillians and the Portugalls, and having ſailed ſome daies Southward, at laſt came to *Promontorium S. Crucis*, or the *Cape of the H. Croſſe*, in which place one of his ſhips by a ſtorme had ſtrooke, and by good happ came of well without any harme: he perceiving there, that the ſhoare, & Coaſt bending litle by litle Weſtward, was in good hope to finde out a *Fretum*, or a Strait: ſo that on the 26. of December he found an opening, ſailing into it with his foure ſhips, and there coming into a Bay he lay ſtill at ancker, and ſent three of his ſhips out to diſcover the Strait, whereof one of them, in which was *Alvaro Meſchita*, *Magellanes* Brother, gaue him the ſlip out of the Strait, and ſteered their courſe Northward towards *Africa*, and from thence after eight months voyage returned into Spaine, where he and his Companions were by commaund from the Emperour *Charles* the Fifth clapt up, and put in priſon. The ſecond ſhippe brought *Magellanus* intelligence, that this ouverture was but a Boſome or a Gulfe, or ſome great Bay, which was ſhallow and not deepe enough. The third ſhip had obſerved better by the flowing and ebbing of the Sea, that it muſt of neceſſity be a *Fretum*, or a through-faring Strait. This diſcouverie was made in the Winter time, when the night were 19. howers long. On either ſide of the ſhoares, aſwell on their right as on their left hand, they ſaw an overgrowne wilderniſſe, but not a living creature in them, but onely on their left ſide, they perceived aloofe, as farre as they could diſcerne, a great many fires: in ſo much that they called this part of Land, *Terra del Fuego*, & were of the opinion, that the Natives had diſcovered them. *Magellanus*, then having loſt two of his ſhips, trimmed up, and repaired the other three as well as he could, and upon the 22. day after he entred the ſtraight, came into an other Sea, which they in regard of the calmeneſſe thereof, named *Mare Pacificum* and alſo *Mare del Zur*.

The diſcoverie of this Strait.

Terra del Fuego.

On both ſides of this Strait are high Mountaines, and Cliftes being 40. leagues in length, or as ſome ſay 76. Dutch miles. It beareth no certaine bredth, for in ſome places it is two, three, fiue, or ten leagues broad, but where it is narroweſt, and there it is properly called the *Strait* of *Magellane*: it is not aboue a mile, or halfe a mile, the courſe of the water being full of turnings and changes, and ſo violent, that when a ſhip is once entred, there is no returning. The water of the North-Sea, which runnes into this Strait upon the Eaſt ſide, with an entrance of 17000. paces, where the water of the South-Sea meets it (flowing in from the Weſt) at *Promontorium deſideratum* or the *Deſired Cape*, with ſuch a violence and raging noize, that all the water in this Strait ſeemeth to be a foame. On the Weſt ſide, it hath a more ſoft and a ſlower courſe of ebbing & flowing, being here exceeding deepe. But the Eaſt ſide is very dangerous and hazardous to paſſe, becauſe on both ſides of it, there lies here & there many Shelues and Iles, which are much troubled with the raging & beating of the Sea: by the ſhore-ſide growes exceeding high trees, & from the loftie Mountaines, continually covered with ſnow, comes thoſe dangerous counter-windes, that beate on all ſides of it. After *Magellane* had ſtayed almoſt halfe a yeare upon this Coaſt; he diſcovered nothing, but Shoares & Sandes, the inland part of this continent being unknowe unto him, onely he ſaw that it was a vaſt, and a Mountainous Countrie covered with ſnow, & in regard of the fires they diſcouvered, gaue it the name of *Terra del Fuego*, as is ſaid before.

We uſe to ſay, that *S^r. Francis Drake* was the firſt that (through this Strait of *Magellane*) ſailed round about the World, which may be true (as *M^r. Heylin* ſaith) in a mittigated ſenſe: viz. that he was the firſt Captaine or man of note, that achieved this enterprize. *Magellanus* himſelfe being ſlaine in a Battaile by the Ilanders of the *Moluccoes*, and periſhing in the midſt of it: and therefore is reported, to haue given for his device, a Globe, with this *Motto*, *Tu primus circumdediſti me*. This navigation was begonne Anno 1577. and in two yeares and a halfe with great viciſſitude of Fortun finiſhed. Concerning which his famous voyage, a Poet then living directed to him this Epigramme.

Drake pererrati novit quem terminus Orbis,
Quemque ſemel mundi vidit uterque Polus.
Si taceant homines, facient te ſydera notum;
Sol neſcit Comitis non memor eſſe ſui.

Terra Auſtralis incognita, hath on the Weſt ſide beyond the South Sea *Iava Major* and *Minor*, *Summatra*, *Nova Guinea* and the *Moluccoes*. On the Eaſt the *African* and *Æthiopian* Sea. And on the North this Strait of *Magellan*, and the Countrie of the *Patagones*.

Terra Auſtralis. Site.

The whole Soile on both ſides of this Strait, lying in the height of 52. degrees, is barren, vnfruitfull, and beareth no kinde of fruit or Corne; but hath good Paſtures & fine trees. When you are paſſed from the Eaſt through this Strait, ye come then into a large

FRETI MAGEL-LANICI ac novi FRETI vulgo LE MAIRE exactissima delineatio

Notitia
Locorum circa Fretum Magell

a. S. Bartholome, Kruÿck, t'kleÿn Pinguins eylandt
b. S. Ieroſme, Grotewal, t'groot Pinguins eylandt
c. Elizabeths eylandt
d. Muſſelcone
e. Cano
f. Aeolus
g. Witte bay
h. Willems bay
i. C. de Naſſou
k. Ridders bay
l. Graef Hendrick Fredericks bay
m. Onbegnamebaÿ
n. Ongeluckigebay
p. Beſlotenbay
q. Sorchelycke ree
R.S.T. Nieuwe ſtraet
V. Eenhoge bergh waer uyten de vorder gebroken landen can ſien

C. de la vietoria
Sor linges
Suÿuer eylandes
C. Deſirado
Sorchelyck ree
Eylandts
Valsche Boorgang.
S. Ierome chaſtaet
C. Mauritio, C. de quale
t'Eylandt Cocos
Abrams river
Reyniers bay
Spilbergens bay
Bremer bay
Elizabeths bay
Dracks hoek
C. Gallant
C. ordes bay
Tabs bay
C. Hollande
Moſſelbay
C. Frouward
Pilots bay
Elizabeths bay
Portus famine
Wintergat
C. Capitane
Vianens bay
Tweede engdt
Eerſte engdt
Patagonen of Reuſen bay
Somer bay
bootsbay
C. Naſſou
Eylanden
C. de Sun Gregorio
C. del Spiritu Sancto
C. Orange
Pingnini Aves
Waygats
J. Bergen
C. de las nooo V...
Pta de la Poſſ...

MAR DEL ZUR

TIERRA DEL FUOGO

NOVUM MARE AUSTRALE

Schapenhams bay

Lectori Meo.
Deſcriptionem hanc novam freti Magellanici nobis communicavit clariſſimus vir Bernardus Joannis Monaſterienſis qui novem menſes in peragratione huius freti impendit. ſub duce Sebaldi de waerdt

Afbeelding der Straet Magellanes So als de ſelve van Mr. Barent Janſz Potgieter van Munſter door en weder door bevaren en met ſyn Capiteyn Sebald de Waerd met groot pericul ſyns levens ſeer naerſtig ondersocht is.

I. de Diego Ramires.

Notitia
circa Fretum Magell
Kruÿck, t'kleÿn Pinguins eÿlandt
ewal, t'groot Pinguins eylandt
ndt l. Graef Hendrick Fredericksbay
m. Onbegnamebaÿ
n. Ongeluckigebaÿ
p. Beslotenbay
q. Sorchelycke ree
R.S.T. Nieuwe straet
V. Eenhoge bergh waer men de
vorder gebroken landen can sien

Lectori Meo.
Descriptionem hanc novam freti
Magellanici nobis communicavit clarissi-
mus vir Bernardus Joannis Monasteriensis
qui novem menses in peragratione
huius freti impendit sub duce
Sebaldi de waerdt

Afbeelding der Straet Magellanes
So als de selve van Mr. Barent Iansz.
Potgieter van Munster door en weder
door bevaren en met syn Capiteyn Sebald
de Waerd met groot pericul syns levens
seer naerstig ondersocht is.

MAR DEL NORTE

Fretum Magellanicum
L'es trouct de Magellanes

DEL FUOGO

TRALE

Bergen
C. de las 11000 Virgines
Pto de la Possession
Eerste engdt
Tweede engdt
C. Capitane
Vianens baij
C. Nassau
C. de San Gregorio
C. del Spiritu Sancto
C. Orange
Patagonen of Reusen bay
Somer baij
bootsbay
Pingnini Aves
Waygats
Portesamine
Pilots baij
Mosselbay
Elizabeths baij
C. Fromard
Cordes baij
Iobs baij
C. Hollande
Wintergat
Drucks hoeck. C. Gallant
Entrada de St Sebastian
de Pennas
Patagones maiori ex parte
sunt gigantes vastae magnitudinis
et ad summum 10. pedes longi
Verschoor Reef
Mauritius Landt
Valentyns baij
Fretum le Maire
Straet le Maire
Staten Lant
Po del Buen Suseso
Windhonds baij
Goe Ree
Terhaltens Eylandt
NASSAUSCHE VOERD.
Schapenhams baij
Ewoudts Eylandt
Lheremitens Eylandt
Barneuelds Eylandt
de Horen
I. de Diego Ramires.

Milliaria Germanica communia
Milliaria Gallica communia

Mare Pacificum or Mar del Zur.

Sea, which is called *Pacificum*, becauſe of the ſtilneſſe, and calmeneſſe thereof, and becauſe *Magellanus* met there with no tempeſts or contrarie windes, it is likewiſe named *Mare del Zur*.

The manners of the Inhabitants.

The people & Natiues of the Countrie of *Terra del Fuego*, are as it is reported of a ſhort Stature, whereas the Inhabitants called *Patagones*, on the North ſide of the Strait, are exceeding great & tall like Gyants, ſome of them being 12. or 13. foote longe, being of a white colour almoſt like our nation, they haue a very lowde, & barbarous voice, which one would take to be rather the bellowing or lowing of a Bull, or of an Elephant, then of a man. They are as ſwift footed as a Hart, and runne ſo faſt, that they can hardly be ſhott with a peece, unleſſe one ſhootes at a whole crue of them, & hits them unawares. When they haue warres one with an other, they chooſe them a Captaine, to whome all of them are obedient & execute his commaunds. They are ſo ſkillfull Archers, and ſo ſure marke-men with their Bowe, that whatſoeuer they aime at, they lightly hitt, and ſhoote the heads of their arrowes ſo farre into the ſide of a ſhip, that one can ſcarcely pull them out. They haue great bowes, and their bow ſtrings are made of the gutts of wilde Beaſts, being of the thickneſſe of a thumbe: beſides them, they uſe wodden Swords and Clubbs, there cloaths are ſkinnes of wilde Beaſt, but principally of great Porpeiſes and Sea-calues, which they daylie take.

The Deſcription of the

STRAIT LE MAIRE.

THe 15. of Iune Anno 1615. *Iacob le Maire* of *Amſterdam*, accõpanied with *Cornelius Schouten* of *Horne*; both Hollanders, ſetting ſaill out of the *Texel*, to diſcover the unknowne Southerne Countries, arrived upon the 7. of December in *Porto Deſire*, and after they had diſcovered the Ilands of *Sebald de VVeert*, lying upon the height of 51. degrees, they put againe into the Sea, running their courſe South-Eaſt, becauſe they ſaw the land bore that way, and making more to the landward, they perceiued an opening, out of which the water ebbed with ſuch a rage and violence into the North Sea, that the billowes thereof ſeemed to overwhelme their ſhips, into which Strait they entred in the after noone, and the next day, very early in the morning, being faire weather, they gott in further into the Strait, and firſt ran their courſe South, & then South-Eaſt, and at laſt directly South againe, diſcovering on both ſides of this Strait, very craggie Mountaines & rocks, and caſting out their plommet to ſound, found it 50. fadome deepe; where upon they rejoyced greatly, that for the benefit of their Countrie, and the good of all Navigatours they had found out this Strait and Channell, for which they gaue thankes to God.

Terra Mauritius de Naſſaw. Staii Land.

That part of the Land, which being entred into the Strait, lay on the Weſt ſide: they called *Terra Mauritii de Naſſovv*, the other on the Eaſt *Staten Land*, the Strait it ſelfe *Fretum le Maire*, after their Admirals name *Iacob le Maire*, which found it. The entrance into this Strait is 55. degrees & 30. minutes. It is in lenght ſeuen Dutch miles, or 28. of ours, and of a very faire, and equall bredth, plentifull of good fiſh, eſpecially Sea Calues and Whales, both at the entrance into it, and in the South Sea. There was abundance of greene Weedes, which floated upon the water, & the land was covered with Fowle, called *Pinguins*. In *Maurice-land* were exceeding high Mountaines covered with ſnow, but the *States-land* was Greene, & faire to beholde. Vnder the height of 75. degrees, they diſcovered ſome Ilands, which they named *Barnevelts Ilands*: for a perpetuall memorie of the diſcoverie of this Strait, they put up this inſcription or writing following upon a poſt.

Barnevells Ilands.

In the name of God, Creatour of Heauen and of Earth, vvho diſpenſeth richly all his gifts, and by his providence maintaineth all things; to vvhoſe honour and glorie, all our purpoſes, actions, and doings ought to be directed. For aſmuch then as all Countries, Provinces and Common VVeales, vvhoſe vvelfare dependeth, and conſiſteth chiefely in Navigation, and the diſcoverie of unknovvne Countries, & that being diſcovered they might tend greatly to their praiſe, and the encreaſe of their povver and authority: VVe vvhoſe names are hereunto ſubſigned, make knovvne to all thoſe, vvho ſhall ſee, or read this preſents: That vve in Ianuarie Anno 1616. (after vve had put to ſaile vvith tvvo Shipps, the one called Concordia, the other Horne, by charge and commaund from the mighty Lords, the States Generall of the united Provinces, and the Illuſtrious, Maurice Prince of Orange, under the Admirall Iacob le Maire, & VVilliam Cornelius Schouten, to diſcover the unknovvne Countries lying on the other ſide of the South Pole) at laſt having met vvith many viciſſitudes of fortune, and paſſed through many daungers, haue found and paſſed through this Strait and paſſage, vvhich to this day vvas never found, through vvhich vve came out of the Æthiopian Sea, into the South-Sea, called Mar del Zur; lying in the height of 55. degrees, and 36. minutes, beyond the Strait of Magellane; vvhere the ſaid Seas joyne neere one to an other, and ſeing this cutt, and paſſage is much neerer, and may be performed vvith leſſe daunger then that, vvhich is through the Straits of Magellanus, and verely thinke, that it vvas never diſcovered, or found by any man before; vve haue thought good, to deſcribe unto yovv the adjacent Countries, vvhich lie on both ſides of this Strait. The firſt lying VVeſtvvard vve named Mauritius-land, and the other on the Eaſt ſide Staten-land, the Iles beyond it Barnevells Ilands, and the Strait it ſelfe, Fretum le Maire. And therefore haue vve vvith good right & equitie, appropriated the prærogative, & inheritance of theſe Countries, Seas, Ilands & the Strait it ſelfe, and the name of them to the Lords the States Generall, and the Illuſtrious Prince of Orange, having taken poſſeſſion thereof, and for the more aſſurance haue ſigned hereunto vvith all our hands. Giuen in the Shipp Concordia &c.

Iacob le Maire Admirall.
VVilliam Cornelius Schouten Stierman.
Coenraed Dirrickſen of Oſter Blocker Shippers mate.
Iohn Dirrickſen of Horne, Maſter of the Shipp of Horne.
Claes Peterſen of Ooſthuyſen Maſter of the Ship Cõcordia.
Cornelius Kimers van Rijſdam Shippers mate.

Anno 1525. the ninth of Iune, there was a Dutch Genleman unknowne, ſent *Mr. Heylin* the deſcription of this Strait, to inſert into this part of his *Microcoſme*, ſubſcribed G. B. and a litle under *Sub grundas Taridus*, but whether this be the *Motto* of this Gentleman, or his name by way of *Anagramatiſme* he knew not. For his encouragement then he gaue him this direction: The newes of this new-found Strait coming into Spaine, the King in the yeare 1618. ſent to ſearch, whether the truth were anſwerable to the report. And finding it to be much broader, then the other, and not aboue ſeuen Dutch miles long: decreed, that being the more eaſie, and ſhorter cutt for *Navigatours*, and leſſe ſubject to dangers; his auxiliary forces, ſhould be ſent that way unto the Eaſt-Indiens, to defend the *Philippinæ* and *Molucco* Iland, and the way by the *Cape of Good Hope* to be left, in regard that every ſuch voyage, required twiſe as much time: beſides the varietie of Windes, and often change of the Aire, not onely troubleſome, but alſo full of diſeaſes, conſumed the one halfe of his men, before they returned. Whereas this way gayneth time (and if neede be, they may diſpatch buſineſſe in the Weſt, as they travell into the Eaſt) without any extraordinary danger or loſſe of men. Theſe were the very words of his letter. The intelligence giuen him in this letter was found to be confirmed in a narration of the voyage, made by *Captaine Don Iuane de More*, Anno 1618. at the command and charge of the King of *Spaine*: who preſently armed and furniſh'd eight tall Shippes, to ſend this new way unto the *Philippines* and *Moluccoes*; under the conduct of *Petrus Michaeiles de Cordoelen*. Since it hath bene found by experience, that euen from our parts to the *Moluccos*, through this *Fretum de Maire*, is but a paſſage of eight months: *Sine ulla inſigni Navigantium clade*, ſaith the *Narrator*. And thus much of this Strait.

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